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WHISKEYTOWN-SHASTA-TRINITY RECREATION AREA

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HEARING

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON

INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

UNITED STATES SENATE

EIGHTY-NINTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

H.R. 797

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH THE WHISKEYTOWN-SHASTA-TRINITY
NATIONAL RECREATION AREA IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

SEPTEMBER 17, 1965

Printed for the use of the
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs



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WASHINGTON : 1965

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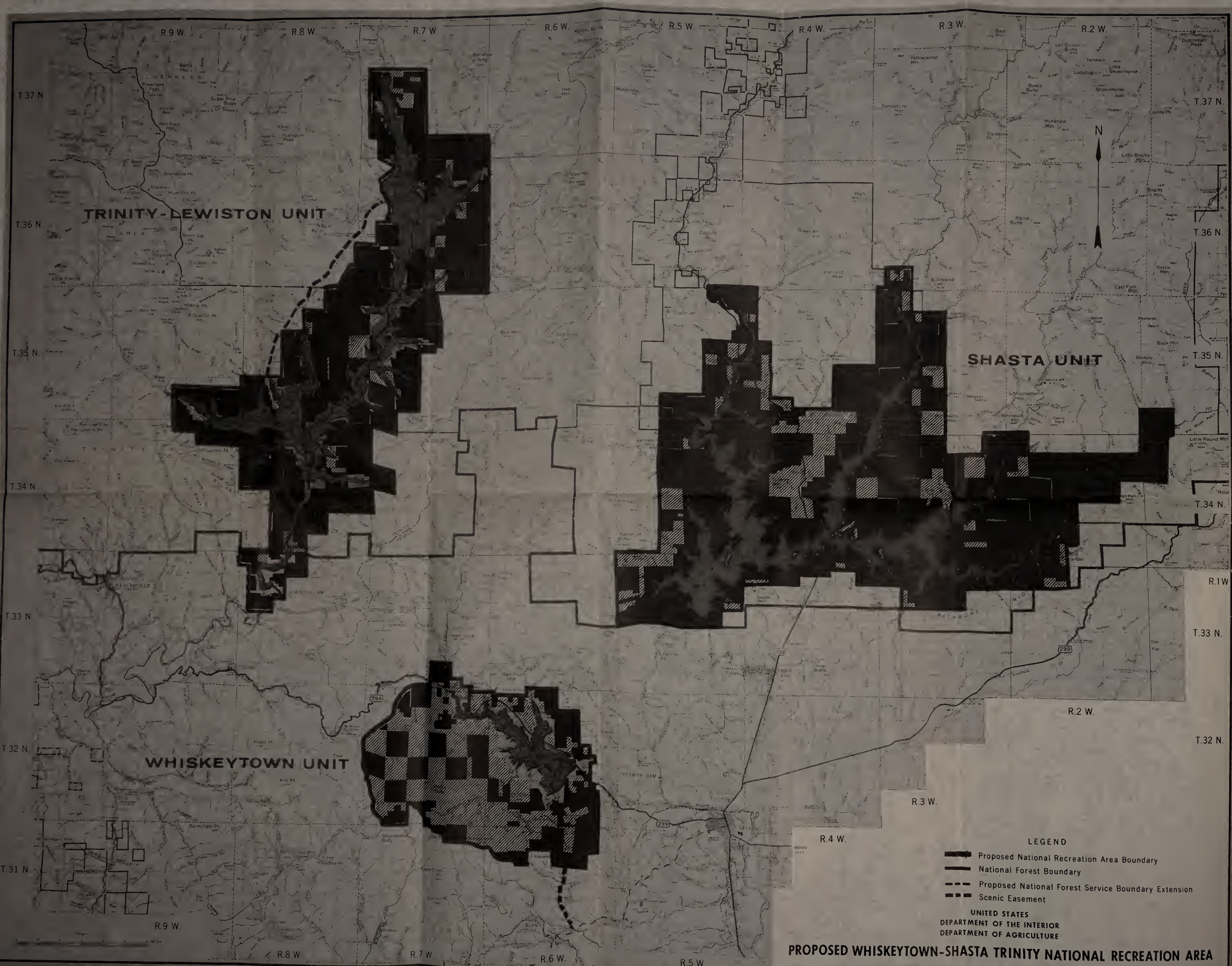
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STATE TRIM NATIONAL RECEPTION AREA



PROPOSED WHISKEYTOWN-SHASTA TRINITY NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

(Revised January 1964)

July 1963

BOR-WST-1004

WHISKEYTOWN-SHASTA-TRINITY RECREATION AREA

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1965

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION
OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 10:05 a.m., in room 3110, New Senate Office Building, Senator Alan Bible presiding.

Present: Senators Bible, Moss, Kuchel, Jordan of Idaho, and Fannin.

Also present: Jerry T. Verkler, staff director; Roy M. Whitacre, professional staff member, and Richard N. Little, minority counsel.

Senator BIBLE. Gentlemen, the subcommittee will come to order.

The purpose of the hearings before the Parks and Recreation Subcommittee today is to take testimony on H.R. 797, a bill introduced by my good friend and neighbor from northern California, Congressman Johnson.

The bill provides for the establishment of the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area, and for other purposes.

This measure, which is one of those proposals included in President Johnson's beauty message, passed the House on July 14, 1965. It has the endorsement of all of the Federal agencies and is generally supported by the citizens and governmental agencies in California. I have personally visited the area and have been impressed with its unique beauty and the opportunity it will provide for recreational enjoyment for the people of fast-growing California and the rest of the Nation.

Before calling on our first witness and without objection a copy of the bill, the report from the Department of Agriculture when it arrives, and the favorable reports of the executive departments as shown in House Report No. 535, which will be reproduced, will be included at this point in the record.

(The material referred to follows:)

[H.R. 797, 89th Cong., 1st sess.]

AN ACT To establish the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area in the State of California, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to provide, in a manner coordinated with the other purposes of the Central Valley project, for the public outdoor recreation use and enjoyment of the Whiskeytown, Shasta, Clair Engle, and Lewiston reservoirs and surrounding lands in the State of California by present and future generations and the conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public enjoyment of such lands and waters, there is hereby established, subject to valid existing rights, the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area in the State of California (hereinafter referred to as the "recreation area"). The boundaries of the recreation area, which consists of the

Whiskeytown unit, the Shasta unit, and the Clair Engle-Lewiston unit, shall be those shown in drawing numbered BOR-WST 1004, dated July 1963, entitled "Proposed Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Reereation Area", which is on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Director of the Bureau of Outdoor Reereation, Department of the Interior. The Whiskeytown unit shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior; and the Shasta and Clair Engle-Lewiston units shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, except that lands or waters needed or used for the operation of the Central Valley project shall continue to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior to the extent he determines to be required for such operation. The two Secretaries shall coordinate their planning and administration of the respective units in such manner as to provide integrated management policies for the reereation area as a whole for the purposes of this Act in order to bring about uniformity to the fullest extent feasible in the administration and use of the recreation area.

ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY

SEC. 2. (a) Within the boundaries of the portion of the reereation area under his jurisdiction and outside such boundaries when required for the construction or improvement of access roads thereto, each Secretary is authorized to acquire lands, waters, or other property, or any interest therein, in such manner, including exchange as hereinafter provided, as he considers to be in the public interest to carry out the purposes of this Act. In connection with any such acquisition, each Secretary may permit the grantor a reservation of all or any part of the minerals or of any other interest or right of use in such lands or waters on such terms and conditions as the Secretary may deem appropriate. Any property or interest therein owned by the State of California or any political subdivision thereof within the recreation area may be acquired under the authority of this Act only with the concurrence of the owner. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any Federal property located within the recreation area may, with the concurrence of the agency having custody thereof, be transferred without consideration to the administrative jurisdiction of the appropriate Secretary for use by him in carrying out the purposes of this Act.

The Secretary of the Interior, in order to assure public access to Clear Creek and to provide hiking and horseback riding trails for the public, may, as he deems necessary for these purposes acquire such easements or other interests on either or both sides of Clear Creek between the south boundary of the Whiskeytown unit and the highway at Igo, California.

The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to acquire scenic easements or such other interests, including ownership of the land therein, as he determines to be appropriate to protect and assure the appearance of a strip of land not to exceed six hundred and sixty feet on each side of the centerline of Federal Aid Secondary Highway Numbered 1089 between the points where said highway crosses the south line of sections 19 and 20, township 35 north, range 8 west, and where it crosses the south line of section 18, township 36 north, range 7 west, on the northwesterly side of the Clair Engle-Lewiston unit: *Provided*, That such easements or interests shall not be acquired without the consent of the owners so long as the appropriate local zoning agency shall have in force and applicable to such property a duly adopted, valid, zoning ordinance that, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, conforms to the zoning standards set forth in regulations issued pursuant to subsection (e).

The two Secretaries shall engage in mutual consultation with respect to such acquisition and to exchange transactions so as to promote uniform policies therefor insofar as practicable, taking into consideration the purposes of the reereation area as a whole, the responsibility of the Secretary of the Interior for the administration of federally owned minerals and of the Central Valley project, and the responsibility of the Secretary of Agriculture for the administration of national forests.

(b) When the public interests will be benefited thereby, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture are each authorized to accept title to any non-Federal property within any part of the recreation area and in exchange therefor convey to the grantor of such property any federally owned property under his jurisdiction within the State of California which he classifies as suitable for exchange or other disposal, notwithstanding any other provision of law. The properties so exchanged shall be approximately equal in fair market value: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, as the case may be, may accept cash from or pay cash to the grantor in such exchange in order to equalize the value of the properties exchanged. The Secretary of

Agriculture shall obtain the concurrence of the Secretary of the Interior with respect to the value of any mineral interests in any such exchange proposed to be made by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(c) Any owner or owners of improved residential property on the date of its acquisition by either Secretary may, as a condition to such acquisition, retain the right of use and occupancy of the property by himself and members of his immediate family for noncommercial residential purposes for a term ending at the death of such owner, the death of his spouse, or the day his last surviving child reaches the age of thirty, whichever is the latest. The value of the right retained shall be taken into consideration by the respective Secretary in determining the value of the property being acquired.

(d) Privately owned "improved property" or interests therein shall not be acquired under this Act without the consent of the owner so long as an appropriate local zoning agency shall have in force and applicable to such property a duly adopted, valid, zoning ordinance that is approved by the Secretary having jurisdiction of the unit wherein the property is located. The term "improved property" as used in this Act shall mean any building or group of related buildings the actual construction of which was begun before February 7, 1963, together with not more than three acres of the land in the same ownership on which the building or group of buildings is situated: *Provided*, That the respective Secretary may exclude from improved property any shore or waters, together with so much of the land adjoining such shore or waters as he deems necessary for public access thereto.

(e) Prior to the approval of any zoning ordinance for the purposes of this section, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall jointly issue regulations, which may be amended from time to time, specifying standards for such zoning ordinances. Standards specified in such regulations shall have the object of (1) prohibiting new commercial or industrial uses, other than commercial or industrial uses which the Secretaries consider to be consistent with the purposes of this Act; (2) promoting the protection and development of properties for purposes of this Act by means of use, acreage, frontage, setback, density, height, or other requirements; and (3) providing that the appropriate Secretary shall receive notice of any variance granted under, or any exception made to, the application of the zoning ordinance. Following issuance of such regulations, each Secretary shall approve any zoning ordinance or any amendment to an approved zoning ordinance submitted to him that conforms to the standards contained in the regulations in effect at the time of adoption of the ordinance or amendment. Such approval shall remain effective for so long as such ordinance or amendment remains in effect as approved.

(f) The suspension of the respective Secretary's authority to acquire any improved property without the owner's consent shall automatically cease if (1) such property is made the subject of a variance or exception to any applicable zoning ordinance that does not conform to any applicable standard contained in regulations issued pursuant to this section; or (2) if such property is put to any use which does not conform to any applicable zoning ordinance.

(g) Each Secretary shall furnish to any party in interest upon request a certificate indicating the property with respect to which the Secretary's authority to acquire without the owner's consent is suspended.

(h) Within the Shasta and Clair Engle-Lewiston units any owner of unimproved property who proposes to develop his property or a part thereof for service to the public may submit to the Secretary of Agriculture a development plan which shall set forth the manner in which and the time by which the property is to be developed and the use to which it is proposed to be put. If upon review of such plan the Secretary determines that the development and use of the property in the manner prescribed conforms to a zoning ordinance approved in accordance with the provisions of this section and that such use and development would serve the purposes of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture may in his discretion issue to such owner a certificate to that effect. Upon the issuance of any such certificate and so long as such property is developed, maintained, and used in conformity therewith, the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to acquire such property or any interest therein without the consent of the owner shall be suspended. The subsection shall not apply to any property which the Secretary of Agriculture determines to be needed for easements and rights-of-way for access, utilities, or facilities, or for administrative sites, campgrounds, or other areas needed for use by the United States for visitors to the national recreation area.

ESTABLISHMENT OF UNITS: BOUNDARY DESCRIPTIONS

SEC. 3. (a) When the Secretary of Agriculture determines that sufficient lands, waters, or interest therein are owned or have been acquired by the United States within the boundaries of the Shasta unit or within the boundaries of the Clair Engle-Lewiston unit to permit efficient initial development and administration for the purposes of this Act, he shall publish in the Federal Register a notice to that effect and a detailed description of the boundaries of such unit.

(b) When the Secretary of the Interior determines that sufficient lands, waters, or interest therein are owned or have been acquired by the United States within the boundaries of the Whiskeytown unit to permit efficient initial development and administration for the purposes of this Act, he shall publish in the Federal Register a notice to that effect and a detailed description of the boundaries of the unit.

(c) Following the publication of any such notice, the respective Secretaries may continue to acquire the remaining property within the recreation area.

ADMINISTRATION: PRIORITIES

SEC. 4. (a) Each Secretary is authorized and directed to administer the portion of the recreation area under his jurisdiction in a manner coordinated with the other purposes of the Central Valley project and with the purposes of the recreation area as a whole and in such manner as in his judgment will best provide for (1) public outdoor recreation benefits; (2) conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public enjoyment; and (3) such management, utilization, and disposal of renewable natural resources as in the judgment of the respective Secretary will promote or is compatible with, and does not significantly impair, public recreation and conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, or other values contributing to public enjoyment. Such administration shall be carried out under land and water use management plans which each Secretary shall prepare and may from time to time revise in consultation with the other.

(b) In the administration of the portion of the recreation area under his jurisdiction—

(1) the Secretary of Agriculture shall utilize statutory authorities relating to the national forests in such manner as he deems appropriate to carry out the purposes of this Act; and

(2) the Secretary of the Interior may utilize such statutory authorities relating to areas of the national park system and such statutory authority otherwise available to him for the conservation and development of natural resources as he deems appropriate to carry out the purposes of this Act.

HUNTING AND FISHING

SEC. 5. Each Secretary shall permit hunting and fishing on lands and waters under his jurisdiction within the recreation area in accordance with the applicable laws of the State of California and of the United States: *Provided*, That each Secretary may designate zones where, and establish periods when, no hunting or fishing shall be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, or public use and enjoyment not compatible with hunting or fishing. Regulations prescribing any such restrictions shall be issued after consultation with the California Department of Fish and Game.

MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

SEC. 6. The lands within the recreation area, subject to valid existing rights, are hereby withdrawn from location, entry, and patent under the United States mining laws. The Secretary of the Interior, under such regulations as he deems appropriate, may permit the removal of the nonleasable minerals from lands or interests in lands under his jurisdiction within the recreation area in the manner prescribed by section 10 of the Act of August 4, 1939, as amended (53 Stat. 1196; 43 U.S.C. 387), and from those under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture within the recreation area in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of the Act of September 1, 1949 (63 Stat. 683; 30 U.S.C. 192c) and he may permit the removal of leasable minerals from lands or interests in lands within the recrea-

tion area in accordance with the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), or the Acquired Lands Mineral Leasing Act of August 7, 1947 (30 U.S.C. 351 et seq.), if he finds that such disposition would not have significant adverse effects on the purposes of the Central Valley project or the administration of the recreation area: *Provided*, That any lease or permit respecting such minerals in lands administered by the Secretary of Agriculture shall be issued only with his consent and subject to such conditions as he may prescribe.

All receipts derived from permits and leases issued under the authority of this section on lands administered by the Secretary of Agriculture shall be paid into the same funds or accounts in the Treasury of the United States and shall be distributed in the same manner as provided for other receipts from the lands affected by the lease or permit, except that any receipts derived from permits or leases issued on those or other lands in the recreation area under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended, or the Act of August 7, 1947, shall be disposed of as provided in the applicable Act; and receipts from the disposition of nonleasable minerals from public lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior shall be disposed of in the same manner as moneys received from the sale of public lands.

STATE JURISDICTION

SEC. 7. Nothing in this Act shall deprive any State or political subdivision thereof of its right to exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction within the recreation area or of its right to tax persons, corporations, franchises, or property, including mineral or other interests, in or on lands or waters within the recreation area.

ADDITIONS TO THE SHASTA AND TRINITY NATIONAL FORESTS

SEC. 8. The exterior boundaries of the Shasta National Forest in the State of California are hereby extended to include the lands described in the Act of March 19, 1948 (62 Stat. 83), and sections 22 and 27, township 35 north, range 1 west, Mount Diablo base and meridian. The exterior boundaries of the Trinity National Forest in the State of California are hereby extended to include all of sections 4, 5, and 8, the east half and the northwest quarter of section 6, the east half of section 7, the northwest quarter of section 17, and the northeast quarter of section 18, township 33 north, range 8 west, Mount Diablo base and meridian. Subject to any valid claim or entry now existing and hereafter legally maintained, all public lands of the United States and all lands of the United States heretofore or hereafter acquired or reserved for use in connection with the Shasta, Clair Engle, or Lewiston Reservoirs of the Central Valley project within the exterior boundaries of the Shasta and Trinity National Forests which have not heretofore been added to and made a part of such forests, and all lands of the United States acquired for the purposes of the recreation area in the Shasta or Clair Engle-Lewiston units are hereby added to and made a part of the respective national forests within which they are situated: *Provided*, That lands within the flow lines of any reservoir operated and maintained by the Department of the Interior or otherwise needed or used for the operation of the Central Valley project shall continue to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior to the extent he determines to be required for such operation.

SEC. 9. Revenues and fees obtained by the United States from operation of the national recreation area shall be subject to the same statutory provisions concerning the disposition thereof as are similar revenues collected in areas of the national park system except that fees and revenues obtained from mineral development and from activities under other public land laws within the recreation area shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the applicable laws.

SEC. 10. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the acquisition of lands and interests in land pursuant to the provisions of this Act not more than \$21,600,000. There are also authorized to be appropriated not more than \$22,700,000 for the development of recreation facilities pursuant to the provisions of this Act.

Passed the House of Representatives July 12, 1965.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,
Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., September 17, 1965.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is a report on H.R. 797, a bill to establish the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area in the State of California, and for other purposes.

We recommend that H.R. 797 be enacted with the amendments hereinafter mentioned.

H.R. 797 would provide for the establishment of the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area to be comprised of three units embracing four Federal reclamation reservoirs. These reservoirs are components of the Central Valley project.

The Shasta unit, comprised of the Shasta Lake and surrounding land, is entirely within the Shasta National Forest. The Clair Engle-Lewiston unit, comprised of Clair Engle and Lewiston Lakes and surrounding land, is located within the Trinity and Shasta National Forests except for a small area at the southern end of the Lewiston Lake that would be made part of the Trinity National Forest by the provisions of section 8 of the bill. Under the provisions of H.R. 797 these two units would be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture. The Whiskeytown unit, comprised of the Whiskeytown Lake and surrounding land, is outside the national forests. It would be administered by the Secretary of the Interior. Thus, the respective units of the national recreation area would be administered by the two Secretaries under coordinated management plans.

Purpose of H.R. 797 is to provide, with due recognition of the basic purposes of the Central Valley project, for full development and public use and enjoyment of the recreational resources provided by Whiskeytown, Clair Engle, Shasta, and Lewiston Lakes and the surrounding lands, the conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public enjoyment within the proposed national recreation area, and the management, utilization and disposal of renewable natural resources on the lands within these areas to the extent that this can be done in a manner compatible with, but without significantly impairing, the public recreation and scenic and scientific, historic, and other values of the areas.

Each Secretary would administer the units of the recreation area under his jurisdiction for accomplishment of the foregoing purposes under authorities available to him but planning and administration would be coordinated by the two Secretaries to provide integrated management policies for the entire recreation area. The Secretary of Agriculture would administer the areas under his jurisdiction through statutory authorities relating to the national forests. The Secretary of the Interior would utilize statutory authorities relating to areas of the national park system and such other statutory authority otherwise available to him for the conservation and development of natural resources.

Under the bill, hunting and fishing would be permitted within the recreation area on lands under the jurisdiction of each Secretary in accordance with the laws of the State of California, except that each Secretary would be authorized to designate zones where, and establish periods when, no hunting or fishing would be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, or public use and enjoyment not compatible with hunting and fishing.

Lands within the recreation area would be withdrawn from location, entry and patent under the general mining laws, subject to valid existing rights, but the minerals would remain subject to exploration and extraction through permits or leases to be issued by the Secretary of the Interior. Permits or leases for minerals in lands administered by the Secretary of Agriculture would be issued only with his consent and subject to such conditions as he would prescribe. Timber and forage resources would be subject to utilization and disposal in areas where and to the extent that such uses would be compatible with, and would not substantially impair, the public recreation and conservation of scenic resources of the area.

Each Secretary would be authorized to acquire lands, waters, or other property, or any interest therein within the boundaries of the portions of the recreation area under his jurisdiction and, when required for the construction or improvement of access roads thereto, outside of such boundaries to the extent that he finds such acquisition to be in the public interest and desirable to carry out the purposes of the bill. Non-Federal lands within the recreation area could be acquired also by exchange for federally owned property under the jurisdiction of the respective Secretary anywhere in the State of California. Lands owned by the State of California or a political subdivision of the State would be acquirable under the

authority of the bill only with the concurrence of the owner. Federal lands, with the concurrence of the agency having jurisdiction thereof, could be transferred without consideration to the administrative jurisdiction of the appropriate Secretary.

Additionally, the Secretary of the Interior would be authorized to acquire certain easements or other interests in lands along Clear Creek below the Whiskeytown Reservoir. The Secretary of Agriculture would be authorized to acquire scenic easements or such other interests, including ownership of the land therein, as he would determine to be appropriate to protect and assure the appearance of a strip of land not exceeding 660 feet on each side of the center line of Federal Aid Secondary Highway No. 1089 between certain described points. This portion of such highway is outside of but directly related to the Clair Engle-Lewiston unit of the recreation area. Such scenic easements or other interest in lands or land ownership would not be acquirable without the consent of the owners so long as the lands involved remained subject to a valid local zoning ordinance that in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture would conform to zoning standards otherwise provided for in the bill.

Privately owned improved property, as defined in the bill, or interests therein would not be acquirable under the bill without the consent of the owner so long as an appropriate local zoning agency maintained in force and applicable to such properties a valid zoning ordinance approved by the Secretary having jurisdiction of the unit wherein the property is located. Provision is made for issuance by the two Secretaries of joint regulations specifying standards for such zoning ordinances and for approval by them of the locally enacted zoning ordinances or amendments thereto.

Section 2(h) of the bill would provide for owner development of unimproved property within the Shasta and Clair Engle-Lewiston units for service to the public. The owner would be required to submit a development plan to the Secretary of Agriculture describing how and when the property is to be developed and used. If the Secretary determined that the proposed development and use of the property would be in accord with the approved zoning ordinance and would serve the purposes of the act, he could issue a certificate to that effect to the owner. The authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to acquire such property or an interest therein without the consent of the owner would be suspended so long as the property was developed, maintained, and used in conformity with the certificate. These provisions would not apply to property needed for easements and rights-of-way for access, utilities, or facilities, or for administrative sites, campgrounds, or other areas needed for use by the United States for visitors to the national recreation area.

The complex of lakes, forested lands, streams, and associated resources of scenery, recreational opportunities, wildlife, trees, shrubs, and grass in a splendid mountain setting, accessible to large and increasing numbers of people, fully warrants designation as a national recreation area.

Shasta Lake, created by Shasta Dam, and the surrounding lands were included in the Shasta National Forest by Congress in 1948. This 29,000-acre artificial lake with 365 shoreline miles and numerous arms and embayments, surrounded by rugged mountain lands and forests, offers innumerable opportunities for public outdoor recreation. Fishing, boating, camping, swimming, picnicking, hiking, hunting, and enjoyment of scenic and esthetic values are some of the recreational pursuits afforded. This area is accessible by way of U.S. Highway 99 and tributary State, county, and national forest roads.

Clair Engle Lake and the appurtenant Lewiston Lake, accessible from U.S. Highway 299, have only recently been completed by the Bureau of Reclamation. Clair Engle Lake, like Shasta Lake, is a major impoundment of some 16,000 acres with a shoreline of over 145 miles. Situated at a higher elevation than Shasta Lake, it is largely surrounded by conifer forests which provide a setting of great natural beauty. It, too, offers manifold opportunities for water-oriented outdoor recreation activities and for hunting, fishing, hiking, touring, riding, and similar pursuits on the adjacent lands. The Salmon-Trinity Alps Primitive Area lies a short distance to the northwest. Lewiston Lake, a much smaller impoundment but one with almost constant water levels, will supplement Clair Engle Lake and provide additional water-oriented recreation.

With respect to the Shasta and Clair Engle-Lewiston units, which would be administered as parts of the Shasta and Trinity National Forests, section 8 of the bill would extend the national forest boundaries to include the areas not presently inside such boundaries and would confirm that the boundaries of the Shasta National Forest extend around and include the lands described in the act of

March 19, 1948, which made Shasta Lake and surrounding Federal lands part of the Shasta National Forest. Lands heretofore or hereafter acquired or reserved for use in connection with the Shasta, Clair Engle, or Lewiston Reservoirs within the exterior boundaries of the Shasta and Trinity National Forests, which have not heretofore been made parts of such forests, and all lands of the United States acquired for the purposes of the recreation area in the Shasta or Clair Engle-Lewiston areas would be added to and made parts of the respective national forests within which they are situated. However, lands within the flow lines of any reservoirs operated and maintained by the Department of the Interior or which are otherwise needed or used for the operation of the Central Valley project would continue to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior to the extent that he determines necessary for such operations.

Improvement of access to Clair Engle Lake, and of portions of Shasta Lake, through construction or betterment of roads will be required. Measures will need to be taken to preserve the scenic qualities of the lands around the lakes, especially those portions which are clearly visible to the public using the waters or the immediate shorelines. Within the Shasta and Clair Engle-Lewiston units, most of the lands which would be needed to carry out the purposes of H.R. 797 already are owned by the United States. There will be need to acquire some road rights-of-way, scenic easements, or other interests to protect the scenic and esthetic values along Highway 1089, and some tracts that are key areas either for public use or for the protection of the scenic resources. Adequate zoning or other controls by local governments would minimize the need for acquisition by the United States to protect scenic and esthetic resources and it is possible that, where action is required, scenic easements or other partial interests in lands may suffice. Accomplishment of the objectives of H.R. 797 with minimum impact on private property and private property owners will be explored and utilized where feasible.

To meet expected demands for outdoor recreation generated by these splendid lakes and by growing populations and improved accessibility there will be need for material acceleration in the development of recreation facilities. Establishment of a national recreation area will surely result in increased use and in need for speed in providing for its accommodation. To meet anticipated use in the ensuing 5 years, required facilities in addition to those already in place on the units to be administered by this Department will need to be installed. These will include camp and picnic units together with associated interior roads, parking sites, water systems and sanitation facilities, swimming areas, boat launching sites, and approach roads.

Private operators would be encouraged to develop and operate needed commercial facilities and services on national forest lands under concessionaire procedure and on adjacent privately owned sites. Such facilities would include resorts, stores, motels, boat rentals and supplies, riding horses and rental of special recreation equipment, as well as providing services desired by the visiting public.

Section 2(b) would extend to the Secretary of Agriculture, as well as to the Secretary of the Interior, authority to accept cash from or pay cash to grantors in exchange transactions to equalize the value of the properties exchanged. We have had occasion to consider such cash equalization authority in connection with other legislative proposals during the last 2 years. We recognize that disposal of public domain lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior through sale as well as through exchange is an authorized and continuing program of that Department. In contrast, sale of national forest lands is not authorized, except in very limited circumstances. Disposal of national forest system lands other than in exchange for lands suitable and valuable for national forest purposes is not part of the program of the Department of Agriculture. However, we believe that authority to accept cash to balance values in land exchanges could be helpful in achieving desirable transactions in certain instances.

This Department recently submitted a general proposal concerning cash equalization authority. It was introduced as S. 2264, a bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to accept a cash equalization of exchanges for lands under his jurisdiction, and for other purposes. We believe that bill includes appropriate provisions for its application to exchanges we would make in this national recreation area. Therefore, we recommend that the cash equalization provisions not be made applicable to our exchange authority under H.R. 797. This could be accomplished by deleting from line 14, page 5, of H.R. 797 the words "or the Secretary of Agriculture, as the case may be,".

Most of the lands, waters, or interests therein to be acquired for the proposed recreation area within the two units to be administered by this Department will be within the presently existing boundaries of the Shasta and Trinity National Forests. These may be acquired with appropriations from the land and water conservation fund. In order to facilitate the total acquisition program and permit purchase of the remaining areas with land and water conservation fund appropriations, we recommend that H.R. 797 be amended by adding the following sentence after line 18 on page 14:

"For the purposes of section 6 of the Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 897, 903), the boundaries of the Shasta and Trinity National Forests as extended by this section shall be treated as if they were the boundaries on January 1, 1965."

Section 9 would provide that revenues and fees obtained by the United States from operation of the national recreation area would be subject to the same statutory provisions concerning the disposition thereof as similar revenues collected in areas of the national park system, except that fees and revenues from mineral development or from activities under other public land laws would be disposed of in accordance with applicable laws. The Shasta and Clair Engle-Lewiston units are parts of the Shasta and Trinity National Forests and will be administered under national forest laws and regulations. Fees and revenues from the uses of lands or resources in these units should be disposed of as are other revenues from national forest lands. We recommend amending section 9 as follows:

Page 14, line 23, insert after the word "system" the words "as to Whiskeytown Unit and as are similar revenues for areas of the National Forest System as to such revenues and fees from the Shasta and Clair Engle-Lewiston Units."

The Bureau of the Budget advises that enactment of this legislation would be in accord with the President's program.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN A. SCHNITTKER,
Acting Secretary.

89TH CONGRESS }
1st Session }

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES }

REPORT
No. 535

WHISKEYTOWN-SHASTA-TRINITY NATIONAL RECREATION AREA, CALIF.

JUNE 21, 1965.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. RIVERS of Alaska, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 797]

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 797) to establish the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area in the State of California, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with an amendment and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendment is as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

That in order to provide, in a manner coordinated with the other purposes of the Central Valley project, for the public outdoor recreation use and enjoyment of the Whiskeytown, Shasta, Clair Engle, and Lewiston reservoirs and surrounding lands in the State of California by present and future generations and the conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public enjoyment of such lands and waters, there is hereby established, subject to valid existing rights, the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area in the State of California (hereinafter referred to as the "recreation area"). The boundaries of the recreation area, which consist of the Whiskeytown unit, the Shasta unit, and the Clair Engle-Lewiston unit, shall be those shown in drawing numbered BOR-WST 1004, dated July 1963, entitled "Proposed Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area", which is on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Department of the Interior. The Whiskeytown unit shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior; and the Shasta and Clair Engle-Lewiston units shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, except that lands or waters needed or used for the operation of the Central Valley project shall continue to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior to the extent he determines to be required for such operation. The two Secretaries shall coordinate their planning and administration of the respective units in such manner as to provide integrated management policies for the recreation area as a whole for the purpose of this Act in order to bring about uniformity to the fullest extent feasible in the administration and use of the recreation area.

ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY

SEC. 2. (a) Within the boundaries of the portion of the recreation area under his jurisdiction and outside such boundaries when required for the construction or improvement of access roads thereto, each Secretary is authorized to acquire lands, waters, or other property, or any interest therein, in such manner, including exchange as hereinafter provided, as he considers to be in the public interest to carry out the purposes of this Act. In connection with any such acquisition, each Secretary may permit the grantor a reservation of all or any part of the minerals or of any other interest or right of use in such lands or waters on such terms and conditions as the Secretary may deem appropriate. Any property or interest therein owned by the State of California or any political subdivision thereof within the recreation area may be acquired under the authority of this Act only with the concurrence of the owner. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any Federal property located within the recreation area may, with the concurrence of the agency have custody thereof, be transferred without consideration to the administrative jurisdiction of the appropriate Secretary for use by him in carrying out the purposes of this Act.

The Secretary of the Interior, in order to assure public access to Clear Creek and to provide hiking and horseback riding trails for the public, may, as he deems necessary for these purposes acquire such easements or other interests on either or both sides of Clear Creek between the south boundary of the Whiskeytown unit and the highway at Igo, California.

The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to acquire scenic easements or such other interests, including ownership of the land therein, as he determines to be appropriate to protect and assure the appearance of a strip of land not to exceed six hundred and sixty feet on each side of the centerline of Federal Aid Secondary Highway Numbered 1089 between the points where said highway crosses the south line of sections 19 and 20, township 35 north, range 8 west, and where it crosses the south line of section 18, township 36 north, range 7 west, on the northwesterly side of the Clair Engle-Lewiston unit: *Provided*, That such easements or interests shall not be acquired without the consent of the owners so long as the appropriate local zoning agency shall have in force and applicable to such property a duly adopted, valid, zoning ordinance that, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, conforms to the zoning standards set forth in regulations issued pursuant to subsection (c).

The two Secretaries shall engage in mutual consultation with respect to such acquisition and to exchange transactions so as to promote uniform policies therefor insofar as practicable, taking into consideration the purposes of the recreation area as a whole, the responsibility of the Secretary of the Interior for the administration of federally owned minerals and of the Central Valley project, and the responsibility of the Secretary of Agriculture for the administration of national forests.

(b) When the public interests will be benefited thereby, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture are each authorized to accept title to any non-Federal property within any part of the recreation area and in exchange therefor convey to the grantor of such property any federally owned property under his jurisdiction within the State of California which he classifies as suitable for exchange or other disposal, notwithstanding any other provision of law. The properties so exchanged shall be approximately equal in fair market value: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, as the case may be, may accept cash from or pay cash to the grantor in such exchange in order to equalize the value of the properties exchanged. The Secretary of Agriculture shall obtain the concurrence of the Secretary of the Interior with respect to the value of any mineral interests in any such exchange proposed to be made by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(c) Any owner or owners of improved residential property on the date of its acquisition by either Secretary may, as a condition to such acquisition, retain the right of use and occupancy of the property by himself and members of his immediate family for noncommercial residential purposes for a term ending at the death of such owner, the death of his spouse, or the day his last surviving child reaches the age of thirty, whichever is the latest. The value of the right retained shall be taken into consideration by the respective Secretary in determining the value of the property being acquired.

(d) Privately owned "improved property" or interests therein shall not be acquired under this Act without the consent of the owner so long as an appropriate local zoning agency shall have in force and applicable to such property a duly adopted, valid, zoning ordinance that is approved by the Secretary having jurisdiction of the unit wherein the property is located. The term "improved prop-

erty" as used in this Act shall mean any building or group of related buildings the actual construction of which was begun before February 7, 1963, together with not more than three acres of the land in the same ownership on which the building or group of buildings is situated: *Provided*, That the respective Secretary may exclude from improved property any shore or waters, together with so much of the land adjoining such shore or waters as he deems necessary for public access thereto.

(e) Prior to the approval of any zoning ordinance for the purposes of this section, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall jointly issue regulations, which may be amended from time to time, specifying standards for such zoning ordinances. Standards specified in such regulations shall have the object of (1) prohibiting new commercial or industrial uses, other than commercial or industrial uses which the Secretaries consider to be consistent with the purposes of this Act; (2) promoting the protection and development of properties for purposes of this Act by means of use, acreage, frontage, setback, density, height, or other requirements; and (3) providing that the appropriate Secretary shall receive notice of any variance granted under, or any exception made to, the application of the zoning ordinance. Following issuance of such regulations, each Secretary shall approve any zoning ordinance or any amendment to an approved zoning ordinance submitted to him that conforms to the standards contained in the regulations in effect at the time of adoption of the ordinance or amendment. Such approval shall remain effective for so long as such ordinance or amendment remains in effect as approved.

(f) The suspension of the respective Secretary's authority to acquire any improved property without the owner's consent shall automatically cease if (1) such property is made the subject of a variance or exception to any applicable zoning ordinance that does not conform to any applicable standard contained in regulations issued pursuant to this section; or (2) if such property is put to any use which does not conform to any applicable zoning ordinance.

(g) Each Secretary shall furnish to any party in interest upon request a certificate indicating the property with respect to which the Secretary's authority to acquire without the owner's consent is suspended.

(h) Within the Shasta and Clair Engle-Lewiston Units any owner of unimproved property who proposes to develop his property or a part thereof for service to the public may submit to the Secretary of Agriculture a development plan which shall set forth the manner in which and the time by which the property is to be developed and the use to which it is proposed to be put. If upon review of such plan the Secretary determines that the development and use of the property in the manner prescribed conforms to a zoning ordinance approved in accordance with the provisions of this section and that such use and development would serve the purposes of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture may in his discretion issue to such owner a certificate to that effect. Upon the issuance of any such certificate and so long as such property is developed, maintained, and used in conformity therewith, the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to acquire such property or any interest therein without the consent of the owner shall be suspended. This subsection shall not apply to any property which the Secretary of Agriculture determines to be needed for easements and rights-of-way for access, utilities, or facilities, or for administrative sites, campgrounds, or other areas needed for use by the United States for visitors to the national recreation area.

ESTABLISHMENT OF UNITS: BOUNDARY DESCRIPTIONS

SEC. 3. (a) When the Secretary of Agriculture determines that sufficient lands, waters, or interest therein are owned or have been acquired by the United States within the boundaries of the Shasta unit or within the boundaries of the Clair Engle-Lewiston unit to permit efficient initial development and administration for the purposes of this Act, he shall publish in the Federal Register a notice to that effect and a detailed description of the boundaries of such unit.

(b) When the Secretary of the Interior determines that sufficient lands, waters, or interest therein are owned or have been acquired by the United States within the boundaries of the Whiskeytown unit to permit efficient initial development and administration for the purposes of this Act, he shall publish in the Federal Register a notice to that effect and a detailed description of the boundaries of the unit.

(c) Following the publication of any such notice, the respective Secretaries may continue to acquire the remaining property within the recreation area.

ADMINISTRATION: PRIORITIES

SEC. 4. (a) Each Secretary is authorized and directed to administer the portion of the recreation area under his jurisdiction in a manner coordinated with the other purposes of the Central Valley project and with the purposes of the recreation area as a whole and in such manner as in his judgment will best provide for (1) public outdoor recreation benefits; (2) conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public enjoyment; and (3) such management, utilization, and disposal of renewable natural resources as in the judgment of the respective Secretary will promote or is compatible with, and does not significantly impair, public recreation and conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, or other values contributing to public enjoyment. Such administration shall be carried out under land and water use management plans which each Secretary shall prepare and may from time to time revise in consultation with the other.

(b) In the administration of the portion of the recreation area under his jurisdiction—

(1) the Secretary of Agriculture shall utilize statutory authorities relating to the national forests in such manner as he deems appropriate to carry out the purposes of this Act; and

(2) the Secretary of the Interior may utilize such statutory authorities relating to areas of the national park system and such statutory authority otherwise available to him for the conservation and development of natural resources as he deems appropriate to carry out the purposes of this Act.

HUNTING AND FISHING

SEC. 5. Each Secretary shall permit hunting and fishing on lands and waters under his jurisdiction within the recreation area in accordance with the applicable laws of the State of California and of the United States: *Provided*, That each Secretary may designate zones where, and establish periods when, no hunting or fishing shall be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, or public use and enjoyment not compatible with hunting or fishing. Regulations prescribing any such restrictions shall be issued after consultation with the California Department of Fish and Game.

MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

SEC. 6. The lands within the recreation area, subject to valid existing rights, are hereby withdrawn from location, entry, and patent under the United States mining laws. The Secretary of the Interior, under such regulations as he deems appropriate, may permit the removal of the nonleasable minerals from lands or interests in lands under his jurisdiction within the recreation area in the manner prescribed by section 10 of the Act of August 4, 1939, as amended (53 Stat. 1196; 43 U.S.C. 387), and from those under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture within the recreation area in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of the Act of September 1, 1949 (63 Stat. 683; 30 U.S.C. 192c), and he may permit the removal of leasable minerals from lands or interests in lands within the recreation area in accordance with the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), or the Acquired Lands Mineral Leasing Act of August 7, 1947 (30 U.S.C. 351 et seq.), if he finds that such disposition would not have significant adverse effects on the purposes of the Central Valley project or the administration of the recreation area: *Provided*, That any lease or permit respecting such minerals in lands administered by the Secretary of Agriculture shall be issued only with his consent and subject to such conditions as he may prescribe.

All receipts derived from permits and leases issued under the authority of this section on lands administered by the Secretary of Agriculture shall be paid into the same funds or accounts in the Treasury of the United States and shall be distributed in the same manner as provided for other receipts from the lands affected by the lease or permit, except that any receipts derived from permits or leases issued on those or other lands in the recreation area under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended, or the Act of August 7, 1947, shall be disposed of as provided in the applicable Act; and receipts from the disposition of nonleasable minerals from public lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior shall be disposed of in the same manner as moneys received from the sale of public lands.

STATE JURISDICTION

SEC. 7. Nothing in this Act shall deprive any State or political subdivision thereof of its right to exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction within the recreation area or of its right to tax persons, corporations, franchises, or property, including mineral or other interests, in or on lands or waters within the recreation area.

ADDITIONS TO THE SHASTA AND TRINITY NATIONAL FORESTS

SEC. 8. The exterior boundaries of the Shasta National Forest in the State of California are hereby extended to include the lands described in the Act of March 19, 1948 (62 Stat. 83), and sections 22 and 27, township 35 north, range 1 west, Mount Diablo base and meridian. The exterior boundaries of the Trinity National Forest in the State of California are hereby extended to include all of sections 4, 5, and 8, the east half and the northwest quarter of section 6, the east half of section 7, the northwest quarter of section 17, and the northeast quarter of section 18, township 33 north, range 8 west, Mount Diablo base and meridian. Subject to any valid claim or entry now existing and hereafter legally maintained, all public lands of the United States and all lands of the United States heretofore or hereafter acquired or reserved for use in connection with the Shasta, Clair Engle, or Lewiston Reservoirs of the Central Valley project within the exterior boundaries of the Shasta and Trinity National Forests which have not heretofore been added to and made a part of such forests, and all lands of the United States acquired for the purposes of the recreation area in the Shasta or Clair Engle-Lewiston units are hereby added to and made a part of the respective national forests within which they are situated: *Provided*, That lands within the flow lines of any reservoir operated and maintained by the Department of the Interior or otherwise needed or used for the operation of the Central Valley project shall continue to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior to the extent he determines to be required for such operation.

SEC. 9. Revenues and fees obtained by the United States from operation of the national recreation area shall be subject to the same statutory provisions concerning the disposition thereof as are similar revenues collected in areas of the national park system except that fees and revenues obtained from mineral development and from activities under other public land laws within the recreation area shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the applicable laws.

SEC. 10. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the acquisition of lands and interests in land pursuant to the provisions of this Act not more than \$21,600,000. There are also authorized to be appropriated not more than \$22,700,000 for the development of recreation facilities pursuant to the provisions of this Act.

PURPOSE

The purpose of H.R. 797, by Congressman Johnson of California, is to establish the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area in the State of California.

The proposal to create this new national recreation area is a companion to the one to create the Delaware Valley National Recreation Area (H.R. 89), which is also before the House. Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity in the West will serve the same purposes as the Delaware Valley area will serve in the East—namely, preserving in comparatively undeveloped condition large open areas of land, centered on Federal reservoir developments, in order to provide outdoor recreation opportunities for millions of visitors each year from the large metropolitan areas that are within reasonable driving distance of it. Both of these areas will be valuable inland additions to the system of similar areas under Federal control along the coast. This system now includes Cape Hatteras, N.C.; Padre Island, Tex.; Point Reyes, Calif.; and, with heavy emphasis on their conservation aspects, Cape Cod, Mass.; and Fire Island, N.Y.

H.R. 797 is a successor to H.R. 3618 and H.R. 8489, 88th Congress, and to H.R. 10912, 87th Congress, all of which were also introduced by Congressman Johnson. Hearings on H.R. 797 were held on

March 15 and 16, 1965. They were, in effect, a continuation of the hearings on H.R. 8489, 88th Congress, held in Redding and Weaver-ville, Calif., on March 26 and 27, 1964.

ADMINISTRATION AND LOCATION

The Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity Recreation Area will consist of three separate units. One of the units (Whiskeytown) will be administered by the Secretary of the Interior, the other two (Shasta and Clair Engle-Lewiston, which are mostly within the Shasta-Trinity National Forest) by the Secretary of Agriculture. The bill contains provisions to assure coordination of the administration of the three units.

These three units are centered on four reservoirs—Shasta, Clair Engle (formerly known as Trinity), Lewiston, and Whiskeytown—which have already been constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation as features of the Central Valley Federal reclamation project. The center of this complex is approximately 200 miles north of San Francisco, 300 miles south of Portland, and 175 miles northwest of Reno. Sacramento, Redding, Salem, Eugene, and Medford all lie within easy distance of it. It is readily accessible by Interstate Highway 5 (U.S. 99). Present estimates are that the recreation use of these units of the national recreation area will be about $5\frac{1}{4}$ million visitor-days by 1975 and that this will double by the year 2000.

DEVELOPMENT

Taken together, the four reservoirs mentioned above provide nearly 50,000 acres of water surface, and their shorelines total more than 560 miles. The breakdown of these figures together with the elevations of the reservoirs above sea level is as follows:

	Water surface	Shoreline	Elevation
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Feet</i>
Shasta.....	29, 500	365	1, 065
Clair Engle.....	16, 500	145	2, 370
Lewiston.....	610	15	1, 900
Whiskeytown.....	3, 250	36	1, 220

Although the reservoirs and the water-based recreation which they will afford will undoubtedly be the central attractions of the national recreation area for most of those who will visit it, the surrounding countryside is also an important part of the picture. This is rugged country which offers many opportunities for hiking, camping, nature study, fishing, photographing, picnicking, and other types of outdoor recreation. The Trinity Alps which rise to 9,000 feet, Shasta Bally with an elevation of over 6,200 feet, and Clear Creek with its waterfalls, rapids, steep canyon walls, and trout fishery resources are among the outstanding features of the area.

In order to provide for the fullest use and enjoyment of the recreation opportunities which the reservoirs and their surroundings present and to preserve these opportunities for future generations, it is important that substantial land areas be set aside, kept available, and administered as provided in H.R. 797. Without substantial

additions of land back from the reservoirs, as provided in the bill, the Federal land immediately around them would soon become badly overcrowded, there would be serious danger of incompatible developments not far from their shorelines, and adequate provision could not be made for overnight camping facilities and for other types of land-based recreation.

Based on the projected visitation mentioned above, the plans of the National Park Service and the Forest Service for development of the area envision very substantial increases in the limited number of campgrounds, picnic areas, boating and swimming sites, marinas, launching ramps, parking facilities, and roads and trails that have already been installed. An outline of the projected development of the area will be found in the brochure entitled "A Report on the Proposed Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area" prepared by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and dated April 1965. Appropriate fees for the use of the area and the facilities that are installed will be set under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965.

It is for such reasons as those just outlined that H.R. 797 calls for the inclusion of approximately 129,900 acres of land and water in the Shasta unit, 83,500 acres in the Clair Engle-Lewiston unit, and 42,000 acres in the Whiskeytown unit. More than 70 percent of this area—approximately 184,600 acres—is already owned by the United States. A small fraction, 1,250 acres, is owned by the State of California. The remaining 70,700-plus acres are in private ownership and nearly half of this—about 29,700 acres—is railroad grant land now owned by the Southern Pacific Co. The private land is for the most part mixed with the Federal land in a checkerboard pattern.

In summary, the area and present landownership picture is as follows:

	Total area		Federal		Private and State land
	Land	Water	Land	Water	
Shasta.....	100,360	29,500	75,240	29,500	25,120
Clair Engle-Lewiston.....	66,390	17,110	47,950	17,110	18,440
Whiskeytown.....	38,737	3,250	11,563	3,250	27,174
Total.....	205,487	49,860	134,753	49,860	70,734

LAND ACQUISITION

Provisions have been written into H.R. 797 for acquisition of the privately owned land within the boundaries of the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area. A certain amount of this land may be acquired by exchange for other Federal lands in the State of California. Most of it, however, will have to be acquired by purchase, donation, or condemnation. The land and water conservation fund (Public Law 88-578, 78 Stat. 897) is available as a source for appropriations for acquisitions of such land.

Fortunately most of the 70,700 acres that need to be acquired is undeveloped. The great bulk of it is forested land. Nevertheless there are some private homes in the area, and provisions appropriate to this circumstance are included in the bill. These provisions are

similar to those that have been adopted by the Congress in earlier acts dealing with the national seashores.

The first of these provisions (sec. 2(c)) grants the owners of residential property a right, notwithstanding acquisition of the property by the Government, of continued use and occupancy by himself and members of his family of the home and related buildings for a period terminating on his death or the death of his spouse or on the date his last surviving child reaches the age of 30. The value of this right, if the owner elects to retain it, will be taken into account in determining the purchase price of the property.

A second provision (sec. 2(d)) assures the owners of any improved property, residential or commercial, that it will not be taken by condemnation as long as its use conforms to a valid local zoning ordinance which has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, as the case may be.

In both of these instances, "improved property" is defined as property on which the improvements in question had been built before February 6, 1963, or on which they were under construction on that date and, in addition thereto, not more than 3 acres of land. The protective provisions are not applicable to reservoir-front land or land needed for access to the reservoir shores.

A third provision (sec. 2(h)) deals with the matter of developing unimproved land in order to provide public accommodations and conveniences for visitors to the Shasta and Clair Engle-Lewiston units of the national recreation area. This provision authorizes suspension of the power of condemnation with respect to such property if its owner presents and carries out an acceptable development plan which is consistent with approved zoning ordinances and with the purposes of the act. This provision also authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to issue a certificate to the owner of such property as evidence of his approval of the proposed plan of development. Land required for administrative sites, campgrounds, rights-of-way for access, and other similar purposes is not covered by this provision. It is not the intent of the committee, as the language of the bill makes clear, that the authority to waive acquisition shall be exercised in favor of development plans—subdivisions, for instance—which will not serve the needs of the general public or the Government.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENT

The committee amendment to the bill consists of striking out all below the enacting clause and inserting fresh text in lieu thereof. While the new text follows closely that of the original bill, it varies from it in these principal respects:

(1) It substitutes the name Clair Engle for Trinity in the name of one of the units of the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area. This substitution is in conformity with Public Law 88-662 which renamed Trinity Reservoir in honor of the late Clair Engle, a Representative and Senator from the State of California.

(2) It puts the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture on an even footing as far as land exchanges are concerned. The bill, as introduced, would have allowed the Secretary of the Interior to exchange Government for private land if the values were approximately equal and would have permitted a cash settlement of the difference in values, whereas the Secretary of Agriculture would

have been allowed to acquire private lands by exchange only if their value was as great as or greater than that of the Government lands involved. As amended, the bill makes the first of these two rules applicable to both Secretaries.

(3) It adds a subsection (h) to section 2 providing, as outlined hereinbefore, for suspension of the power of condemnation of unimproved lands within the Shasta and Clair Engle-Lewiston units which the owner proposes to develop if the Secretary of Agriculture finds that carrying out the development plan would serve the visiting public and would otherwise be consistent with the purposes of the act and with local zoning ordinances.

(4) It modifies section 5, dealing with hunting and fishing, to make clear that both State laws and applicable Federal laws, such as those applying to migratory birds, will be in force in the national recreation area.

(5) It adds a section dealing with the disposition of revenues which result from operation of the national recreation area.

(6) It adds a section limiting the amounts authorized to be appropriated for land acquisition and development of the area.

COST

Section 10 of the bill, as amended, limits the amount authorized to be appropriated for land acquisition and for development of recreation facilities to \$21,600,000 and \$22,700,000, respectively. Nearly 59 percent of the costs which are expected to be incurred during the first 5 years of the program will be connected with the Whiskeytown unit, 28 percent with the Clair Engle-Lewiston unit, and 15 percent with the Shasta unit. Should the amounts authorized to be appropriated prove to be insufficient, whether because of rising land prices or for other reasons, the departments concerned will have to seek additional authorization. The committee points out that a substantial part of the development costs of the area might well be incurred even if H.R. 797 were not included, since the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior already have authority to install certain recreation facilities at the reservoirs covered by the bill.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

Section 1 of H.R. 797 states the purpose of creating the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area to be those of providing public outdoor recreation opportunities and conserving the scenic, scientific, historic, and similar values of the lands and waters embraced within it. This section also defines the boundaries of the area by reference to a map, provides for administration of the Whiskeytown unit by the Secretary of the Interior and of the Shasta and Clair Engle-Lewiston units by the Secretary of Agriculture, makes clear that those lands and waters which are needed for the operation of the Central Valley project shall continue to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior, and enjoins the two Secretaries to coordinate their planning and administration of the three units to the fullest extent possible.

Section 2 provides for land acquisition. Subsection (a) authorizes the two Secretaries to permit the grantors of acquired land to retain a

mineral interest in their lands on terms and conditions satisfactory to the Secretary concerned. It also provides that land owned by the State of California or any of its political subdivisions shall be acquired only with the consent of the owner and authorizes transfers of land between the Federal departments and agencies. Further provisions authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire land on both sides of Clear Creek between the southern boundary of the Whiskeytown unit and the highway at Igo, Calif., in order to keep this area open to public access and to provide hiking trails and bridle paths, and authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to acquire land and scenic easements along both sides of a portion of Federal-Aid Secondary Highway No. 1089, with the proviso that such acquisition shall not be by condemnation as long as a satisfactory local zoning ordinance is in force to protect this scenic roadway. Subsection (a) also directs the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior to pursue uniform acquisition and exchange policies as far as possible.

Subsection (b) of section 2 deals with exchanges of Federal land for private land. The Federal land that is available for such exchanges is limited to land in the State of California. The exchanged lands must be of approximately equal value but cash may be given or accepted by the Government to offset such discrepancies as there are.

Subsections (c) to (h), inclusive, deal with the retention of rights of use and occupancy and the suspension of the power of condemnation in certain circumstances as hereinbefore outlined.

Section 3 provides for publication in the Federal Register of notice of formal establishment of each of the three units of the Whiskeytown Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area when sufficient land to justify their administration as such has been acquired or otherwise made available for this purpose.

Section 4 directs the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture to administer the lands within the national recreation area which are committed to their care in a fashion consistent with the purposes of the Central Valley project. It also outlines the recreation, conservation, and management purposes to which the lands in the area shall be devoted and authorizes each of the two Secretaries to utilize certain statutory authorities already on the books when appropriate for the purposes of the recreation area.

Section 5 provides in general for the continued application within the national recreation area of State and Federal laws relating to hunting and fishing but authorizes the designation of zones where, and times when, such activities may be forbidden if public safety or the administration and public use of the area so requires.

Section 6 withdraws from mineral entry the lands within the national recreation area. Provision is made, however, for removal of the minerals under specified statutes if this is found not to be seriously inconsistent with the establishment of the area or the Central Valley project. This section also spells out the rules for disposition of any receipts that may be derived from the Government from mineral activities in the area. ✓

Section 7 makes clear that the establishment of the national recreation area will not interfere with the normal civil, criminal, and taxing jurisdiction of the State of California and its political subdivisions in the area. Such jurisdiction, of course, does not include the power to tax property owned by the Federal Government, but it may

include the power to tax on individual; retained interest in such property.

Section 8 adds to the Shasta and Trinity National Forests certain described land on the margin of the farms and other land around and near Shasta, Clair Engle, and Lewiston Reservoirs. Lands within the flow lines of these reservoirs will continue to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as needed for Central Valley project purposes.

Section 9 provides for covering revenues and fees received in connection with the national recreation area into the land and water conservation fund. Moneys received from mineral and other public land activities will continue to be disposed of in accordance with existing law.

Section 10 limits the amounts authorized to be appropriated for land acquisition and for development as indicated above.

DEPARTMENTAL RECOMMENDATIONS

The favorable reports of the Departments of the Interior and Agricultural are set forth below in full:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., March 12, 1965.

HON. WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
*Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. ASPINALL: This responds to your request for the views of this Department on H.R. 797, a bill to establish the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area in the State of California, and for other purposes.

We recommend the enactment of the bill and suggest the amendments indicated herein.

H.R. 797 establishes in northern California a national recreation area that includes the outstanding outdoor recreation resources that have resulted from the construction of four Federal reclamation reservoirs—Whiskeytown, Shasta, Trinity, and Lewiston. The reservoirs and the adjacent lands provide excellent recreation opportunities in an unusually scenic mountain setting.

The establishment of the national recreation area is justified by a favorable combination of circumstances, i.e., geographic location, relationship to population, and outstanding natural resources. In our judgment, the area fully measures up to the criteria for national recreation areas set forth in Policy Circular No. 1 issued by the Recreation Advisory Council on March 26, 1963.

The proposed national recreation area is located on Interstate Highway No. 5 (U.S. 99), the main Pacific coast highway serving Seattle, Wash.; Portland, Oreg.; Sacramento, Los Angeles, and San Diego. It crosses Shasta Lake and is only a few miles east of Whiskeytown via U.S. Highway 299. This interstate highway will be a main route of travel for tourists and will bring many visitors from other parts of the United States to the national recreation area. The recreation area will be within 1 day's drive from the expanding population concentrations of the San Francisco Bay area, Sacramento, and Portland. It will be within 2 days' drive from Los Angeles,

Seattle, Tacoma, and Spokane. These metropolitan areas had a total population of nearly 12 million in 1960 and are expected to continue their rapid growth between now and the turn of the century. The total population of California, Washington, and Oregon is expected to increase from 20.3 million in 1960 to over 58 million by the year 2000.

Recreation use within the area is expanding. Boating, fishing, and camping, in that order, have been the most popular activities and account for approximately 65 to 70 percent of the total use.

We anticipate that annual recreation use of the four reservoir areas will amount to approximately 5.25 million visitor-days by 1975 and may increase to 10 million in 2000.

The resources of the area are well suited to meeting this tremendous public demand for outdoor recreation. The four reservoirs provide some of the finest recreation waters in California. They offer an opportunity to develop a diversified and balanced recreation program. The lower elevations offer a warm sunny climate which is enjoyed by people from the damper areas of Oregon and Washington. Campgrounds at the medium elevation in the forest are sought by people living in the Central Valley heat.

Shasta Reservoir, the largest manmade body of water in California, is located in the upper Sacramento Valley at an elevation of 1,065 feet. This reservoir, in itself, provides a recreation area of region-wide importance. It contains 365 miles of shoreline, including sheltered bays, inlets, and waterways, 29,500 acres of fishing and boating waters, and many camps accessible only by boat.

The Clair Engle Lake, formerly known as Trinity Reservoir, with its 145 miles of shoreline, nestles at the foot of the towering Trinity Alps at an elevation of 2,370 feet. With its spectacular scenery, numerous potential campsites, and 16,500 acres of fishing and boating waters, it surpasses even Shasta in many respects. The shoreline, except for some of the south slopes, is covered with dense stands of mixed conifers.

The Lewiston Reservoir downstream from Clair Engle Lake involves a small 610-acre lake with only a 4-foot fluctuation of water surface elevation. This reservoir area will make a significant contribution to the overall supply of recreation in the national recreation area.

High recreation values are evident at Whiskeytown Lake because of the relative ease of access and the fact that the water surface will have an average fluctuation of only 5 feet. Such water activities as water skiing, boating, fishing, swimming, and skin and scuba diving are popular on this 3,250-acre lake. Clear Creek below Whiskeytown Dam includes a scenic gorge and is expected to develop into a good trout fishing stream; it may also provide spawning areas for salmon and steelhead if properly developed and managed. Climatic conditions favor a longer season of water-oriented recreation use than occurs at the other three reservoirs.

Whiskeytown Lake lies in a scenic mountainous setting with the striking 6,209-foot Shasta Baldy—which dominates the landscape—visible from the lake. Interesting terrain and a variety of vegetative cover are favorable assets for the development of hiking and riding trails, some of which might follow interesting stream courses most of the distance to the summit of Shasta Baldy and other nearby peaks.

As a result of this fortunate combination of circumstances, it is clear that the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area will

constitute an outstanding component in a system of federally administered national recreation areas which are needed to supplement existing and foreseeable public and private outdoor recreation efforts.

The proposed Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area, located in Shasta and Trinity Counties, Calif., will consist of the following three noncontiguous units, each embracing the reclamation reservoirs of the same names, plus surrounding lands.

Unit:	Acres
Whiskeytown	41, 987
Shasta	129, 860
Trinity-Lewiston	83, 500
Total	255, 347

The Shasta unit is located within the Shasta National Forest. The Trinity-Lewiston unit is located within the Trinity and Shasta National Forests except for a small area at its southern end. Section 8 of the bill extends the boundary of the Trinity National Forest to include this area. The bill provides that these two units will be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The Whiskeytown unit is located outside the national forest. The bill provides that it will be administered by the Secretary of the Interior. The National Park Service of this Department is presently managing the recreation resources at the Whiskeytown Reservoir.

Coordinated administration of a national recreation area by the two Departments is a new concept. It is suggested for several reasons. Since the Shasta and Trinity-Lewiston units are suited primarily for extensive recreation use of the types generally associated with national forests and the fact that they are presently being administered by the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture, it seems logical that the Forest Service should administer these two units of the national recreation area. The Whiskeytown unit has the potential for intensive-type developments associated with day use and water activities plus extensive recreation activities such as hiking and horseback riding. The National Park Service of this Department has had considerable experience in the development and management of this type of area, and we believe that it is the logical agency to administer this unit of the national recreation area.

The National Park Service and the Forest Service have had long experience in administering adjoining complementary areas with good results. Cross-fertilization of ideas from working side by side with coordinated administrative responsibility should be beneficial to both agencies and to the public who will use the area.

Inasmuch as the four reservoirs have been constructed as part of the Central Valley project to serve irrigation, water supply, power, flood control, and other purposes, the bill provides that the recreation use and development of the recreation area will be accommodated to these other project needs, particularly with respect to the fluctuating water levels of the reservoirs. There will continue to be large drawdowns at Shasta and Clair Engle Reservoirs which are a disadvantage from the recreation viewpoint but necessary to accommodate the purposes of the Central Valley project. This will not be true at the Whiskeytown and Lewiston Reservoirs where the drawdown will be only 4 to 5 feet, thus making them especially valuable for recreation purposes.

The bill provides that the national recreation area will be administered primarily for outdoor recreation but with utilization of other resources permitted, such as harvesting of forest products, grazing, and mining, provided such use is not incompatible with and does not unduly interfere with the basic recreation purpose.

In order to provide suitable space and protection for recreation developments, intensive recreation use, and administrative control, some additional lands will need to be acquired. The bill permits the exercise of eminent domain and authorizes the acquisition of land by purchase or by exchange of Federal lands outside the national recreation area for private lands within it. It should be noted that under section 2(d) of the bill, privately owned improved property cannot be acquired without the consent of the owner so long as appropriate local zoning agencies have in force and applicable to such property zoning ordinances which meet the requirements of section 2(d).

We anticipate that the acquisition of less than fee title, such as easements, will be adequate for some portions of the area. In this connection, we note that section 2(a) of the bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to acquire easements or other interests on both sides of Clear Creek between the south boundary of the Whiskeytown unit and the highway at Igo, Calif., in order to provide public access to Clear Creek and hiking and horseback trails. The Secretary of Agriculture, for purposes of the Trinity-Lewiston unit, is authorized to acquire scenic easements or other interests for protection of Federal Aid Secondary Highway No. 1089 on the northwesterly side of the Trinity-Lewiston unit.

Any owner or owners of improved residential property on the date of its acquisition by either Secretary may, as a condition to such acquisition, retain the right of use and occupancy of the property by himself and members of his immediate family for noncommercial residential purposes for a term ending at the death of such owner, the death of his spouse, or the day his last surviving child reaches the age of 30, whichever is the latest. The value of the right retained shall be taken into consideration by the respective Secretary in determining the value of the property being acquired.

Most of the land needed for the Shasta and Trinity-Lewiston units of the national recreation area is already in Federal ownership. However, some additional land will need to be acquired to provide public recreation sites and to prevent uses incompatible with the operation of a national recreation area.

At the Whiskeytown unit certain lands beyond the present Bureau of Reclamation project take line will be needed to protect the watershed, provide for both extensive and intensive recreation uses, and realize the full public recreation potential of the area.

Section 8 of the bill adds to the Shasta National Forest certain lands acquired by the Bureau of Reclamation and now administered by the Forest Service. It also extends the boundary of Trinity National Forest to include the southern portion of Lewiston Reservoir. ✓

We suggest that H.R. 797 be amended as follows:

1. On page 3, line 9, the second "of" on that line should be changed to "on."

2. On page 4, line 10, in order to perfect the land description the number "8" should be changed to "7".

3. On page 5, line 10, after "California" insert "which he classifies as suitable for exchange or other disposal".

This amendment will make the intended limits of the exchange authority more explicit.

4. On page 7, line 18, insert a comma after "to".

5. On page 12, line 20, after "tax" insert "non-Federal".

The purpose is to make clear that States may not tax Federal agencies or Federal property.

6. On page 13, line 16, the comma after "heretofore" should be deleted.

7. On page 14, after line 7, insert the following sentence: "For the purposes of section 6 of the Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 897, 903), the boundaries of the Shasta and Trinity National Forests as extended by this section shall be treated as if they were the boundaries on January 1, 1965."

Most of the lands, waters, or interests therein to be acquired for the proposed recreation area within the two units to be administered by the Department of Agriculture will be within the presently existing boundaries of the Shasta and Trinity National Forests. These lands may be acquired with appropriations from the land and water conservation fund. This amendment will facilitate the total land acquisition program by permitting the purchase of the remaining areas with land and water conservation fund appropriations.

The man-years and cost data statement required by the act of July 25, 1956 (70 Stat. 652; 5 U.S.C. 642a), will be furnished at the time of the hearing.

The Department of Agriculture participated with the Department of the Interior in a study during 1962 of the recreation potential of this area and joins with this Department in recommending the enactment of this bill.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that this legislative proposal is in accord with the President's program.

Sincerely yours,

STEWART L. UDALL,
Secretary of the Interior.

Estimate of additional personnel and expenditures—Initial 5 years proposed Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th
	Man-years				
Personal services:					
Program planning, administration, direction:					
Shasta unit.....	1	1.0	2	2	2.0
Trinity unit.....	1	1.0	2	2	2.0
Whiskeytown unit.....	1	1.0	1	1	2.0
Subtotal.....	3	3.0	5	5	6.0
Other personnel:					
Shasta unit.....	51	61.0	78	82	83.0
Trinity unit.....	48	56.0	72	76	77.0
Whiskeytown unit.....		4.5	7	7	11.3
Subtotal.....	99	121.5	157	165	171.3
Total additional personnel:					
Total Shasta unit.....	52	62.0	80	84	85.0
Total Trinity unit.....	49	57.0	74	78	79.0
Total Whiskeytown unit.....	1	6.5	8	8	13.3
Grant total all units.....	102	125.5	162	170	177.3
	Thousands of dollars				
Program costs:					
Personal services:					
Total Shasta unit.....	20	20	40	40	40
Total Trinity unit.....	702	804	1,084	1,062	1,092
Total Whiskeytown unit.....	9	57	67	67	105
Subtotal.....	731	881	1,191	1,169	1,237
Purposes other than personal services:					
Shasta unit.....	715	810	1,045	1,090	1,090
Trinity unit.....	660	745	965	1,000	1,016
Whiskeytown unit.....	6,000	6,000	3,245	2,583	1,609
Subtotal.....	7,375	7,555	5,255	4,673	3,715
Total costs:					
Shasta unit.....	735	830	1,085	1,130	1,130
Trinity unit.....	1,362	1,549	2,049	2,062	2,108
Whiskeytown unit.....	6,009	6,057	3,312	2,650	1,714
Grand total.....	8,106	8,436	6,446	5,842	4,952

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., March 15, 1965.

HON. WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in response to your request of February 12, 1965, for a report on H.R. 797, a bill to establish the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area in the State of California, and for other purposes.

We join with the Department of the Interior in recommending that H.R. 797 be enacted with the amendments hereinafter mentioned.

H.R. 797 would provide for the establishment of the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area to be comprised of three units embracing four Federal reclamation reservoirs. These reservoirs are components of the Central Valley project.

The Shasta unit, comprised of the Shasta Lake and surrounding land, is entirely within the Shasta National Forest. The Trinity-Lewiston unit, comprised of Clair Engle and Lewiston Lakes and surrounding land, is located within the Trinity and Shasta National Forests except for a small area at the southern end of the Lewiston

Lake that would be made part of the Trinity National Forest by the provisions of section 8 of the bill. Under the provisions of H.R. 797 these two units would be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture. The Whiskeytown unit, comprised of the Whiskeytown Lake and surrounding land, is outside the national forests. It would be administered by the Secretary of the Interior. Thus, the respective units of the national recreation area would be administered by the two Secretaries under coordinated management plans.

Purpose of H.R. 797 is to provide, with due recognition of the basic purposes of the Central Valley project, for full development and public use and enjoyment of the recreational resources provided by Whiskeytown, Clair Engle, Shasta, and Lewiston Lakes and the surrounding lands, the conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public enjoyment within the proposed national recreation area, and the management, utilization, and disposal of renewable national resources on the lands within these areas to the extent that this can be done in a manner compatible with, but without significantly impairing, the public recreation and scenic and scientific, historic, and other values of the areas.

Each Secretary would administer the units of the recreation area under his jurisdiction for accomplishment of the foregoing purposes under authorities available to him but planning and administration would be coordinated by the two Secretaries to provide integrated management policies for the entire recreation area. The Secretary of Agriculture would administer the areas under his jurisdiction through statutory authorities relating to the national forests. The Secretary of the Interior would utilize statutory authorities relating to areas of the national park system and such other statutory authority otherwise available to him for the conservation and development of natural resources.

Under the bill, hunting and fishing would be permitted within the recreation area on lands under the jurisdiction of each Secretary in accordance with the laws of the State of California, except that each Secretary would be authorized to designate zones where, and establish periods when, no hunting or fishing would be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, or public use and enjoyment not compatible with hunting and fishing.

Lands within the recreation area would be withdrawn from location, entry, and patent under the general mining laws, subject to valid existing rights, but the minerals would remain subject to exploration and extraction through permits or leases to be issued by the Secretary of the Interior. Permits or leases for minerals in lands administered by the Secretary of Agriculture would be issued only with his consent and subject to such conditions as he would prescribe. Timber and forage resources would be subject to utilization and disposal in areas where and to the extent that such uses would be compatible with, and would not substantially impair, the public recreation and conservation of scenic resources of the area.

Each Secretary would be authorized to acquire lands, waters, or other property, or any interest therein within the boundaries of the portions of the recreation area under his jurisdiction and, when required for the construction or improvement of access roads thereto, outside of such boundaries to the extent that he finds such acquisition to be in the public interest and desirable to carry out the purposes of the bill. Lands owned by the State of California or a political

subdivision of the State would be acquirable under the authority of the bill only with the concurrence of the owner. Federal lands, with the concurrence of the agency having jurisdiction thereof, could be transferred without consideration to the administrative jurisdiction of the appropriate Secretary.

Additionally, the Secretary of the Interior would be authorized to acquire certain easements or other interests in lands along Clear Creek below the Whiskeytown Reservoir and the Secretary of Agriculture would be authorized to acquire scenic easements or such other interests, including ownership of the land therein, as he would determine to be appropriate to protect and assure the appearance of a strip of land not exceeding 660 feet on each side of the centerline of Federal-Aid Secondary Highway No. 1089 between certain described points. This portion of such highway is outside of but directly related to the Trinity-Lewiston unit of the recreation area. Such scenic easements or other interest in lands or landownership would not be acquirable without the consent of the owners so long as the lands involved remained subject to a valid local zoning ordinance that in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture would conform to zoning standards otherwise provided for in the bill.

Privately owned improved property, as defined in the bill, or interests therein would not be acquirable under the bill without the consent of the owner so long as an appropriate local zoning agency maintained in force and applicable to such properties a valid zoning ordinance approved by the Secretary having jurisdiction of the unit wherein the property is located. Provision is made for issuance by the two Secretaries of joint regulations specifying standards for such zoning ordinances and for approval by them of the locally enacted zoning ordinances or amendments thereto.

The complex of lakes, forested lands, streams, and associated resources of scenery, recreational opportunities, wildlife, trees, shrubs, and grass in a splendid mountain setting, accessible to large and increasing numbers of people, fully warrants designation as a national recreation area.

Shasta Lake, created by Shasta Dam, and the surrounding lands were included in the Shasta National Forest by Congress in 1948. This 29,000-acre artificial lake with 365 shoreline miles and numerous arms and embayments, surrounded by rugged mountain lands and forests, offers innumerable opportunities for public outdoor recreation. Fishing, boating, camping, swimming, picnicking, hiking, hunting, and enjoyment of scenic and esthetic values are some of the recreational pursuits afforded. This area is accessible by way of Highway U.S. 99 and tributary State, county, and national forest roads.

Clair Engle Lake and the appurtenant Lewiston Lake, accessible from U.S. Highway 299, have only recently been completed by the Bureau of Reclamation. Clair Engle Lake, like Shasta Lake, is a major impoundment of some 16,000 acres with a shoreline of over 145 miles. Situated at a higher elevation than Shasta Lake, it is largely surrounded by conifer forests, which provide a setting of great natural beauty. It, too, offers manifold opportunities for water-oriented outdoor recreation activities and for hunting, fishing, hiking, touring, riding, and similar pursuits on the adjacent lands. The Salmon-Trinity Alps Primitive Area lies a short distance to the northwest. Lewiston Lake, a much smaller impoundment but one with

almost constant water levels, will supplement Clair Engle Lake and provide additional water-oriented recreation.

With respect to the Shasta and Trinity-Lewiston units, which would be administered as parts of the Shasta and Trinity National Forests, section 8 of the bill would extend the national forest boundaries to include the areas not presently inside such boundaries and would confirm that the boundaries of the Shasta National Forest extend around and include the lands described in the act of March 19, 1948, which made Shasta Lake and surrounding Federal lands part of the Shasta National Forest. Lands heretofore or hereafter acquired or reserved for use in connection with the Shasta, Clair Engle, or Lewiston Reservoirs within the exterior boundaries of the Shasta and Trinity National Forests, which have not heretofore been made parts of such forests, and all lands of the United States acquired for the purposes of the recreation area in the Shasta or Trinity-Lewiston areas would be added to and made parts of the respective national forests within which they are situated. However, lands within the flow lines of any reservoirs operated and maintained by the Department of the Interior or which are otherwise needed or used for the operation of the Central Valley project would continue to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior to the extent that he determines necessary for such operations.

Improvement of access to Clair Engle Lake, and of portions of Shasta Lake, through construction or betterment of roads will be required. Measures will need to be taken to preserve the scenic qualities of the lands around the lakes, especially those portions which are clearly visible to the public using the waters or the immediate shorelines. Within the Shasta and Trinity-Lewiston units, most of the lands which would be needed to carry out the purposes of H.R. 797 already are owned by the United States. There will be need to acquire some road rights-of-way, scenic easements, or other interests to protect the scenic and esthetic values along Highway 1089, and some tracts that are key areas either for public use or for the protection of the protection of the scenic resources. Adequate zoning or other controls by local governments would minimize the need for acquisition by the United States to protect scenic and esthetic resources and it is possible that, where action is required, scenic easements or other partial interests in lands may suffice. Accomplishment of the objectives of H.R. 797 with the minimum impact on private property and private property owners will be explored and utilized where feasible.

To meet expected demands for outdoor recreation generated by these splendid lakes and by growing populations and improved accessibility there will be need for material acceleration in the development of recreation facilities. Establishment of a national recreation area will surely result in increased use and in need for speed in providing for its accommodation. To meet anticipated use in the ensuing 5 years, required facilities in addition to those already in place on the units to be administered by this Department will need to be installed. These will include camp and picnic units together with associated interior roads, parking sites, water systems and sanitation facilities, swimming areas, boat launching sites, and approach roads.

Private operators would be encouraged to develop and operate needed commercial facilities and services on national forest lands under concessionaire procedure and on adjacent privately owned sites.

Such facilities would include resorts, stores, motels, boat rentals and supplies, riding horses, and rental of special recreation equipment, as well as providing services desired by the visiting public.

Most of the lands, waters, or interests therein to be acquired for the proposed recreation area within the two units to be administered by this Department will be within the presently existing boundaries of the Shasta and Trinity National Forests. These may be acquired with appropriations from the land and water conservation fund. In order to facilitate the total acquisition program and permit purchase of the remaining areas with land and water conservation fund appropriations, we recommend that H.R. 797 be amended by adding the following sentence after line 7 on page 14:

"For the purposes of section 6 of the Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 897, 903), the boundaries of the Shasta and Trinity National Forests as extended by this section shall be treated as if they were the boundaries on January 1, 1965."

Two minor amendments are desirable to correct typographical errors in the bill. These are as follows:

Page 3, line 9, change the second "of" to "on";.

Page 4, line 10, change the figure "8" to "7."

The Bureau of the Budget advises that enactment of this legislation would be in accord with the President's program.

Sincerely yours,

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN, *Secretary*.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs recommends the enactment of H.R. 797 as amended.

Senator BIBLE. I am very pleased this morning to have as our leadoff witness the very distinguished senior Senator from California and the ranking member of the committee on the other side of the aisle, Tom Kuchel.

Senator KUCHEL. Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. We would like to hear from you at this time.

**STATEMENT OF HON. THOMAS H. KUCHEL, A U.S. SENATOR
FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

Senator KUCHEL. Mr. Chairman, I am honored to testify in favor of H.R. 797 which has been introduced in the House of Representatives by my friend and colleague from California, Harold T. (Bizz) Johnson.

Establishment of a national recreation area, as contemplated by H.R. 797, would provide for full development and public use and enjoyment of the wonderful and unique recreational resources within his congressional district in our State.

The Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity Recreation Area will consist of three separate units. One of the units (Whiskeytown) will be administered by the Secretary of the Interior, the other two (Shasta and Clair Engle-Lewiston, which are mostly within the Shasta-Trinity National Forest), by the Secretary of Agriculture. The bill contains provisions to assure coordination of the administration of the three units. Although separate, they are in close proximity to each other so users can easily enjoy all of them during a brief stay.

This recreation area is centered on four beautiful artificial lakes which are reservoirs in the great Central Valley project in California. The reservoirs provide nearly 50,000 acres of water surface, and their shorelines total more than 560 miles. The center of this complex is approximately 200 miles north of San Francisco, 300 miles south of Portland, Oreg., and 175 miles northwest of Reno, Nev., your own home State. Present estimates are that the recreational use of these units of the national recreation area will be about 5¼ million visitor-days by 1975 and that this will double by the year 2000. The population of our State is expected to almost double by 1980. We may expect, as well, a doubling—if not a tripling—of the demand for outdoor recreation opportunities in the wake of increased leisure time, income, and mobility.

Although the reservoirs and the water-based recreation which they will afford will, undoubtedly, be the central attractions of the national recreation area for most of those who will visit it, the surrounding countryside is also an important part of the picture. This is rugged country which offers many opportunities for hiking, camping, nature study, fishing, photography, picnicking, and other types of outdoor recreation.

In order to provide for the fullest use and enjoyment of the recreation opportunities which the reservoirs and their surroundings present, and to preserve these opportunities for future generations, it is important that substantial land areas be set aside, kept available, and administered as provided in Congressman Johnson's bill.

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation has stated that the four reservoirs—

provide some of the finest recreation waters in California in a setting of outstanding mountain scenery. They provide an excellent base on which to develop a diversified and balanced recreation program. They offer an opportunity to help meet the recreation demand for 14.8 million activity days use in Shasta and Trinity Counties by 1980 forecast by the California public outdoor Recreation Plan.

Substantiating this estimate is the actual count of visitors during 1964. A total of 1,332,000 visitor-days of use were recorded by the Forest Service and the National Park Service for these three areas. The President of the United States, in his message to Congress on the natural beauty of our country, said:

Our present system of parks, seashores, and recreation areas—monuments to the dedication and labor of farsighted men do not meet the needs of a growing population.

And he then proposed that the Land and Water Conservation Fund be used to acquire lands needed to establish the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area.

Interstate Highway No. 5 (U.S. 99) serving the Pacific Northwest, northern, central, and southern California, crosses Shasta Lake and is only a few miles east of Whiskeytown, Shasta, and Clair Engle Lake via U.S. Highway 299. This places the reservoirs within 2 days' drive of the metropolitan areas of the entire Pacific coast. Designation of this area as a national recreation area will certainly bring greater use from people outside the immediate vicinity.

A substantial part of the development costs of the area might well be incurred even if H.R. 797 were not passed, since the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior already have authority to install certain recreation facilities at the reservoirs covered by this bill. However, these facilities are by no means adequate to meet the anticipated increasing use.

A greater acceleration and intensification of development of these areas for public use will be required. Better and additional roads leading to and within the units are essential. More numerous and enlarged facilities for launching boats and for camping, picnicking, and swimming will be required. Advantage should be taken of the excellent opportunities for scenic drives, one of the most popular forms of outdoor recreation according to the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission. To protect these valuable and useful public properties there needs to be an intensification of administration of the area.

This bill will assure the conservation and wise use of all the resources of this area for the American people. Yet, the bill provides safeguards to the owners of improved properties within the units against arbitrary takings. It authorizes the acquisition of scenic easements in situations where these will meet public needs equally as well as the acquisition of fee title to private lands. It provides for public hunting and for the continuation of mineral exploration and utilization through leases and permits to be issued by the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture under safeguards that will make these uses compatible with the units against arbitrary takings. It authorizes the acquisition

of scenic easements in situations where these will meet public needs equally as well as the acquisition of fee title to provide lands. It provides for public hunting and for the continuation of mineral exploration and utilization through leases and permits to be issued by the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture under safeguards that will make these uses compatible with the national recreation area objectives.

An excellent feature of the bill is the recognition of county ordinances in the two State governmental subdivisions involved, Shasta and Trinity Counties. These have indicated a desire to adopt zoning regulations to restrict the use of privately owned land to compatible activities. This provision will mean a reduction in the amount of land which must be acquired, so the cost of the project will be reduced.

I emphasize that the longer we delay in passing this vital legislation, the greater the cost to the Government will be. The land in this area is increasing in value rapidly because of the possibility of being near the fully developed recreation area.

About this I have spoken on a number of occasions recently with Congressman Johnson, who stresses and underlines the importance of speedy enactment of this bill.

This bill has the solid support of private enterprise, local and State governments, and the Federal agencies who are ready to proceed with this program.

I congratulate my colleague from our State, Congressman Johnson, for the assiduous devotion to duty on his part which has resulted in the approval of this legislation by the House of Representatives. I hope that with your help, and in the interests of developing a great area for the benefit of the people, this committee may see fit to speedily approve this legislation and give the Senate an opportunity to send it to the President for his signature.

Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Senator Kuchel, for the very fine statement. I think you underscored very effectively the urgency on this problem and we have learned as we have worked on this committee that the longer we delay, the more expensive it becomes. So I join you in hoping we can move this forward at a very early date.

Are there any observations from any members of the committee?
Senator Jordan?

Senator JORDAN. No.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Fannin?

Senator FANNIN. I just want to commend the Senator for his very impressive presentation of this project. If I were not sold on it before, I think I would be now, although I certainly agree with what he has stated as to the great need that exists.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you.

Senator MOSS. I think I have no comment at this time, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you.

Our next witness will be Congressman Johnson from the district involved. Congressman Johnson, we are delighted to have you with us.

STATEMENT OF HON. HAROLD T. (BIZZ) JOHNSON, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE SECOND DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. JOHNSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I want to say that I certainly appreciated the very fine statement given by our senior Senator from the State of California, a man whom I have known and worked with for many years. Our senior Senator from the great State of California has done a wonderful job for our State as a Senator of the United States, and I want to thank him for his cooperation in this particular project at this time.

Now, the Senator has given you a very fine statement. I have a prepared statement here, Mr. Chairman, that I would like to file with the committee. Much of it is a repetition of what has been stated by our good friend, the Senator from California, so with your permission I would like to place it in the record and briefly discuss the generalities of the project.

Senator BIBLE. The statement will be incorporated in full in the record.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, I want to take this opportunity to thank you also for the time you spent in California 2 years ago when we visited this site and you had an opportunity to fly over the four reservoirs that were in operation at that time. I am sure that you had a very good look at the project and you could notice that much of this area is undeveloped at the present time.

Now, H.R. 797, which would create the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area, is a measure that has received favorable consideration in the House of Representatives. Approximately 5 years ago a task force went to California, made up of the three agencies plus the State government and local people and private enterprise, and made a very thorough study of the area before we drafted the first piece of legislation.

After that time we moved to the State with the House Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation, and held hearings locally and perfected a very fine record, taking into consideration all of the matters of concern to the people of our State.

Shortly thereafter we redrafted the bill and during its legislative processes, in the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, we perfected the bill that is now before you as far as the House of Representatives is concerned. So the bill has had a long history in the Congress. It now appears in a form that we were able to support in the House and now before your committee.

The project is a very large project in this particular field. As the good Senator has said, it was 1 of 12 recreation areas that were recommended by the President of the United States and it happens to be the largest. It will comprise 255,000 acres of land. It surrounds the four existing reservoirs that are part and parcel of the Central Valley project, the Shasta Reservoir being the largest, the Clair Engle Lake second, Whiskeytown third, and Lewiston Reservoir fourth.

Much of the land surrounding this area is in Federal ownership at the present time. The Bureau of Reclamation acquired the land necessary for project purposes, the Forest Service has a very large holding, the Bureau of Land Management has land in the area, and

the State of California has a small amount of State lands. The balance is in private ownership, for the most part, mostly owned by the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. which operates in the western part of the United States.

Now, on the map that we have here is outlined the Second Congressional District. Many people do not realize we have an area that remote remaining in California. That makes up just one-third of the State in area and that area is larger than the State of New York. Yet we only have approximately 420,000 people living within the area at the present time.

Most of the water resources, most of the timber resources, most of the mineral resources, and a good part of the recreation and fish and wildlife lies within that area and it serves the rest of the State. So that when we come over here with a project from California dealing with resource development, it generally involves our congressional district somehow. The balance of the State uses this area very heavily at the present time. And in the northern part of that district lies the principal reservoirs within the Central Valley project that we are trying to bring into a national recreation area.

Now, on the smaller map to the right we have here the three areas pointed up. The one in yellow, red, and pink and blue, is the Whiskeytown unit which is now operated by the National Park Service. That land, which was under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Reclamation, was turned over to the National Park Service for recreation operations. They have expended a considerable amount of money there already in perfecting the recreation area adjacent to the lake.

Of the other two areas, Shasta Lake lies to the right, and is operated by the Forest Service. All the land in green belongs to the U.S. Forest Service, all the land in blue belongs to the Bureau of Reclamation for project purposes. This land has been turned over to the Forest Service for recreational operation. The Forest Service has expended a considerable amount of money already in the development of that reservoir for recreation purposes.

The newest one is the Clair Engle-Lewiston unit. The land in green again is Forest Service land, in red is Southern Pacific, the yellow is Bureau of Land Management, and the scattered pink area there shows the private lands within the area.

At the two large reservoir areas there is very little in the way of land to be acquired. The bill provides for an acquisition program amounting to \$3.5 million for easements, rights-of-way, and lands.

In the Whiskeytown unit, administered by the National Park Service, all of the lands within the boundaries are to be acquired other than those that have already been developed as improved properties as of the date specified in the bill. The bill provides for \$18.5 million for the acquisition of the lands within the area.

For the most part the areas were tailored to meet most of the objections, and if you will note in the two areas there, we have a little red line down on the Clair Engle Reservoir area. That would spell out a scenic easement from an existing road. Down on the Whiskeytown unit there is a little red line that goes below the dam there and that is an area known as Clear Creek which was the original creek that was dammed by the Whiskeytown Dam, creating the reservoir. The releases that are made from Whiskeytown Reservoir make that a very fine fishing-hiking stream. So the National Park Service agreed with

the local government that they would only need an easement down that creek, and that is provided for in the legislation.

Senator BIBLE. May I ask you a question at that point, Congressman Johnson? I am following you on the map, and I notice that scenic easement does drop down in the Whiskeytown area that you just testified to along Clear Creek. What is the reason again for that acquisition? This is beyond the boundaries obviously of the proposed national recreation area.

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes. That is one of the finest little streams that has been created and made much better by the dam and the release of water from Whiskeytown Reservoir. That is a very fine fishing stream and is a very rugged scenic stream. It has real values, but the Park Service—

Senator BIBLE. I don't question its values. I am rather intrigued with the manner in which you are acquiring it, and maybe this is a fine concept and should be used even more in the future. We have had some wild river problems that have been up before this committee just very recently, and you acquire how much from where to where by way of footage. Is it 660 feet? I think we have heard this in connection—

Mr. JOHNSON. What is that?

Senator BIBLE. Is it 660 feet from the edge of the stream each way, or how wide is the scenic easement? The 660 feet, I think, came up in the Senate yesterday about some billboard legislation. I was wondering if you acquired the same width here.

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, the width, I presume, at various points would vary but for the most part it is—

Senator BIBLE. I see it is very close to that 660 feet.

Mr. JOHNSON. For the most part it would be within the 660 feet.

Senator BIBLE. I see. Now, you acquired this by way of scenic easement from the private owners and it must be kept in its—

Mr. JOHNSON. Natural state.

Senator BIBLE. Natural state for that width along this length of the stream. Is that the concept?

Mr. JOHNSON. That is true, and it is open to the public so the public can take advantage of the access roads up and down the stream.

Senator BIBLE. If I am an owner along that Clear Creek stream, then, and you acquire scenic easement, of what value is that land to me?

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, the value of that land to you is restricted. There can be nothing built on the land. The land must be left in its natural state and all of the scenic beauty protected for the public.

Senator BIBLE. I could use my own land, but then the U.S. Government would have a scenic easement on it for use of the entire public. So all I am trying to do is to see if there is any real difference here between acquiring it in fee and acquiring it in scenic easements, and our experience in the Ozarks, and in Point Reyes in your own State, has been that the scenic easements are costing us just about as much as acquiring it in fee.

Mr. JOHNSON. I presume this would be true of this area also because whenever you restrict the right of use to the owner of a piece of property and you acquire a scenic easement and access over the lands for recreation purposes, you pretty much restrict the use

of that land to the individual and the fee that you would have to pay for this type of easement would approach——

Senator BIBLE. I just want the record to be somewhat clear on that, and I have rather mixed feelings as to what method is best used for acquisition, but I can understand your objective is to preserve it in its natural state for the use of generations to come. This is the objective you have. I understand. Pardon me.

Mr. JOHNSON. Now, as far as access is concerned, as I stated, the area is adjacent to Interstate 5, which is the main interstate highway in northern California and crosses Shasta Lake and is approximately 10 miles from Whiskeytown Reservoir, which is served by State Highway 299, a very fine highway from Interstate 5 out to the Pacific coast.

Senator Moss. Could I interrupt there? Is Interstate 5 parallel to or a replacement for U.S. 99?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes. U.S. 99 is the highway that is there now but it is being built to interstate standards and we have a good many miles of Interstate 5 completed.

Senator Moss. How does it cross the Shasta Reservoir?

Mr. JOHNSON. We had a highway and the Southern Pacific Railroad crossing Shasta Lake just above the dam. We rebuilt the railroad bridge so that the railroad goes underneath, a four-lane highway goes on top of the railroad's bridge, and that is Interstate 5, which crosses Shasta Lake and winds on up the Sacramento River Canyon.

Much of Interstate 5 to the Oregon line has been constructed. It will all be completed by 1972. Highway 299 takes us from Interstate 5 right by the Whiskeytown Reservoir. Much of that highway had to be relocated when they built the reservoir. And the right-of-way is there for a four-lane highway through that area. Highway 299 goes on over to the coast and connects with Highway 101. At the present time Highway 299 also serves the Clair Engle-Lewiston area. There are two good roads from Highway 299 that take you into the Lewiston-Clair Engle Lake areas. So accessibility is very good for many, many millions of people.

And I might say at the present time there are approximately a million and a half people using these three reservoirs as of today and all three of them have about the same amount of use; that is, about half a million people visit each one of these areas. So the accessibility is there now and the use is being made of the areas that are administered by the Forest Service and National Park Service.

The purpose for setting this aside is for further recreation developments and the protection of this area for recreation uses.

The administration of the Whiskeytown unit will be under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, and the other two units will be administered by the Forest Service. They are now carrying on that type of administration in the area.

In northern California we have many recreation areas under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service. We have Lassen Volcanic National Park and the Modoc Lava Beds National Monument under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service. So the operating agencies are already in the area and are operating these three sites at the present time.

The cost of the project was placed at approximately \$44 million. There was about an equal amount for development and acquisition, and, as I stated earlier, the Whiskeytown acquisition program will

amount to an estimated \$18.5 million and the acquisition of the other two areas with their easements about \$3.5 million, the balance going into development.

All of the agencies of our Federal Government, from the President on down, have approved the project so far, along with the House of Representatives, and I might say that from the outset we have had wonderful cooperation from the people in the area. That portion that lies within Shasta County was voted by the people out there to be a Federal development by a vote of 2 to 1 over local or State government.

Senator BIBLE. Would you repeat that?

Mr. JOHNSON. The people of Shasta County chose to have it a Federal development over local or State development by a margin of 2 to 1, thereby showing local government was in complete agreement.

Senator BIBLE. How did they evidence that, because that again is a new device. We look to California for leadership in many, many things. You mean they had some type of an election there to see whether they wanted the Federal Government to run Shasta or wanted it operated locally?

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, there was a feeling at the outset that local government could probably take over and operate the facilities in Shasta County as a county venture.

Senator BIBLE. I understand.

Mr. JOHNSON. The people said no.

Senator BIBLE. How did they do that? Did you have a ballot?

Mr. JOHNSON. They had a ballot and they put it on the ballot as to whether you wanted local operation and development or whether you wanted a Federal.

Senator BIBLE. And this was at a regular election?

Mr. JOHNSON. Regular election, and the results were 2 to 1 in favor of the Federal development.

Now, I think in our State, which is growing so fast, we have to look to the Federal Government for the simple reason that local government can't do the job. The State government is doing everything it possibly can in the field of recreation, but Federal participation is also needed.

This is all to be paid for from the Land and Water Conservation Fund. The fees that are being charged are all going back into the Land and Water Conservation Fund. That is all provided for in the legislation passed last year and is clearly understood by the people of our State, and our State is willing to participate in that program.

Senator BIBLE. You mentioned a plebiscite on the Shasta unit. Did they have a similar election on either the Trinity-Engle unit or the Whiskeytown unit?

Mr. JOHNSON. No. There was no election held but the board of supervisors, the local government agency, is on record in favor of it.

Senator BIBLE. I see.

Mr. JOHNSON. I might say that this has the support of our California House delegation. It was approved by the House. It is now before your subcommittee. I do hope that your subcommittee gives favorable consideration to the legislation if possible.

Sitting on the like committee on the House side, where we have reviewed the various recreation areas that have been acted upon in the past 5 years, I think this would add up to any that I have had the

opportunity to see or work on as far as a recreation area is concerned. I think that, for the money expended here, you will get more in return in recreation benefits and potential than in any of those that I have had the pleasure of working on and approving on the House side.

There were one or two reservations asked for on the part of people in the area. The people in the Trinity County area are very much concerned about the loss of private lands off the tax rolls. Trinity County is 76 percent federally owned at the present time. In this legislation private lands are considered and the taking will be held to a minimum.

I am sure there will be worked out, over a period of time, an exchange of Southern Pacific lands for Forest Service lands which will round out the management of the two involved, the Forest Service and the railroad. For the present, the railroad operates and manages their lands about the same as the Forest Service does in that area. I am certain they can work out an exchange or a working agreement for the simple reason that Southern Pacific, which has not appeared in opposition to this, yet they own 30,000 acres of land within the complex, tells me that they are in support of it. They are not in opposition to it. They are hopeful of working out a suitable exchange, I am sure.

As to the private lands within the areas, that which is improved is protected.

Senator BIBLE. At that point, for the record, could you indicate how much of that land is improved? As I understand the problem—and private ownership always becomes a problem, as we recognize, in parks and recreation areas—of the total of 250,000 odd acres, 70,000 of it is privately and State owned. Of the 70,000, 30,000, as I understand it, is owned by the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Mr. JOHNSON. That is true.

Senator BIBLE. The balance of approximately 40,000 is owned by private ownership and by the State of California. I understand the State only owns 1,200 acres. Practically all of that 40,000 is privately owned.

How many ownerships do we have in that 40,000? We can rely on Park Service people and Forest Service people to develop that, but are these widely scattered ownerships?

Mr. JOHNSON. Out of the 39,000 acres of private lands, other than Southern Pacific, it is broken up into fairly small parcels in some areas. Some of the parcels are of substantial size.

Senator BIBLE. About how many individual ownerships do you have?

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, I do believe that the Forest Service and Park Service will give you those figures. I asked for them at the time of the House hearings and I do not have them with me at the present time.

Senator BIBLE. We can develop it through them, Congressman Johnson.

Mr. JOHNSON. But the private ownership in the Whiskeytown area, which is the largest acquisition program, amounts to 25,000 acres and all of the area, other than that which is improved, is anticipated to be purchased and made a part of the Whiskeytown unit.

Since the bill has moved through the House, there has been a subdivision proposed and approved within the area of the park.

Senator BIBLE. Is that at Whiskeytown unit?

Mr. JOHNSON. Whiskeytown unit. And the main acquisition of properties in the entire complex will be the 25,000 acres that are necessary to be acquired at Whiskeytown.

Senator BIBLE. The one remaining question would be——

Mr. JOHNSON. At the present time, prior to this subdivision, I would say there weren't over 25 or 30 improvements in the area.

Senator BIBLE. And by improvements you mean what? Summer homes?

Mr. JOHNSON. Either a home or a gas station or a small business, and we have the Whiskeytown post office in the area.

Senator BIBLE. Prior to the subdivision there were only 25 or 30 improved properties in the Whiskeytown unit or the entire acquisition?

Mr. JOHNSON. No. In the Whiskeytown unit. The town of Whiskeytown was inundated and it was relocated, and all of the properties acquired went under water, and now since that time there has been a little community and a subdivision built. I don't know how many units have been actually built in the subdivision, known as Whiskeytown. And at various other places there is an individual unit here or there scattered throughout the other 40,000 acres.

Senator BIBLE. Park Service and Forest Service can tell us how many improved properties are there now. That is what I was interested in finding out.

Mr. JOHNSON. In the Shasta and Trinity areas, there are a considerable number of individual holdings at the present time because Shasta was placed into operation in 1950 and the Clair Engle-Lewiston unit was dedicated in 1961, and there has been a relocation of a little community or two that were within the innundated area. These lie near or within the boundaries of the proposed recreation area.

Senator Moss. Congressman Johnson, could you tell me a little bit more about this subdivision? Did you say this has been approved by the local government there for establishment?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes. In Shasta County, within the Whiskeytown boundaries of the recreation area, there was a group who purchased a fairly large parcel of property on a per-acre basis and they were successful in having it approved by the county board of supervisors as a subdivision, and at the present time this [indicating] is their advertisement that just came out 2 weeks ago, advertising this area for sale as a subdivision whereby the lots are offered at \$4,995, with 5 percent down and \$39.50 per month.

Now, this is the kind of thing that happened at Point Reyes and this is what is moving into this area.

Senator Moss. That was part of my question. You have talked about the plebiscite that was held earlier which indicated the people, by a 2-to-1 majority, wanted Federal management, and I suppose that the feeling is it has been moving toward a Federal recreation area, and I wonder why the board of supervisors would grant a subdivision permit under the circumstances.

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, that was to my amazement, too.

Senator Moss. Amazement and probably a loss of a lot of Federal revenues.

Mr. JOHNSON. I hated to see what took place at Point Reyes, and I hope we can head off a good portion of speculation with early enactment of this legislation at Whiskeytown because when parcels are

sold for prices such as this, it eats up the money placed in the measure for acquisition, the same as happened at Point Reyes.

Now, there was another matter and that was——

Senator BIBLE. Before you move on to your next point, Mr. Congressman, I believe you had a cutoff date as to the time within which improved property can come under the exemption of this bill. I am trying to find it here in the bill. I believe it is February 7, 1963.

Mr. JOHNSON. That is right.

Senator BIBLE. On page 6, lines 13 through 22, the bill reads:

The term "improved property" as used in this Act shall mean any building or group of related buildings the actual construction of which was begun before February 7, 1963, together with not more than three acres of the land in the same ownership on which the building or group of buildings is situated: *Provided*, That the respective Secretary may exclude from the improved property any shore or waters, together with so much of the land adjoining such shore or waters as he deems necessary for public access thereto.

If a home wasn't actually being constructed or construction started on or before February 7, 1963, where would a subdivision be able to have any standing under this exemption clause?

Mr. JOHNSON. They cannot. All of the properties that have been built since that time would be subject to condemnation and purchased by the Federal Government.

Senator BIBLE. In other words, they are proceeding at some risk then——

Mr. JOHNSON. That is true. They are.

Senator BIBLE (continuing). According to the language in the act which is before us. And the cutoff date is February 7, 1963, which was 2 years ago.

Mr. JOHNSON. At that time there was a very minimum of development within the Whiskeytown unit.

Senator BIBLE. And how much actual development has there been in the past 2 years since February 7, 1963?

Mr. JOHNSON. There has been some, but nothing like this proposed subdivision.

Senator BIBLE. I understand. Would you say that there have been 25 homes constructed since that time or 30 or 40, 50, 10, 20?

Mr. JOHNSON. I would have to leave that up——

Senator BIBLE. We can ask the Department witnesses.

Mr. JOHNSON (continuing). To the Department. I don't think there have been over 25 or 30 constructed within the area.

Senator BIBLE. I see.

Mr. JOHNSON. In the two areas in Trinity County and Shasta County surrounding the two large reservoirs, the unimproved properties were to be treated in a normal way. If they wanted to develop them for the use of the visitors to the area or for commercial purposes to serve these people if they brought their plans and specifications before the proper agency, Secretary of Agriculture and Chief of the Forest Service, and if these were approved as being suitable developments within the area for the serving of people as commercial properties, the Secretary would then issue a certificate waiving the right of condemnation for these properties.

The other private lands within the areas could be developed by the individuals meeting legal zoning requirements but not waiving the right of condemnation. The Forest Service or the Federal

Government, the Secretary of Agriculture, would have the right of condemnation over the private lands other than those on which he issued a certificate to be developed for commercial purposes to serve the people visiting the recreation area.

There was a third consideration there of the lumbering operations and the mining operations. The lumbering operations carried on by Southern Pacific and the other private holders, as well as the Forest Service, would continue on a very select basis. Of course I presume Southern Pacific and the Forest Service would carry on a good management program, but any other private timber lands in there could be logged off by the individuals.

There is a consideration in the Shasta Lake area for a fairly large mining operation. This has been under consideration for a good many years. There were two known deposits there, one of iron ore in character and the other of limestone. The limestone properties had been eliminated from the recreation area in their entirety. We have a cement plant operated there by Flintkote and Calaveras Cement Co. is now in operation. Their lands have all been excluded from the area.

The iron ore deposit is on patented land that lies across the Shasta Lake from the main highway. In the condemnation of properties for Shasta Lake project purposes, there was a consideration given to this iron ore deposit whereby they would have a right to take the ore and move it across Shasta Lake by barge. In 1962 we went into this thoroughly with the Secretary of the Interior, the Solicitor, the Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation, and the regional office, established and perfected their rights and understandings. They also contacted the Forest Service for the right of use of a small portion of land for a spoil area plus a——

Senator BIBLE. For a what?

Mr. JOHNSON. Spoil area.

Senator BIBLE. What is that? Waste?

Mr. JOHNSON. In the suggested mining operation there would be a reduction on site from about 5 to 1 and they would leave this excess material on the site but they would have to have working room to get in, and this spoil area would be developed under Forest Service regulations under a special-use permit for the length of the mining venture, and a like area on the railroad side whereby they would have a right to move the ore barges in and load into railroad facilities to take the ore out for processing.

In 1962 this was almost in agreement and then the outlet for the ore disappeared when other ores in Australia and other places were found cheaper. Interest was dropped for the time being. Today they are about to enter into another agreement under which the areas would be mined.

Everything has been thoroughly understood by the Forest Service from the start and by the Secretary of the Interior and by the joint venture of Morrison-Knudsen and W. R. Grace, Bunker Hill, and one other associate.

You will hear later from one of their people here who will testify today as to their problem. I do believe that this can be very easily resolved in the report or in the legislative history and this could be taken care of very easily.

The local people, the county government, are in accord with the operation. They have reached an agreement with the joint venture people. I am sure that the Department of the Interior and Forest Service can.

Senator BIBLE. How about section 6 of the bill which is before us which is your bill as passed the House of Representatives on mineral development? Is that adequate, as now drawn, to take care of the problem that you suggest?

Mr. JOHNSON. No. This will not entirely take care of this without further provisions in the report or in the legislative history.

Now, section 6 would take care of any mining problems that might come up other than in this particular case. In this particular case here there has to be agreement reached between the joint venture people and the Forest Service for the use of a small amount of Forest Service lands. But for the most part—

Senator BIBLE. Do you have language in the House report which is also a part of this record which attempts to clarify that and—

Mr. JOHNSON. In the record in the House we tried to make it as clear as possible that this was a concern and one that our committee and the Forest Service would agree could be worked out.

Possibly the language should be stronger, at least their representative has told me that they are not quite satisfied with the language that is actually in the bill, and they would like this spelled out a little clearer.

Senator BIBLE. Might I suggest this. You obviously know this from A to Z. You have worked for many years on it. You show that you have done your homework exceedingly well. Why don't you suggest to the committee some type of language that you think would be desirable to take care of the situation, either by adopting it in the bill itself or by adopting it in report language?

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, Mr. Chairman, I have discussed this with their representatives and I have discussed it with the Forest Service and I would like for both of them to testify and then we can get together and—

Senator BIBLE. I am not trying to cut them off from their testimony. We will hear from both of them, but then maybe you can take the lead to work with both of them and come up with something which meets approval. It will make our task that much easier if we don't have to sit in judgment on the Forest Service and the mining venture. We will let you be the judge.

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, it would be my suggestion that a special-use permit could be entered into by the Forest Service people that would satisfy the needs of the mining venture and it would be a very small amount of area. It would allow the mining operation to take place over a 16- or 20-year period because there is a large deposit of iron ore there and they claim it would take them from 16 to 18 years to mine it on an around-the-clock operation. The Forest Service at the present time has a right to enter special-use permits and Forest Service lands under this bill would have no different consideration so I think that could be provided for very easily in the report or in the legislative history.

Senator BIBLE. Very well.

Mr. JOHNSON. And at the end of the testimony if we could get together and reach an agreement, then you can handle it any way your committee wishes.

Senator BIBLE. Very fine. We will proceed that way.

Mr. JOHNSON. Now, I don't think I should take any more of your time. I would be willing to answer any questions that any member of the committee might have. The two departments have representatives here and they will go into the technicalities and details, the acquisition, operation, and maintenance. Everyone that I know of in our State, from the Governor on down, and the people in the local area, and the House of Representatives, have placed their blessing on the legislation.

Senator BIBLE. I certainly want to commend you, Congressman Johnson, for a very, very splendid statement in behalf of this recreational area. It is clear and it is lucid and it is very obvious you know this area very thoroughly.

I did have the pleasure of flying over it with you. I raised one question there that I would raise again, and that is, why do you need the amounts of acreage that you have indicated in this bill? The 250,000-plus acres is a tremendous acreage and I note particularly in the Whiskeytown unit that you do take a great amount of unimproved private property. Possibly you prefer the Park Service people or Forest Service people to justify the needs. I have somewhat that same problem in a little proposed park in Nevada, Great Basin, where I happen to have a slight difference of opinion with my Congressman on the amount of acreage, and I am never clear as to why you need any particular figure. But 254,000 is a lot of acreage.

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, Mr. Chairman, for the most part the Forest Service owns the major portion of lands surrounding Clair Engle and Lewiston and around Shasta. The boundaries were agreed to after looking over the terrain and topography and the runoff of the water and a little bit of everything there, and they said this is what it should be. I went up and took a look at it and I couldn't see where it would hurt anyone if it was that large. When we come to Whiskeytown—

Senator BIBLE. I was directing my question primarily to Whiskeytown because it does seem primarily, when you look at these maps, Clair Engle unit and Shasta unit, are largely within the Forest Service area now.

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, we started out, Mr. Chairman, on the Whiskeytown unit. At the first meeting with the National Park Service, Mr. Conrad Wirth, the former Director, and people from our local area, we laid out a map and it was the first time I had seen the boundaries. At that time they included 70 square miles of Shasta County. The local people that were with me just about went under the table with myself because I knew Shasta County would never give up any 70-square mile area, and he had proposed a national recreation area from mountaintop to mountaintop.

So finally the task force went out there and met with everybody from the Federal agencies, State and local people, and private holders, and reduced this to a management area where they could control the immediate watershed into the reservoir and have enough area to develop recreation trails and roads and camp facilities and boating facilities. After a thorough consideration, it was agreed to 41,000 acres plus.

Now, that was a long way from the 70-square-mile area that the Park Service laid out as being of sufficient size to have national significance enough to become a national recreation area. So the

bill now provides for an area of approximately 41,000 acres, and as far as local government is concerned, and the people in the area for the most part agree it would take this much to make a well-rounded national recreation area.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Congressman Johnson. Senator Kuchel.

Senator KUCHEL. I congratulate my colleague on the excellent presentation to the committee. Not to take any more time except to say I think, for the benefit of posterity as well as the Members of the Senate who might be interested, I wonder if you would state in two or three sentences what the genesis of the name "Whiskeytown" was. This is very interesting.

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, to be truthful, this is merely hearsay.

Senator KUCHEL. Good enough for the record.

Mr. JOHNSON. This is one of the old mining regions of California. Trinity County was one of the greatest mining areas. In order to get supplies into Trinity County, they had to pass this way. Whiskeytown got its name, as I understand it, from a teamster who was moving through there and in his wagon train he had some whisky aboard. When he was fording a creek in that particular area, he had an accident and some of the whisky got into the creek, which was known thereafter as Whiskey Creek and from that day on Whiskeytown was the little community at the crossing of the creek. A similar accident at another creek resulted in the naming of Brandy Creek.

Whiskeytown was put under water by the Whiskeytown Reservoir, so they did re-create a new Whiskeytown. We have a Whiskeytown post office and I assume it will never lose its name as Whiskeytown.

Senator KUCHEL. Very rugged people in those days.

Senator MOSS. Did the whisky run away when it got into the creek?

Mr. JOHNSON. I imagine they made good use of the whisky in the clear waters in the existing creeks. Some of it was drunk, I presume.

Senator KUCHEL. Back in the days of the gold rush, the late days of the gold rush, my great uncle was an artist and photographer and most of those old mother lode towns were sketched by him, as my colleague knows, and the earliest pictures, reproductions of California towns in the gold rush, were all made by my great uncle, Christian Kuchel. I don't recall one of Whiskeytown, although I am going to try to look through the few I have and see.

Mr. JOHNSON. As I say, this is hearsay, Mr. Senator.

Senator KUCHEL. A great story.

Mr. JOHNSON. But that particular area, as blocked out there, is the principal mining area in early day history in California. Up through 1875 that was the popular part of the State. We used to elect all of the Senators and all the Members of the House of Representatives from that district. Since that time it has moved to the southern and central parts of the State and we are very well satisfied with our great senior Senator, who comes from southern California, and is very thoughtful of all the needs of the northerners.

Senator BIBLE. Any further questions, Senator?

Senator KUCHEL. No.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Moss?

Senator Moss. Congressman Johnson, is this removed Whiskeytown in the taking area now? As I understand, the town had to be moved when the reservoir filled.

Mr. JOHNSON. I can't say exactly where that line comes. The post office is there and a little store and I do believe that that is within the boundaries of this recreation area. I am not quite sure. It could be just on the borderline but our good representatives from the Park Service, who administer the area, can tell you exactly who is in that recreation area.

Senator Moss. I take it from the shape of the area around Whiskeytown Reservoir that the recreation is not to be confined only to water-oriented recreation because it is about 6 miles, as I calculate it on this map, from the reservoir to the boundaries. What other types of recreation are contemplated besides water recreation?

Mr. JOHNSON. Hiking and riding and nature trails, campouts, picnicking areas. You see, there will be a road put through from the main highway that completely circles the reservoir. That will be the main access in and around the water area. And from that there will be minor roads and trails that will break off into the upper reaches along some of the mining creeks. This will offer diversified recreation for those going there in addition to the fishing, water skiing, swimming, and sailboating.

This particular lake is adapted to sailing operations here. Its unique situation there—right to the west lies a 6,000 peak that is a very gradual slope and these winds come off there and the winds are very suitable for sailing. You would think you were out here on the Potomac or Chesapeake Bay or San Francisco Bay when you go up there along the highway and see all these sailboats out there. So it does have a diversified recreation area planned.

Senator Moss. Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Jordan?

Senator JORDAN. Congressman, I, too, want to congratulate you on a very fine presentation of a proposal that looks to me to have considerable merit and I want to say to you and to my distinguished colleague, Senator Kuchel, you articulate the merits of this proposition most ably.

Tell us for the record, if you will, please, Congressman, for what purpose were these reservoirs built in the first place?

Mr. JOHNSON. The Shasta Reservoir is the main reservoir in the Central Valley project. That was built for flood control, power generation, and irrigation, but no recreation at that particular time. It was built in the 1940's. And there was very little consideration given to recreation development at that time.

Now, since that time the Trinity River division of the Central Valley project was authorized and constructed in the late 1950's and the 1960's. It was dedicated in January 1961.

The Whiskeytown unit was dedicated later. It is a reservoir that was created by damming up Clear Creek which is composed of a lot of smaller creeks and it was a part and parcel of the reregulating reservoir for the Trinity River division.

They were added to the Central Valley project for the same purpose. Very little recreation planning went into either one at the outset when they were initially authorized but since that time and during construction there was a lot of attention given to both, and at the present

time I think Whiskeytown has more recreation development taking place, or has taken place, than any other reservoir that has been built by the Bureau of Reclamation.

They are all part and parcel of our Central Valley project. They were built for flood control, power generation, conservation—that is, domestic, industrial, and irrigation waters—and since that time recreation and fish and wildlife have come into the picture.

The Central Valley project is a very large project, as you know, and it is doing a great job of flood control, conservation, power generation, and now recreation and fish and wildlife. It is one of the greatest assets we have in California. It has helped us develop the great Central Valley that we could never have developed unless we had the flood control and the irrigation, domestic, and industrial waters.

Senator JORDAN. That is a good answer and a great story that needs to be told over and over again. We all know the substantial economic advantages that flow from this kind of multipurpose development and these four reservoirs.

You have given some very, almost staggering, figures here, both of you who have testified, as to the recreation potential of this area.

As I understand it, and from reading the report, Shasta Lake itself has about 29,000 acres in this area, 365 miles of shoreline; is that correct?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Senator JORDAN. Clair Engle-Lewiston, 16,000 acres with 145 miles of shoreline, approximately. Whiskeytown, 3,200 acres, I don't know what the shoreline is. I can't find that it is indicated anywhere.

Senator BIBLE. Thirty-six miles.

Senator JORDAN. Thirty-six miles of shoreline.

Now, these reservoirs are all manmade lakes; are they not?

Mr. JOHNSON. That is true, Senator Jordan, they are all man made.

Senator JORDAN. Before they were man made, these were wild rivers; were they not?

Mr. JOHNSON. They were.

Senator JORDAN. Now, the report calculates that as developed the recreation potential would be substantially greater than it would if they were in a wild river State. Is that what you would say?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes. I would agree with that.

Senator JORDAN. I see by the report on page 12 it is estimated that 5¼ million visitor-days are expected by 1975 and may increase to 10 million visitor-days in the year 2000.

Mr. JOHNSON. I would say that that would be a true figure, too, and I will cite one reason for it.

We have another very fine reservoir in the Central Valley system known as Folsom Lake, and when I was in the State legislature, we were talking about maybe a million people visiting there by 1970, when the State agreed to take it over and invest the first five and a half million dollars in recreation facilities.

Well, this year they will have better than 4 million people through the State park facilities on Folsom Reservoir. So the figures that are quoted in the report as to the number of visitor-days in this complex I think are very factual.

Senator JORDAN. Would you be good enough to supply the answer—if you can't already give me an estimate—of what you calculate the visitor-days would be for this area if it had been left in its wild river

State? You don't have to answer just as of now but study it if you like and provide it for the record, or could you answer it now?

Mr. JOHNSON. I could not answer it now and whether the Forest Service and Bureau of Outdoor Recreation Review have made any estimates on that with the Park Service I couldn't say. But I do know that we have wild rivers yet in California and I have three that are probably going to be under consideration of the Congress the same as you have in the great State of Idaho. We have the Klamath River, we have the Middle Fork of the Feather River that is being considered, and the upper reaches of the Sacramento as wild rivers. I am sure they have some figures developed for use in connection with those three rivers that I know of in California that are being considered as wild river potential.

With the development of these lakes for multiple uses, they have enhanced the recreation potential there, I think, greatly over and above the wild river.

Senator JORDAN. Several times more, would you say?

Mr. JOHNSON. I would say yes.

Senator JORDAN. How many times?

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, I would say there are probably, oh, 10 times as many people.

Senator JORDAN. You think you could accommodate 10 percent as many visitor-days under wild river status as you could under the present development?

Mr. JOHNSON. If you could find that many people who would want to live in that particular atmosphere. From what I have found out in my little experience in the Congress dealing with national parks and with this type of development, our recreationists today, a major proportion of them, want facilities.

Senator JORDAN. And want bodies of water.

Mr. JOHNSON. And want bodies of water. Now, there are many people who would like to use wild rivers and I can see where they could probably make good use of them. We had the first request in my State, and the good Senator, the chairman of this committee, knows very well they tried to make the Trinity River at one time more or less of a wild river and even excluded bait fishermen from it—restricted it strictly to fly fishermen, with no other use and development made of it. Fly fishermen wanted to go in there and have it solely a wild stream for their benefit.

Senator JORDAN. I wonder why they didn't.

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, the people in the area just wouldn't go for it and I, as State senator, wouldn't go for it and neither would my assemblymen.

Senator JORDAN. Turning to another question, and thank you for your candid answers, turning to another question, you mentioned a plebiscite had been taken in which the local people expressed their preference for a Federal recreation area over a local recreation area by something like 2 to 1. Is that correct?

Mr. JOHNSON. That is true, Senator.

Senator JORDAN. Had the plebiscite ever been conducted for a national recreation area or a State recreation area?

Mr. JOHNSON. No. As I said earlier, our State has done a tremendous job. We have a State park and recreation department that operates about 180 facilities at the present time in our State known

as our State beach and park system. Just recently in California we have voted a \$150 million bond issue for the acquisition and development of new State park facilities throughout the State. I assure you that they have been oversubscribed already and we didn't get too much consideration in the northern part of our State. So the matter has never been put because our State park commission, along with the State park department, were pleased to see the Federal Government develop it.

Senator JORDAN. Well, I know of the pride your State has shown and I think it is commendable pride and I salute you for it in developing your own resources and your own recreational areas and I just wondered why this particular area was now seeking Federal development rather than State development?

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, I think for the most part the preponderance of Federal lands here, and the areas that were acquired for project purposes were turned over initially to Federal agencies for minimal developments that have taken place over the years.

Now, the State did take over the development of the Folsom-Natomas area, which was a large reservoir and afterbay works, a part of the Central Valley system. The State has now invested approximately \$10 million in that facility and I said earlier the attendance this year will be about 4 million people, and I was in the State senate at the time and I can recall chasing the park commissioner all over the State to get the State interested to take that over. Our then very fine chairman of our State park commission, Mr. Knowland, father of one of our former Senators, said that there wasn't much State interest in that project, therefore, he was more interested in beaches and parks and let someone else take the recreation over.

Our three counties were too small and we stayed with the State park commission until finally they said yes, we will try it, and it has worked out fairly well. They have spent around \$10 million of State funds in and around the Folsom area.

Senator JORDAN. Thank you very much.

Senator BIBLE. The Senator from Arizona.

Senator FANNIN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Congressman Johnson, I would like to concur with my colleagues on the committee in commending you for making a presentation that certainly points up the need for action in regard to this legislation. You have certainly presented your point extremely well.

I am wondering about the subdivisions that you referred to in your testimony in the Whiskeytown area. Are they for summer homes or for the people who are going to be living there permanently?

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, the Whiskeytown reservoir is at a fairly low elevation and it could be used for year-around purposes without any problem at all, and I think if it were to develop as a subdivision or a group of subdivisions, it would grow very fast on a year-around occupancy basis.

There will be some summer home facilities or weekend facilities because I would say that probably 50 percent of the people using Whiskeytown come from the bay area or southern California or the Pacific Northwest. As this is developed now as a fine sailing lake, and I am surprised to see all the sailboats on it, these people come for miles. Now, they would be the people who would be interested probably in a summer home or weekend facility. But the Federal

Government, the National Park Service, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, thought that this would be better set aside as a national recreation area where all lands were to be under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service.

Since that time, and since the approval by the House, this subdivision has been approved. As you can see by this full page ad, they are out to do business.

Senator FANNIN. Yes. I understand.

Mr. JOHNSON. And this is exactly what happened at Point Reyes.

Senator FANNIN. I can understand your concern. I realize that the desire of the people is to have these recreation facilities. I gave an example yesterday when we were talking about another matter as to what has happened in southern California and Arizona on Havasu Lake, where we have more fine Californians coming into our State over the weekend into Mojave County than we have living in Mojave County and it shows the people who want to go to these recreational areas will be going to them. So again, as I say, I very readily understand your desire to get this underway.

Now, too, you have a utilization that you speak about, utilization as far as logging is concerned, mining is concerned, this can continue and still not be disadvantageous to the development that you are talking about, is that right?

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, as far as lumbering is concerned, all of the private lands that are owned in there can be logged off under the provisions of this measure. There is no restriction upon a man's private timber, as I understand it. The lands that are managed by the Southern Pacific and the lands managed by the Forest Service or the Bureau of Land Management would be handled under a very select operation of cutting.

As far as mining is concerned, the lands within the recreation area are more or less withdrawn other than with the Secretary's approval and other than the patented lands. There are patented lands involved in this one area and they have been under consideration for probably a hundred years. It is just now about to come into a realization and we are asking that provisions be written into the report or the legislative history so that this operation can go forward if the Forest Service enters into a special use permit for the small amount of area to allow the operation to take place.

Senator FANNIN. So properly controlled this industry can go forward and be compatible with the project that you would have in mind?

Mr. JOHNSON. That is right. As I said earlier, a lime deposit has been explored and developed. We excluded all of the limestone area and they are in operation now. Flintkote, Calaveras Cement Co. have a plant there, \$14 million plant, and they are manufacturing cement at a location adjacent to Shasta Lake, not too far from the lake.

Senator FANNIN. Certainly you have done a very thorough job in arranging for all this information to be available for us. I am certainly appreciative.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Congressman Johnson for a fine presentation.

Mr. JOHNSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

(The prepared statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF HON. HAROLD T. (BIZZ) JOHNSON, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. Chairman, first of all let me express my deep appreciation to you and to this subcommittee for holding hearings on my bill to establish a Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area in northern California. I am also very gratified to have here today my good friend, the distinguished senior Senator from California, with whom I have worked through the years in an effort to bring into being this recreation area. Senator Kuchel has stood foursquare beside me in working for this most worthwhile project.

I do not believe I have to tell you personally about the beauty of the area which encompasses the four reservoirs in northern California, for you, Mr. Chairman, will recall we did fly over the entire area during a visit in California. However, I would like to touch on this for the benefit of the other members of the subcommittee who have not had the personal opportunity to inspect the area.

I think it is important at this point to point out to the subcommittee the impact which this proposed national recreation area will have upon all of the State of California. I have shown the location of the area on the map presented here today. I might also note that the outlined area is the Second Congressional District which covers about one-third of the State of California and is a little larger in area than the State of New York. You can appreciate, I am confident, from this map and from my previous appearances before the Senate Interior Committee over the past 7 years, that this district is the area in which most of California, Nevada, and even some of Oregon, turn for recreation and for much of their water resources.

Within the Second Congressional District of California, in Shasta and Trinity Counties, the Bureau of Reclamation of the Department of the Interior has created four beautiful and useful artificial lakes by damming the Sacramento and Trinity Rivers and Clear Creek, a tributary of the Sacramento River. These are units of the great Central Valley project of my State. Two of these lakes—Shasta and Clair Engle—are large and outstanding examples of engineering proficiency in harnessing nature for the benefit of man. These lakes were created to store the waters of the Sacramento and Trinity Rivers for irrigation of farmlands, for development of hydroelectric power to serve the homes and industries of the West, and for regulation of the flows of the Sacramento River.

But in these reservoirs, financed by all the people of the United States, we have also created an outdoor recreation resource of great beauty and of high potential for providing healthful outdoor recreation for people from all parts of the country. These lands and surrounding lands, the majority of which have long been administered as national forests, collectively represent one of the finest public recreation areas in the country.

H.R. 797 was introduced to establish these lakes and tributary lands of high recreation value as a national recreation area in order to assure that the great public values of these lands and waters will be recognized and that the recreation and other resources will be fully developed and made available to our people in an adequate and timely way. Under this bill, full recognition will be given to the many and diverse outdoor recreation opportunities and benefits that these great public properties offer, but other resources will also be recognized, developed, and used in harmony with public use and enjoyment for outdoor recreation.

The Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area will be comprised of three separate units. Although separate, these units are in close proximity each to the other, very accessible, and users can easily enjoy the recreation of all of them in the course of a brief stay.

The Shasta unit is comprised of Shasta Lake, created through the construction of Shasta Dam in the mid-1940's, and surrounding lands largely now part of the Shasta-Trinity National Forest. Shasta Lake covers some 29,000 acres and has over 365 miles of shoreline. Shasta Dam is an engineering wonder and in itself draws many thousands of visitors every year. The Shasta unit, including the lake, totals about 129,860 acres. It is traversed by U.S. Highway No. 99, now being rebuilt to Interstate Highway No. 5, and by numerous county and Forest Service roads which give access to some of the more remote portions. Outdoor recreationists long ago discovered its superb scenery and the opportunities for boating, fishing, swimming, and like water-oriented sports that it offers. The use of the Shasta Lake and the surrounding lands for these outdoor recreation pursuits and for camping, hunting, hiking, scenic viewing, and numerous other activities is continually expanding. In 1964 over 500,000 visitor-days of use were recorded. The Forest Service has installed many recreation conveniences on and

around the lake and in the adjacent national forest lands but much more will need to be done to assure the full development and use of the great recreation resource for public benefit.

The Clair Engle-Lewiston unit of the national recreation area is composed of Clair Engle Lake and Lewiston Lake, a regulating reservoir, and surrounding lands, again mainly national forest or lands acquired within the Shasta-Trinity National Forest; Lewiston Lake is partially within and partly just outside of the national forest boundary. Clair Engle Lake covers some 16,000 acres and has a shoreline of over 145 miles. It is a beautiful lake, largely surrounded by conifer forests and offering outstanding scenery, good fishing, and many and diverse opportunities for water-oriented sports, particularly boating. Lewiston Lake is about 600 acres and complements Clair Engle Lake. The surrounding lands offer hunting, stream fishing, hiking, riding, and outdoor forest experiences in profusion. This unit in all encompasses about 83,500 acres. It is accessible from Highway U.S. 99 and Interstate No. 5 by means of State Highway 299 and connecting roads—approximately an hour's drive from Redding. Recreation facilities have been developed at several points on the lake for visitor accommodation. These are administered by the Forest Service.

The Whiskeytown unit, named for the old community of Whiskeytown now flooded by the lake, will consist of the Whiskeytown Reservoir of some 3,200 acres and surrounding lands. As you will recall, just a few short weeks before the assassination of President Kennedy, he dedicated this reservoir on September 28, 1963. As now planned, this unit would comprise some 41,987 acres. Whiskeytown Lake, a nearly constant level reservoir, is situated at a lower elevation than are the other lakes and in close proximity to Highway 99, Interstate Highway No. 5, and State Highway 299 and to the communities of Redding and Red Bluff, and surrounding areas. This lake is exceptionally well suited to day use and to such recreational pursuits as boating, water skiing, swimming, and fishing. Rugged lands to the west provide opportunities for hiking, camping, and scenic viewing, and provision is made in the bill for acquiring public rights-of-way along the course of Clear Creek, below Whiskeytown Dam, which is a very scenic stream and which will probably become an excellent trout fishing stream in the future. The National Park Service has installed some excellent public use recreational facilities at Whiskeytown Lake for the accommodation of the large numbers of users who, although the lake has only recently filled, have taken advantage of accessibility and excellent opportunities for boating and water skiing and similar pursuits.

In 1962, representatives of the Department of the Interior, the Department of Agriculture, and State and local governments made an intensive study of the lands described in H.R. 797. This was for the purpose of analyzing and assessing the value and potentiality of these areas to satisfy the known demand for outdoor recreation and to determine what should be done to realize this potential in a practical and adequate way.

In its report of April 1963, the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation states, "the four reservoirs, Shasta, Clair Engle, Lewiston, and Whiskeytown, provide some of the finest recreation waters in California in a setting of outstanding mountain scenery. They provide an excellent base on which to develop a diversified and balanced recreation program. They offer an opportunity to help meet the recreation demand for 14.8 million activity-days use in Shasta and Trinity Counties by 1980 forecast by the California public outdoor recreation plan. Over 4 million activity-days use by 1980 will be made by people coming from beyond 250 miles, according to the forecast." Substantiating this estimate is the actual count of visitors during the calendar year of 1964. A total of 1,332,000 visitor-days of use were recorded by the Forest Service and the National Park Service for these three areas. I should emphasize that the use is evenly balanced among the three units. A breakdown for the year shows some 400,000 visitor-days use at Whiskeytown; 514,000 at Shasta, which is of course the biggest of the three reservoirs and the closest to the major U.S. highways in California; and 418,000 at Trinity. As a sidelight I might recall that the Clair Engle Lake was covered with boats and fishermen within a day or two of the closing of the dam and you could certainly see that the sportsmen rode the lake level right to the top.

The lower elevations offer a warm sunny climate which is enjoyed by people from the damper areas of Oregon and Washington. Campgrounds at the medium elevation in the forests are sought by people living in the Central Valley heat.

This report also stated, "Interstate Highway No. 5 (U.S. 99) serving Seattle, Wash., Portland, Oreg., Sacramento, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and San Diego, crosses Shasta Lake and is only a few miles east of Whiskeytown, Shasta, and Clair

Engle Lake via U.S. Highway 299. This places the reservoirs within 2 days' drive of Los Angeles and Seattle, Tacoma, and Spokane, Wash. The interstate highway will also bring many visitors from other parts of the country."

In my opinion, the estimates of use of these recreational resources are modest indeed. The constantly expanding population, particularly in the western section of the Nation, the increasing accessibility, and the continually greater mobility of people will bring more and more visitors to enjoy the beauty and the facilities of this area. While the Forest Service and the National Park Service have provided recreation improvements and facilities at all of the reservoirs and throughout the adjacent national forests and will continue to build and maintain and increase these facilities through appropriations to the National Park Service and the Forest Service by the Congress, these are by no means equal to meet the anticipated increasing use.

A greater acceleration and intensification of development of these areas for public use will be required. Better and additional roads leading to and within the units are essential. More numerous and enlarged facilities for launching of boats and for camping, picnicking, and swimming will be required. Advantage should be taken of the excellent opportunities for scenic drives, one of the most popular forms of outdoor recreation according to the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission. There will need to be intensification of protection and of administration of the public properties which are so valuable and so useful to the American people. Designation of these areas as a national recreation area certainly bring accelerated and greater use from people outside of the immediate vicinity.

My bill provides for the advantageous and full development of all the resources of these great public properties so that they will provide to the using public all of the uses and commodities which they can furnish consistent with protection and conservation of the lands, forests, and waters. The bill provides safeguards to the owners of improved properties within the units against arbitrary takings. It authorizes the acquisition of scenic easements in situations where these will meet public needs equally as well as the acquirement of fee title to private lands. It provides for public hunting and for the continuation of mineral exploration and utilization through leases and permits to be issued by the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture under safeguards that will make these uses compatible with the national recreation area objectives. It authorizes the acquisition of lands to complete the Whiskeytown unit and to assure full public use of the Shasta and Clair Engle-Lewiston units and the conservation of the scenic aspects of these areas. I anticipate that the amount of land that will need to be bought in these latter two units in fee will be modest indeed in comparison with the great public values and the potential for recreation use and economic benefits they present. There will need to be substantial purchases in the Whiskeytown unit.

I believe that an important feature of H.R. 797 is the recognition of county ordinances in Shasta and Trinity Counties, the two local governmental subdivisions involved. Both counties have indicated a willingness to adopt appropriate zoning regulations to restrict the use of privately owned land to compatible activities. With the adoption of these zoning ordinances, private land owners will be permitted to continue their occupancy so long as their uses are compatible. As a further protection the legislation provides that in the two units administered by the Department of Agriculture, that is the Shasta and Clair Engle-Lewiston units, that owners of undeveloped private lands have the opportunity to develop these properties for public uses if the proposed development conforms with the zoning ordinances and meets the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture. These provisions, I feel, are important because they maintain a more stable tax base for the counties by keeping as much land as possible in private ownership and at the same time reduces the amount of land which must be acquired which of course means a savings in acquisition cost.

Within and adjoining these units to be administered by the Department of Agriculture are some lands acquired by the Bureau of Reclamation. Administration of recreation and renewable resources of these lands by the Forest Service in conjunction with surrounding national forest lands is desirable in the interest of efficiency and correlation of development the bill so provides. Lands within reservoir flow lines or otherwise needed by the Bureau of Reclamation to carry out its responsibilities for the Central Valley project will continue to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior to the extent necessary for this purpose.

Enactment of H.R. 797 will assure the conservation and wise use of all the resources of these areas in perpetuity for the American public. From the standpoint of the local communities and governmental units, it will encourage use of

these beautiful and extensive areas by visitors from all over the country and will bring to the surrounding communities the benefits of increased tourism, longer stays by people from outside the areas, increased business, and best of all a greater appreciation of the beauties and resources of one of the finest natural recreation areas of my great State. Outdoor recreation and tourism is one of the major economic bases of this part of my district. I would be less than frank if I did not state that I anticipate that enactment of this bill would be beneficial to my constituents from this standpoint. It is a happy circumstance that the national welfare and the local welfare will both benefit through enactment of this bill.

In conclusion, I do want to say, Mr. Chairman, that there is a measure of urgency about this legislation because of the subdivision activities which are beginning to occur on the shores of some of these reservoirs. As an example of what is taking place, I show you here today an advertisement from the September 4 issue of the Redding Record-Searchlight promoting the Kennedy Shores subdivision. This is definitely within the proposed boundaries area and within the area which the National Park Service, which would administer this unit, would acquire when this legislation becomes law. You will note that the property is being advertised at approximately \$5,000 an acre and if this goes much further, I think we can all realize the effect that this would have on the acquisition cost. So I believe that it is essential that every effort be made to complete action on this bill during the 1st session of the 89th Congress.

Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Harry R. Anderson, Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Public Land Management. Mr. Secretary, feel free to have anyone come with you that you care to indicate. Please identify them for the record.

STATEMENT OF HARRY R. ANDERSON, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR; ACCOMPANIED BY LAWRENCE STEVENS, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION; C. GORDON FREDINE, ACTING ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR; AND SAM KING, SUPERINTENDENT OF WHISKEYTOWN UNIT

Mr. ANDERSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, members of the committee. I have with me here Mr. Larry Stevens, Associate Director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation; Mr. Gordon Fredine, Acting Assistant Director of the National Park Service. These gentlemen have both worked on this project for a number of years and are intimately acquainted with the details.

I have a prepared statement here that I would like to give at this time with your concurrence, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. You may proceed. You might just highlight it. In areas where it is repetitious there is no need to repeat it.

Mr. ANDERSON. I will attempt to do so, sir, as Senator Kuchel and Congressman Johnson have hit my important parts and which we concur in. May I say at the outset we are definitely in support of this bill. I will try to hit the highlights.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I welcome the opportunity to express the support of our Department for this legislation. H.R. 797, which passed the House on July 12, proposes to establish the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area in northern California. This area has a tremendous outdoor recreational potential that, if properly developed and administered, will provide untold benefits to our Nation and that region in particular.

President Kennedy, on September 28, 1963, dedicated the Whiskeytown Dam and Reservoir. He referred pointedly to the natural beauty of the area and its recreational benefits. In referring to the 350 million Americans who will live in this country in less than 40 years, he asked: "How much recreation will be possible for them?" This is indeed a fair question, and I believe this bill provides a good part of the answer.

The proposed Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area is a spacious area located in Shasta and Trinity Counties, Calif. It would consist of the following units: the Whiskeytown unit (41,987 acres), the Shasta unit (129,860 acres), and the Clair Engle-Lewiston unit (83,500 acres). Total land and water area within the entire national recreation area is 255,347 acres. Under H.R. 797, the Secretary of Agriculture would administer the Shasta and Clair Engle-Lewiston units, and the Secretary of the Interior would administer the Whiskeytown unit.

The area has very high potential for meeting recreation demand. The reservoirs and surrounding lands are within 1 day's drive from the large and expanding population concentrations of the San Francisco Bay Area, Sacramento, and Portland. Interstate Highway 5 (U.S. 99) crosses Shasta Lake and is only a few miles east of Whiskeytown via U.S. Highway 299.

The national recreation area contemplated in this bill provides unique opportunities for diversified public use. At each of the three units there is a potential for development of various types of outdoor recreation. All units provide space for water-associated activities. The three units therefore make an excellent combination. In length, the shoreline of the four lakes approaches that of California's entire Pacific Ocean coastline. With the rapid population growth along the entire west coast, such opportunities are fast disappearing.

Senator BIBLE. I think that is a very significant statement and is worthy of repetition. "The shoreline of the four lakes approaches that of California's entire Pacific Ocean coastline." That certainly is indicative of the great recreational use to which it can be put.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Chairman, we believe we need to move rapidly. Clair Engle and Whiskeytown Lakes are barely more than a year old, but land values in Shasta and Trinity Counties have increased significantly over those of 1962. As developments now underway at these two new projects progress, popularity of the area will expand proportionately and so will local interest in providing needed outlets for food, fuel, sporting goods, bait, camping equipment, and the numerous other services required by recreation seekers.

The Whiskeytown unit, which will be administered by the Secretary of the Interior, includes some 26,000 acres of privately owned land—largely undeveloped, scenic land in its natural state. The legislation provides that owners of developed residential properties may continue to reside in their homes subject to approved zoning standards, but we would expect to acquire the undeveloped natural properties within the area. In 1964, we estimated that the cost of the private land in the Whiskeytown unit would be \$18 million. In the past few months, however, several subdivisions have been started on the undeveloped lands and prices have risen sharply.

The popularity of the area——

Senator BIBLE. Before you go on to the popularity of the area, I notice you have a sentence in there right below this estimated cost where you say:

In order to provide your committee with an accurate and reliable cost estimate for the private lands in Whiskeytown unit, we must make new estimates. We expect to have this completed in a short time.

Now, when will that be completed?

Mr. ANDERSON. My understanding is that will be available in the next few months or—well, I would like to ask Mr. Stevens to comment on that.

Senator BIBLE. Mr. Stevens.

Mr. STEVENS. Sixty days, Gordon?

Mr. FREDINE. Yes. From 60 to 90 days. We hope we can go as fast as we can with it.

Senator BIBLE. The purpose of the question is the bill we have before us says:

There is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands pursuant to provisions of this act not more than \$21,600,000.

Now, is that a realistic figure or isn't it? This is the figure that was put in by the House and this is the bill passed on July 12 and this is the bill we have before us today.

Mr. STEVENS. I would like to comment on this, Senator.

Senator BIBLE. Certainly.

Mr. STEVENS. The increased estimates, of course, result from these subdivisions that have gone in in the very recent past and we have with us some newspaper ads which show the terrific pressure that has been put on to sell lots in the prime part of the Whiskeytown area.

The subdivisions are in the prime part of the proposed Whiskeytown area, and would have a very adverse effect on the proposed plan here. They are already bulldozing substantial areas for building and my suggestion on the cost would be that you go ahead on the figures in the bill, recognizing that they may not be adequate for the total, but it would permit us to use the money to purchase the most urgent areas and then, if necessary, we can come back to Congress later for the additional funds.

Mr. ANDERSON. I think, Mr. Chairman, this is more of a reservation. I don't think we know actually if the land prices have escalated beyond the capacity of the funds provided for in the bill. But we do mention this to stress the significance of the developments that are encroaching at this time. Mr. Stevens mentioned——

Senator BIBLE. It is well that you sound that type of a warning or caveat, that you may run into it, and it was a particularly alarming situation in Point Reyes and still is and in Cape Cod and still is, and I recognize that there has to be some flexibility in these estimates, but I hope that we are at least reasonably close to being in the ball park. That is why I was asking the question.

Mr. STEVENS. I think we are in the ball park but we did feel, in view of these recent subdivisions, that we should bring this to the attention of the committee.

Senator BIBLE. I am glad you did.

You may proceed, Mr. Secretary.

Mr. ANDERSON. The faster we move, the better off we will be.

Senator BIBLE. I concur in that.

Mr. ANDERSON. The popularity of the area is showing a marked increase. Several years ago we predicted that by 1975 recreational visits to the four lakes would reach $5\frac{1}{4}$ million people and 10 million by the year 2000. However, based on an actual count of 1,332,000 visits in 1964, there is every reason to believe the earlier forecasts were too conservative. For a period of over 10 years, nationwide attendance at reservoirs has increased an average of 10 percent annually.

Section 2 of the bill would permit owners of improved residential property to remain, so long as they conform to local zoning ordinances approved by the Secretary. Improved property is defined in the bill as property on which construction was begun before February 7, 1963.

I would like to say something with respect to hunting and fishing. Section 5 of the bill provides for hunting and fishing within the area in accordance with laws of the State of California, subject of course to necessary administrative regulation of hunting and fishing during certain periods for reasons of public safety and administration of the area.

Another provision of the bill, section 6, recognizes that appropriate mineral development may be carried on within the area under lease or permit as prescribed in that section. This would be permitted in the manner that would not have significant adverse effects on the purposes of the Central Valley project or the administration of the recreation area.

I believe it is important to note here that this will not be a national park. Thus compatible uses such as mining, grazing, timber harvesting, will be permitted. Establishment of the national recreation area would give national significance to this outstanding recreation resource. This will stimulate the development and use of the area, thereby resulting in realization of the full recreation potential of the area for the public benefits.

That summarizes my statement, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Mr. Secretary. I think that is a fine statement. I think Senator Kuchel and Congressman Johnson and you have made a very fine case for this area.

I would like to have supplied for the record the number of improved properties that we have within the three areas. You may have that right at your fingertips now. Congressman Johnson said he thought it was somewhere in the 25 or 30 range.

Mr. STEVENS. We can provide that. I can tell you on Whiskeytown.

Senator BIBLE. If you have it available to you right now, how many improved properties are there and what is their nature?

Mr. STEVENS. As of November 1964, there were—within the Whiskeytown unit—there were 35 year-round residences.

Senator BIBLE. As of what date again?

Mr. STEVENS. November 6, 1964.

Senator BIBLE. November 6, 1964. Do you have any information indicating the number of improved properties there as of the cutoff date which is in the bill of February 7, 1963?

Mr. STEVENS. I don't have it here. Do you know, Gordon?

Mr. FREDINE. There would be scarcely any difference. There was very little construction between February 1963 and November 1964.

Senator BIBLE. Very fine.

Mr. FREDINE. But since then there have been perhaps only a few additions since 1964.

Senator BIBLE. You said in Whiskeytown there were how many improved properties?

Mr. STEVENS. There are 35 year-round residences.

Senator BIBLE. What other types of improved property as of that date?

Mr. STEVENS. One lumber mill, one group camp, one cemetery, and two mines that were not operating.

Senator BIBLE. This is in the Whiskeytown——

Mr. STEVENS. And one store, making a total of 41.

Senator BIBLE. Is that youth camp of the church organization involved in this problem?

Mr. STEVENS. I think not. The church organization is the one that is proposing the subdivision and that is a different—is it the group camp, Gordon?

Mr. FREDINE. No. There is no relationship between the Kennedy Shores development organization and the group camp.

Senator BIBLE. I notice we have received a communication from Royal T. Blue, who is pastor of the North Valley Baptist Church of Redding, making reference to a certain youth camp, and I don't know whether that is within the Whiskeytown area or in the two areas under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service.

Mr. FREDINE. Mr. Sam King, superintendent of Whiskeytown area, can answer that question if you——

Senator BIBLE. Yes. Would you care to tell us about this? First identify yourself for the record if you will, please.

Mr. KING. I am Sam King, superintendent of Whiskeytown. The property is the property owned by Mrs. Allen. It is under lease to the Baptist Church of Redding and they do have a youth camp there which has been in operation for more than a year. They have facilities for accommodating up to 150 young people. I talked to the director just recently and he said that they would be amenable in the event that the Government acquired their property, that they would be amenable to operating under a special-use permit. They wouldn't mind the property being acquired by the United States but they would like to make the reservation for a special-use permit so that they could continue to operate as a youth camp.

They also would not be adverse to our developing a trail or road through the property if it was in the interests of the recreation area.

Senator BIBLE. Well, very fine, Mr. King, and we will have our staff people discuss this with you while you are back here. This letter does seem to have merit. It indicates they hold the lands under nominal lease from one of their parishioners and they have to date spent \$80,000 on the kitchen and dining room and they plan construction of a number of new cabins at \$6,000 each. So it seems to me they must make a fairly strong case.

Well, we will have this discussed and maybe it can be handled by a use permit.

Thank you, Mr. Secretary.

(The letter referred to appears on p. 87.)

Now, do we have for the record the number of improvements in the other two areas involved, the Clair Engle-Lewiston unit and the Shasta?

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Chairman, representatives from Forest Service are here and I believe——

Senator BIBLE. They will be in a position to testify. I have no further questions. Senator Kuchel.

Senator KUCHEL. No, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Jordan.

Senator JORDAN. Just one question of Secretary Anderson.

I notice that there is no forest area around Whiskeytown unit. Such public lands as are indicated on the map are public domain under your jurisdiction. Do you see the necessity for acquiring so much greater proportion of privately owned lands in the Whiskeytown area than in the other two units, and why?

Mr. ANDERSON. Senator Jordan, I believe Congressman Johnson stressed the point and I would like to cover it—to reiterate it: in order to protect this reservoir, we feel it is necessary to acquire sufficient area around it to protect the watershed as well as the development that would naturally occur because of the reservoir.

Mr. King was telling me yesterday that they have already experienced some adverse effects from some development and the scalping of the lands and some private development. With excessive rainfall last winter they ended up with a considerable amount of silt which was carried into the marina. Therefore, we feel it is important that these areas be protected in order to protect the landscape and watershed.

Senator JORDAN. And the perimeter of the Whiskeytown area pretty well followed the watershed boundary of that particular unit?

Mr. ANDERSON. Yes, sir. And I would like to—possibly Mr. King could elaborate more on this if you would like further information.

Senator JORDAN. Thank you.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Stevens would——

Mr. STEVENS. May I make a comment, Senator? In response to your earlier question and Senator Jordan's recent question, I would like to emphasize the topography here. Going from Whiskeytown Reservoir southwest is a very steep rise up to the summit of a mountain here, 6,200 feet, called Shasta Bally, which dominates this whole reservoir and is part of the scenic grandeur of the area and also will be developed into a series of horseback and hiking trails which we feel would complement the water-associated activities on the reservoir.

In addition there is a very serious erosion problem that Secretary Anderson mentioned and one storm last winter brought down I believe 14,000 cubic yards of soil into the marina.

So it is a combination of watershed protection and trail development and its part in the scenic entity of the area is the basic reason for the larger size.

I might point out also that the task force that studied this originally recommended a slightly larger area but then in a subsequent discussion with Shasta County, it was reduced to the boundaries shown here.

Senator BIBLE. Is there another map there that you would want to show us? Does this have some difference?

Mr. STEVENS. This shows the subdivisions, Senator, that are currently proposed around Whiskeytown Reservoir. These bright orange areas. This is the Kennedy Shores one which I was mentioning earlier.

There are smaller ones here in these four places, and as you see, they are in very key positions that would have drastic effects on the proposed national recreation area.

Senator BIBLE. Well, from whom do you have to secure approval for subdivisions in this area?

Mr. STEVENS. Shasta County.

Senator BIBLE. I notice a letter which reached me from the Estrelita Development Corp. indicating that they have a subdivision application pending and they make a statement which somewhat puzzled me:

So far as our own proposed subdivision, which is ready for final approval of the State real estate board, is above par and competes with anything in the State of California or elsewhere.

Does one have to secure the approval of a State real estate board as well as the concerned county officials?

Mr. ANDERSON. That is true.

Mr. STEVENS. I understand that this is correct, that the State real estate board does have to give some kind of final approval.

Senator BIBLE. Well, can we have somebody tell us whether any of these subdivisions have the final approval of the State Real Estate Board of California? Why don't you come up, Mr. King? This is right in your backyard. You are the boss man down there. How far along are these subdivision applications? I understood some testimony to the effect that the local supervisors had approved one or two, whatever number of subdivisions it was.

Mr. KING. Perhaps, Mr. Chairman, I can clarify this. All of these subdivision applications go initially to the planning commissions of the respective counties. Next they are brought before the board of supervisors. The board of supervisors—

Senator BIBLE. Of Trinity County?

Mr. KING. Well, it would be true of—I am speaking primarily, of course, of Shasta County, but the same thing would be true of Trinity County.

Senator BIBLE. Shasta County is the county in which Whiskeytown is located?

Mr. KING. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Let's limit it to Shasta.

Mr. KING. When they apply to them for approval of this subdivision, the board says, will you meet these certain specific requirements? Will you provide water? Will you provide sewerage? Will you provide streets, and so forth? And if they say they will, then the board has no alternative other than to give it a tentative approval. But it is subject to final approval by the requirements of the State realty board.

But in the meantime, you see, it is possible to sell parcels in these subdivisions and make them a matter of record, and in that way, of course, you establish a price for those parcels of land. But all of the approval, the so-called approval by the board of supervisors, is tentative. They do not have the final approval, and as a matter of fact, I believe at the last session when the group that is sponsoring this subdivision, Kennedy Shores subdivision, when they appeared before the board, the county counsel informed the board that they had no alternative other than to approve it tentatively.

Senator BIBLE. Do I understand your answer to be, then, that the final approval rests with the State real estate board?

Mr. KING. Yes, sir. I believe this is correct.

Senator BIBLE. Well, is that purely an administrative act or do they have discretion there to determine whether or not it should be granted? It would seem to me if I were on a State real estate board with knowledge that a Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area was about to be created, I certainly would not give approval to a real estate developer. It just doesn't seem to me that a State board would do this. You tell me they have not.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Chairman, I will be glad to check on this. However, I believe the situation is this: If the subdivider meets the standards and requirements of the county as well as the State realty board, they have to issue the permits.

Senator BIBLE. Well, I wish you would clarify the record on that within the next few days because if that is true, it seems to me that there must be some deficiency in the State law of California because it is a little inconsistent, as I said a moment ago, it seems to me it is a little inconsistent to have a State board approving a subdivision with knowledge that recreation is moving along as far as this has. I mean, it is through the House of Representatives, is well on its way to final passage. It is rather hard to believe that it will not be finally enacted. I can't understand why a real estate board will tell any developer, notwithstanding the fact that the U.S. Government is going to create a national recreation area here, we are going to go ahead and give you a subdivision permit.

Something about it just doesn't ring right to me. It must not be coordinated.

Will you check that out?

Mr. ANDERSON. We will check it out and inform your committee.

Senator BIBLE. I certainly think there is responsibility perhaps on this committee, perhaps on you as the Secretary in charge of this particular part of Interior, to serve notice on these people that we are in the process of creating a national recreation area and they ought to act accordingly. But I wish you would check that out and furnish the necessary information.

I think the staff suggest the next question, Mr. King. Has any work actually been done on any of these subdivisions? Are these simply paper subdivisions or have streets gone in or sewer lines been run? Have they done any leveling or grading or anything of that kind?

Mr. KING. Mr. Chairman, on the Kennedy Shores subdivision, I would estimate that they have excavated about 150,000 to 200,000 yards of materials from along a ridge and they are depositing it in a little sort of a valley there and they are compacting it, so I would estimate from just looking at the project that eventually they will move something around 500,000 yards of materials in order to make sufficient space on which to put a restaurant, shopping center, and pads for parking automobiles and trailers. These are their tentative plans, at least, so they inform me.

Senator BIBLE. Which one of these subdivisions is this?

Mr. KING. This is Kennedy Shores.

Senator BIBLE. That is the big one that shows on the map?

Mr. KING. That is the large one, yes.

Senator BIBLE. Very well. Thank you, sir.

How about the other subdivisions?

Mr. KING. Then there is another one, the McNulty one up there on the upper arm of Whiskey Creek, in which they have developed a number of roads. No houses other than just the one by the owner of the subdivision, Mr. McNulty, but he does have a series of roads in there.

Another one over on the southwest side, Lakeside Manor, there are a number of roads and lots laid out. I have no firsthand knowledge of actual sales in that particular one but I believe several parcels have been conveyed to purchasers.

Senator BIBLE. Now, how about the other subdivisions?

Mr. KING. The other small ones have no substantial development on them at all.

Senator BIBLE. Where is this Estrellita Development Corp. I referred to?

Mr. KING. That is up on Trinity Reservoir.

Senator BIBLE. That is in the Trinity Reservoir. People by the name of Stevens are the ones that have written this and this letter will be made a part of the record.

(The letter referred to follows:)

ESTRELLITA DEVELOPMENT CORP.,
Weaverville, Calif., September 14, 1965.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Parks and Recreation Committee,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: It is in deepest appreciation not only for ourselves but all of Trinity County, that you withheld your approval of H.R. 797 as amended and are holding it for further perusal. We here feel that it was being railroaded and am sure you will find it true with your investigation. We do strongly urge you to hold the hearings on the ground.

You may or may not know that at the present time 76 percent of Trinity County is Government owned. For economic reasons you can well imagine what further Government participation will do to the county tax rate. It is our belief you will find a general upgrade in the county building. So far as our own proposed subdivision, which is ready for final approval of the State real estate board, it is above par and competes with anything in the State of California or elsewhere. Each deed will carry its own covenant of control for size, completion, natural beauty, and protection of wildlife. We also have a completed marina, floating snack bar, and grocery store.

We urge you and your committee to come to the area and see for yourselves.

Sincerely,

Mr. HORACE J. STEVENS.
Mrs. HORACE J. STEVENS.

Senator BIBLE. I would like, Mr. Secretary, for you to discuss this with your legal people, possibly both the Outdoor Recreation Board and the Park Service people. It seems to me there must be some type of a procedure that should be followed. It might not have any legal effect, but would be just a warning or suggestion to potential developers that this is about to become a national recreation area and they act at their own risk. I can't understand why people go in with bulldozers and they do it wherever we start creating a park, they start putting the bulldozers in and moving dirt and building roads, generally with the full knowledge that we are about to move forward with a recreation area.

Whether this is to jack up values or whatever it is, I don't know. I think maybe a warning of some kind should be devised by you with

the guidance of your legal department to say that this project is moving along very well, and we will ask you to work on that.

Mr. ANDERSON. We will follow it through.

Senator JORDAN. No other questions.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, gentlemen. We appreciate your appearance here this morning.

(The information requested is as follows:)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR,
Washington, D.C., September 24, 1965.

Hon. ALAN BIBLE,
*Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In the course of the September 17 hearing before your committee on the House-passed version of H.R. 797, a proposal to establish the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area in California, we were asked to submit information for the record on several points that came up for discussion. The requested information is enclosed.

There are references on pages 70 and 73 of the transcript of the hearing to possible steps that might be taken to retard development of lands in the Whiskeytown unit of the national recreation area pending enactment of legislation to authorize its establishment and provision of funds for land acquisition. We are advising the Governor of the State of California of the importance of preserving this area intact for public recreational purposes and will urge that the State, through its real estate commissioner and otherwise, do all within its power to discourage use of the lands as private subdivisions.

We appreciate the opportunity to provide these additional materials and information.

Sincerely yours,

MAX N. EDWARDS,
Assistant to the Secretary and Legislative Counsel.

PROVISIONS OF CALIFORNIA SUBDIVISION LAW AND AUTHORITY OF REAL ESTATE COMMISSIONS

(The following is a summary of sections 11000, et al., in Deering's Annotated California Code on Business and Professions. Amendments to the California subdivision law enacted during the last session of the California Legislature were not available.)

The real estate commissioner has authority to adopt, amend, or repeal such rules and regulations as are necessary to enforce the laws applicable to subdivided lands. A copy of these rules and regulations has been requested and will be made available to the committee when received.

State law requires that prior to the time when subdivided lands are to be offered for sale or lease the owner, his agent, or subdivider shall notify the commissioner in writing of his intention to sell or lease such lands. The notification to the commissioner must supply pertinent information about the proposed subdivision.

There are provisions in the statute for the filing of "tentative" and "final" maps by any proposed subdivisions. The latter is required to be placed on record in the office of the county recorder of the county in which any part of the subdivision is located. Under California law, it is unlawful for any person to offer to sell or lease, to contract to sell or lease, or to sell or lease any subdivision or any part thereof until a "final" map and any local ordinance regulating the design and improvement of subdivisions have been filed in the office of the recorder of the county in which any portion of the subdivision is located. This provision does not apply to subdivisions offered for sale or lease which are in compliance with, or exempt from, any law regulating the design and improvement of subdivisions in effect at the time the subdivision was established.

When the property proposed for subdivision is subject to a blanket encumbrance, moneys paid by a purchaser or lessee of a subdivided lot or parcel must be deposited and held in escrow unless a release is executed which unconditionally assures such purchaser or lessee that he can obtain title or the other interest contracted for free and clear of such encumbrance upon compliance with the terms and conditions of the purchase or lease.

Under the provisions of section 11018 of the California subdivision law, the real estate commissioner is required to make an examination of any subdivision and, unless there are grounds for denial, he must issue to the subdivider a public report authorizing the sale or lease of the lots or parcels in the subdivisions. No person shall sell or lease, or offer for sale or release any lots or parcels in the subdivision without first obtaining a public report from the commissioner. Grounds for denial of the subdivision request are:

- (a) Failure to comply with any provision of the subdivision law or regulations of the commissioner.
- (b) The sale or lease would constitute misrepresentation to or deceit or fraud of the purchasers or lessees.
- (c) Inability to deliver title or other interest contracted for.
- (d) Inability to demonstrate that adequate financial arrangements have been made for all offsite improvements included in the offering.
- (e) Inability to demonstrate that adequate financial arrangements have been made for any community, recreational or other facilities included in the offering.
- (f) Failure to make a showing that the parcels can be used for the purpose for which they are offered.
- (g) Failure to provide in the contract or other writing the use or uses for which the parcels are offered, together with any covenants or conditions relative thereto.
- (h) Agreements or bylaws to provide for management or other services pertaining to common facilities in the offering, which fail to comply with the regulations of the commissioner.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is M. M. Nelson, Deputy Chief, National Forest Service.

STATEMENT OF M. M. NELSON, DEPUTY CHIEF OF THE FOREST SERVICE, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE; ACCOMPANIED BY REYNOLDS FLORANCE, DIRECTOR, DIVISION OF LEGISLATIVE REPORTING AND LIAISON

Mr. NELSON. Mr. Chairman, I have Mr. Reynolds Florance with me.

Senator BIBLE. You may proceed.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. Chairman, members of the subcommittee, I am glad to appear before your committee today on behalf of the Department of Agriculture to join with the Department of the Interior in recommending that H.R. 797 be enacted. This bill is one of several to provide for the establishment and development of outstanding areas of the Nation to help meet the outdoor recreation needs of our growing population.

It will establish a national recreation area to be comprised of three units. The two largest of these units—Shasta and Clair Engle-Lewiston—containing 130,000 and 83,000 acres, respectively, are within or substantially within the Shasta and Trinity National Forests. They are presently administered by the Forest Service. Under the bill they would continue to be developed and administered under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture. The Whiskeytown unit, which includes Whiskeytown Reservoir and surrounding lands, would be administered by the Secretary of the Interior, as is now being done.

The national recreation area will include four reservoirs which have been constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation as units of the Central Valley project. Under H.R. 797, the lands and waters will be administered for recreation and other resource development and use in a manner coordinated with the other purposes of the Central Valley project. Lands within the flowlines of the reservoirs involved, or otherwise needed or used for the operation of the Central

Valley project will continue to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior to the extent that he determines such administration to be required for the operation of the project for reclamation purposes.

The Forest Service administers recreation and other land uses at and around the three reservoirs in the national forests in cooperation with the Bureau of Reclamation.

Coordinated administration by the Department of the Interior of the Whiskeytown unit and by the Department of Agriculture of the Shasta and Clair Engle-Lewiston units is entirely feasible. In fact it is now in progress.

In our judgment these are outstanding public recreation areas with great capacity for providing numerous and diverse opportunities for healthful outdoor recreation and for general public enjoyment. They offer a combination of large and attractive lakes, tributary mountain streams, surrounding forests and mountains, wildlife and scenery—all highly accessible to large numbers of people and with an almost unlimited potential for public use.

The Forest Service has administered Shasta Lake and its environs for some 17 years. The popularity of this area is illustrated by the more than 500,000 visitor-days use made of it last year. We think that, with increasing population and all the other factors that indicate a greatly enlarged outdoor recreation demand, this use will rapidly increase.

The Forest Service also is administering public recreation at and around Clair Engle and Lewiston Lakes in conjunction with recreational activities of the Trinity National Forest. In 1964, these lakes and the surrounding tributary lands accommodated some 400,000 visitor-days of recreation use.

We think large increases in use will occur in any event, but designation of the national recreation area will give the four-lake complex increase in stature and popularity.

We will go forward in the national forest units with the development of public-use facilities such as boat launching ramps, campgrounds, access and interior roads, viewpoints, scenic drives, and other improvements to permit full use and enjoyment of the public recreation resources. To protect the scenic qualities of the recreation area and to assure that future public needs for use areas will be adequately met, there will be need to acquire scenic easements along some of the important tributary roads and possibly some lands in order to guard against incompatible uses or developments and to provide for accommodation of visitors in the future.

H.R. 797 provides for uses of commercial timber, minerals, forage, and wildlife in ways coordinated with the recreational use of the area. The area will be available for public hunting, subject to public safety precautions. We think these resources all can be utilized in a manner compatible with conservation of the scenic and recreational values, through careful management and sound multiple-use planning.

Establishment of a national recreation area by H.R. 797 will provide for full development and public use and enjoyment of the recreational resources of these great public lakes and national forest lands in a manner adequate and timely to meet public needs. National objectives of providing outdoor recreation opportunities, enhancing and protecting scenic qualities and natural beauty, conserving and protecting lands, waters, and forests, and providing for

beneficial resource utilization under sound multiple-use practices will be confirmed and promoted through enactment of this bill.

The recreation and tourist industry constitutes a very important part of the economic base of the counties and communities which surround this area. The designation of these lands and waters as the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area, coupled with an accelerated development of public use facilities and accommodations—public and private—should materially assist in expanding and stabilizing tourist and recreation business in Shasta and Trinity Counties. Full development of the potentials of these areas therefore will substantially promote the economic health and well-being of surrounding communities. This is an instance where national programs and objectives and local programs and needs helpfully and happily complement each other.

In the Department's report, which is before the committee, three amendments were recommended.

Senator BIBLE. Are these amendments to the bill as passed by the House of Representatives?

Mr. NELSON. Yes; these are clarifying amendments as passed by the House.

Senator BIBLE. Very well.

Mr. NELSON. A proviso in subsection 2(b) would authorize both the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, without any limitations or further provisions, to accept cash from or pay cash to the grantor in any land exchange in the recreation area in order to equalize the value of the properties exchange. We believe that insofar as the Department of Agriculture is concerned it would be better to obtain this cash equalization authority in accordance with the bill we recently transmitted and which has now been introduced as S. 2264.

Most of the two units of the national recreation area which would be administered as parts of the national forest are within the present boundaries of the Trinity and Shasta National Forests. However, some is outside and the forest boundaries would be extended to include them. In order that the total acquisition program in the national recreation area may be financed with appropriations from the Land and Water Conservation Fund the Department's report recommended an appropriate amendment.

Section 9 of H.R. 797 provides that revenues and fees obtained by the United States from the operation of the national recreation area shall be subject to the same statutory provisions as similar revenues collected in areas of the national park system, except that those from mineral development and from activities under other public land use shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of applicable laws. The Shasta and Clair Engle-Lewiston units are to be administered as parts of the Shasta and Trinity National Forests. The fees and revenues from these units should be disposed of as are similar fees from other national forest lands. An appropriate amendment to provide for this is included in the Department's report.

Incidentally, in relation to that, the fees collected for use of designated recreation areas on the national forests go into the Land and Water Conservation Fund and I understand that was the purpose of this language in the House bill when it was placed in it.

using one set of standards in acquiring land and another agency another.

My concern was more in the area of the limitations that might be placed upon you by the revenues that are received from the Land and Water Conservation Fund for acquisition. Don't you have certain limitations on you as to acquiring land west of the Mississippi by the Land and Water Conservation Fund?

Mr. NELSON. Yes. The Forest Service is limited to acquisition of not over 15 percent of the area that we acquire under the Land and Water Conservation Fund in the United States being west of the 100th meridian. In other words, 85 percent of the land area we acquire has to be east of the 100th meridian.

Senator BIBLE. That limitation applies alone to Forest Service?

Mr. NELSON. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. It doesn't apply to the National Park Service?

Mr. NELSON. And we also have the other limitation that limits our acquisition to areas that are within the national forest at the time the Land and Water Conservation Fund bill was passed and that is why we recommend this clarifying amendment that would allow us to use this fund in the area that is added to the national forest by this bill. That, incidentally, has been done in connection with other bills.

Senator BIBLE. Well, the limitation in the general Land and Water Conservation Act would cause you no great hardship if it is clarified by the amendment that is suggested.

Mr. NELSON. No, it wouldn't.

Senator BIBLE. You would be able to operate under that.

Mr. NELSON. Yes, we think we would. Actually when the Land and Water Conservation Act was considered we estimated and considered that we would be buying land within this recreation area and the 15 percent was arrived at from our estimates of our needs for land west and east.

Senator BIBLE. And you picked out a realistic percentage so you are not hamstrung in acquiring the necessary land within these two units?

Mr. NELSON. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. The reason I asked about that coordination, we just recently passed and it has been signed into law the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area on the Delaware River north of Philadelphia, in New Jersey and New York.

And there the Army Engineers were the acquisition agency and they acquired not only for their Army Engineer project, the dam and flood control project, but they also acquired all the land that would later be turned over to the National Park Service for recreational uses I didn't know whether there were any particular gains, pluses or minuses, in that type of operation or not.

Mr. NELSON. In those types of operations we agree there could be a definite plus to have one acquisition agency because they are acquiring land adjacent to each other.

We have worked similarly with the Army Engineers and Bureau of Reclamation. We have discussed it with them, in connection with other projects but these are, as you have noted from the map, considerably distant from each other, so we wouldn't be dealing with the same owners other than the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Senator BIBLE. Well, in addition to that you would have two different agencies administering. National Park Service will be administering Whiskeytown and you people in the Forest Service will be administering the Clair Engle-Trinity-Shasta complex.

Mr. NELSON. That is right.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much. I have no further questions.

Our next witness is Mr. Paul C. Bodenhamer, publisher, of Redding, Calif. We are happy to have you with us.

**STATEMENT OF PAUL C. BODENHAMER, EDITOR, REDDING
RECORD-SEARCHLIGHT, REDDING, CALIF.**

Mr. BODENHAMER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I have filed a written copy of my statement with the committee and to save time, I shall be glad to summarize.

Senator BIBLE. I just read your statement and this is a refreshingly short statement. You can read it in full if you like. We are on order to have you here in Washington, many miles from that beautiful country of yours. So you just proceed any way you want.

Mr. BODENHAMER. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

My name is Paul C. Bodenhamer. I am editor of the Redding Record-Searchlight, a daily newspaper circulated in Shasta and Trinity Counties.

I am also a member of the Whiskeytown National Recreation Area Committee, a civic group, and a member of the Water and Agriculture Committee of the Redding Chamber of Commerce.

I am also authorized by the Board of Supervisors of Shasta County to speak in support of this bill.

I should like to make particularly the point that in June of 1962, we had an election in Shasta County—1952, I should say—to determine our attitude on development of Whiskeytown Reservoir. There was a great deal of interest in having local development. Part of this was the feeling of local civic responsibility.

Senator BIBLE. Was that 1952 or 1962?

Mr. BODENHAMER. 1962.

Senator BIBLE. Your statement shows 1962.

Mr. BODENHAMER. 1962; you are right, Mr. Chairman. Thank you. It was—we had two motives. One, as I say, was a civic responsibility and the other was the private property motive. There were people with land in the area who hoped to benefit by developing it, and we proposed a tax which would have raised \$100,000 per year to operate and develop facilities.

We have now discovered that the Park Service has been able to proceed 10 times as fast as we could have. Even with that, they are barely keeping up with the demands for facilities. We know now that we would have had a mess if we had tried to do it with just our local resources. So we are thoroughly in favor of this.

We are alarmed at the development of subdivision plans which could impinge on this thing and it does make it urgent to go ahead as rapidly as possible.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. Might I just ask you one question on that last statement. As a committee we are alarmed by the subdivision plans

too. I see your official statement says that you are authorized to speak for the county supervisors of Shasta County. Do I understand it correctly that the Shasta County supervisors, even if they wanted to turn down a real estate development plan, couldn't do so under the law?

It is automatic if certain requirements were met by the subdividers.

Mr. BODENHAMER. That is the advice that the board of supervisors have had from their county counsel. Now, I would like to make it clear that the supervisors have not given final approval to this subdivision.

Senator BIBLE. That bears out something that was said earlier, that it was tentative approval.

Mr. BODENHAMER. It is tentative and this is subject to the developers meeting certain quite severe requirements and restrictions which they have not yet met. So that they are not yet conveying title to anyone. They are taking deposits which have to go into escrow. The Board of Supervisors and the Planning Commission of Shasta County have delayed this at every step that they could.

Senator BIBLE. I understand, hoping that Congress will pass the act.

Mr. BODENHAMER. That is right, and the developers are fully aware of plans to form a national recreation area. So that they are not proceeding in innocence and ignorance.

Senator BIBLE. Well, I am glad to have those additional statements because I still think there is considerable soundness in my earlier observation. I can't understand why developers go in and try to develop the roads and scrape out hillsides and move gravel when they are on notice that there is a very great possibility of a national recreation area being created. I don't know why they do that.

Maybe it builds up values.

Mr. BODENHAMER. Well, I should hope that when it comes to condemnation that the courts will take that into consideration. Whether they do or not I don't know. But the advice to the board of supervisors has been that in the absence of passage of that bill, no absolute assurance that it will be, that this is private land and people have a right to go ahead with their own plans on their own private land.

Senator BIBLE. I think basically this is correct except they operate with a certain risk.

Mr. BODENHAMER. Certainly.

Senator BIBLE. But this continues to intrigue the members of the committee and it has always considerably bothered me because it makes a fascinating study in human nature, how the prices of raw land go up the minute the U.S. Government decides they might have some use for it, whether it is for recreational area or for something else. I guess that is human nature.

You can't do very much about legislating in that field but I just wanted your observation. We are delighted you are here and I certainly share your hope that we can move this forward without delay.

If I have anything to say about it, we will try to get it passed this session.

Mr. BODENHAMER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, sir.

(The prepared statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF PAUL C. BODENHAMER, EDITOR, REDDING RECORD-SEARCHLIGHT

My name is Paul C. Bodenhamer. I am editor of the Redding Record-Searchlight, a daily newspaper circulated in Shasta and Trinity Counties, Calif. I am a member of the Whiskeytown National Recreation Area committee, a countywide civic group interested in this development, and a member of the water and agriculture committee of the Redding Chamber of Commerce. I am also authorized by the Shasta County Board of Supervisors to speak in favor of H.R. 797.

We support the idea of Federal development of this recreational area because we have carefully considered the alternatives. We endorse H.R. 797 and urge its adoption.

When construction of Whiskeytown Dam started, the people of our area proposed to have the county develop facilities around Whiskeytown Lake. We felt a sense of local pride and responsibility. Nearby landowners hoped to profit from commercial development. The county government was interested in adding to the tax base. The county proposed a tax to provide \$100,000 a year for construction and operation.

We debated the pro's and con's, including the removal of some land from the tax rolls. We had an election on June 5, 1962, and the people voted more than 2 to 1—12,201 to 5,085—in favor of Federal development of Whiskeytown Lake.

Events have already proved that we made the right decision. The National Park Service has developed facilities 10 times as rapidly as Shasta County could have—and even then it cannot keep up with the demand for camping spots, picnic areas, and other facilities.

Every weekend from May through September, Interstate Highway No. 5 carries a parade of cars pulling boat trailers, many of them heading for these lakes. Sailboat racing organizations from Sacramento and Klamath Falls, Oreg., brought fleets of boats to Whiskeytown Lake this spring and summer.

If we had made the other decision, we would now have a mess on our hands. We now know beyond question that Shasta County is not able to handle the development of recreation on these Federal lakes. By the thousands, people are coming to enjoy the beauty of these federally created waterways.

We believe that the Federal program of outdoor recreation is a sound one, in the national interest, and that the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity Lake complex is a suitable area for that program. We endorse H.R. 797 and respectfully urge your approval of it.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Mr. Arnold Rummelsburg, director of the County Water Resources, Redding, Calif.

STATEMENT OF ARNOLD S. RUMMELSBURG, DIRECTOR, SHASTA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, REDDING, CALIF.

Mr. RUMMELSBURG. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. My name is Arnold Rummelsburg, I am director of the Shasta County Department of Water Resources and also secretary of the Shasta County Recreation Commission, and I am speaking on behalf of the Board of Supervisors of Shasta County.

We have been involved in this proposal to create the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area ever since its inception. In 1962 and 1963 we participated in the task force of representatives of the Federal, State and local governments that you heard about a little earlier. I was Shasta County's representative on this task force committee.

Since that time we have worked very closely with the Forest Service, Park Service, and Congressman Johnson in matters relating to this proposal.

I have with me, Mr. Chairman, and I would like it to be submitted as part of the record, a resolution passed at the last meeting of the Shasta County Board of Supervisors reiterating this proposal. I believe you have it.

Senator BIBLE. I think we received that resolution. For the record, what is the date?

Mr. RUMMELSBURG. This is Resolution 65-166, September 13, 1965.

Senator BIBLE. That is fairly current, then, isn't it it?

Mr. RUMMELSBURG. Yes. Last meeting. We also have a resolution dated the same date from the Greater Redding Chamber of Commerce.

Senator BIBLE. They will both be received.

Mr. RUMMELSBURG. And we have a letter of the same date signed by John K. Moty, mayor of the city of Redding, transmitting a copy of their Resolution 3256A which was submitted to the House at the time of the House hearings.

Senator BIBLE. That will be made a part of the record, too.

(The documents referred to follow:)

RESOLUTION 65-166 OF THE SHASTA COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Whereas H.R. 797, a bill to establish the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area was passed by the House of Representatives on July 12, 1965; and

Whereas the limited area currently available for public use around Whiskeytown Lake has been utilized far in excess of all estimates and the limited facilities available for public use are not sufficient to meet the demands of the people; and

Whereas it is in the best interest of the Nation that full authorization of this important measure be obtained as quickly as possible; and

Whereas failure to do this will bring about unfortunate increases in cost because of land speculation: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Shasta County Board of Supervisors respectfully requests early and favorable consideration of the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area bill by the Parks and Recreation Subcommittee of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee so that complete authorization of this measure may be obtained as soon as possible.

Passed and adopted this 13th day of September 1965 by the following vote:

Ayes: Supervisors Perez, Wagoner, Tibbitts, Morgan, Keefer.

Noes: None.

Absent: None.

NORMAN A. WAGONER,

Chairman, Shasta County Board of Supervisors.

Attest:

RICHARD C. BRENNAN,

County Clerk and Ex Officio Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

RESOLUTION OF THE GREATER REDDING CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Whereas the House of Representatives has on July 12, 1965, passed H.R. 797, a bill to create the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area; and

Whereas there is tremendous need for the development of this area to meet the recreation demands of the Nation; and

Whereas the current use of the limited area around Whiskeytown Lake, even with incomplete facilities, has far exceeded all estimates of the use that would occur and the facilities in the area are not sufficient to meet the demands of the people; and

Whereas full authorization of the national recreation area must be obtained as quickly as possible and failure to do this will bring about unfortunate increased costs because of land speculation; and

Whereas the Greater Redding Chamber of Commerce has consistently supported and endorsed H.R. 797: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Greater Redding Chamber of Commerce respectfully requests favorable consideration of the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area bill by the Parks and Recreation Subcommittee of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

Passed and adopted this 13th day of September 1965.

GEORGE GREENLEAF, *President.*

REDDING, CALIF., September 13, 1965.

Hon. ALAN BIBLE,

Chairman, Parks and Recreation Subcommittee of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: On behalf of the Redding City Council and the citizens of Redding, we sincerely hope that your committee will favorably consider H.R. 797, a bill to create a national recreation area in the counties of Shasta and Trinity in the State of California to be known as the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area.

We are enclosing a copy of City of Redding Resolution No. 3256A, adopted unanimously by our city council at a regular adjourned meeting on March 19, 1964, supporting the creation of this national recreation area.

As you know, the House of Representatives on July 12, 1965, passed a bill authorizing the creation of this national recreation area.

Favorable consideration by the Congress of this important legislation to create this national recreation area will preserve for the citizens of our country for all times one of the last remaining, virtually unspoiled wilderness areas for the future enjoyment of all of us. Creation of this recreation area by the Congress at this time will also result in not only creating the recreation area but will enable us to do so for less money than would be the case if the legislation did not receive favorable consideration by the Congress at this time because of the fact that land speculation will not be possible, or at least, greatly minimized, after the legislation becomes law.

Sincerely,

GEORGE K. MOTY, Mayor.

[Enclosure]

RESOLUTION NO. 3256A OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF REDDING, CALIF.

Whereas the Congress of the United States is considering the enactment of H.R. 8489, which would create a national recreation area in the counties of Trinity and Shasta in the State of California, surrounding Lake Shasta, Trinity Lake, and Whiskeytown Reservoir; and

Whereas on Thursday, March 26, 1964, the National Parks Subcommittee of the House Committee on Interior Affairs is holding a public committee hearing in the city of Redding on H.R. 8489; and

Whereas the board of directors of the Greater Redding Chamber of Commerce has gone on record as being in support of the enactment of this legislation; and

Whereas the past and present population increase in the State of California has made tremendous demands upon the existing recreational facilities within the State, and the need for the creation of additional recreational areas and facilities located within convenient distances of the great population centers of this State is apparent to all; and

Whereas recreation is one of the principal industries of the county of Shasta; and

Whereas the county of Shasta and the city of Redding are participating in this population explosion, and in fact, the percentage of growth of the county of Shasta and the city of Redding during the past 5 years exceeds the State average, so that it is apparent that in the foreseeable future there will be population pressures in this immediate region which will place a heavy burden upon existing recreational facilities in this region: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the City Council of the City of Redding, That it be the recommendation of this council to the Honorable Congress of the United States and especially to the National Parks Subcommittee of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, that H.R. 8489 providing for the establishment of a national recreation area in the counties of Shasta and Trinity in the State of California be enacted; be it further

Resolved, That the city clerk be, and she hereby is instructed, to forward certified copies of this resolution to all members of the National Parks Subcommittee of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and to U.S. Senators Thomas H. Kuchel and Clair A. Engle, to Congressman Harold T. "Bizz" Johnson, and to Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall and Under Secretary of the Interior James K. Carr.

I hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was introduced and read at a regular adjourned meeting of the City Council of the City of Redding on the 19th day of March 1964, and was duly adopted at said meeting by the following vote:

Ayes: Councilmen: Chatfield, Danny, Kriegsman, Moty and Martin.

Noes: Councilmen: None.

Absent: Councilmen: None.

GEORGE A. MARTIN, M.D.,
Mayor of the City of Redding.

Attest:

DOROTHY C. BLOOD, *City Clerk.*

Form approved:

EARL D. MURPHY, *City Attorney.*

Mr. RUMMELSBURG. The Shasta County Board of Supervisors is in full support of H.R. 797 and endorses the bill to the full extent possible. These reservoirs are part of the Federal Central Valley project. It attracts recreation visitors from all parts of the country.

Facilities must be developed to take care of not only the existing recreation demands but of the demands of the future. Local government is just not in a financial position to accomplish this.

It is the position of Shasta County that needs of the people of the entire Nation may best be served with the establishment of a national recreation area. The experiences at Whiskeytown Reservoir now operated by the National Park Service under interim agreement with the Bureau of Reclamation prove this to be the case. The National Park Service is doing an excellent job in providing the services that are so essential to the visiting public. This is the case in spite of the fact that the number of visitor days at Whiskeytown this year with facilities only partially developed, was almost twice the figure originally estimated to be reached after approximately 10 years of development.

The Board of Supervisors of Shasta County is not unmindful of the fact that certain private lands will have to be acquired under this proposal. It is our understanding that most of the acquisition will take place in the Whiskeytown unit, which is in Shasta County, and our county therefore would bear a major portion of acquisition. It goes without saying that no local governing body is particularly enthusiastic about private lands being taken off the tax rolls. In spite of this however, it is our position that the effect of the national recreation area will inure to the benefit of the entire area.

And will far overcome any deleterious effects of land being taken off the tax rolls.

We have been working very closely with the Forest Service representatives over the past few months and we are of the opinion that required land acquisition in the Shasta unit will be a minimum.

The Federal investment in a national recreation area will be substantial and we certainly understand the desire to have this investment adequately protected through appropriate zoning. It is equally in the interest of Shasta County that the Federal investment be protected. Let me assure you that the Board of Supervisors of Shasta County is willing to inaugurate appropriate zoning regulations on the private lands within the boundaries of those portions of the national recreation area located in Shasta County. This has been discussed with the Federal representatives and we feel that zoning regulations can be established so that private inholdings will be developed in a manner consistent with the purposes of the national recreation area.

We feel it is imperative that full authorization of the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area be obtained as quickly as

possible. As has been discussed this morning, already the area is feeling the impact of the developers and land speculators and failure to do this will result in an unfortunate increase in the costs of the required land acquisition program.

Perhaps I can add just a little bit, Mr. Chairman, to this subdivision that has been discussed this morning, the Kennedy Shores subdivision.

In our subdivision procedures there are two steps, more than that but two major steps before the county. The first is the filing of a tentative map and this is the map that has been approved by the Shasta County Board of Supervisors. In this particular case the board was reluctant to approve this map, they were aware of the problems here. They established conditions in approving the tentative map which were more stringent than had ever been imposed on a subdivision in this area before.

The subdivider agreed to these provisions and the county counsel informed the board that they had no alternative—after the developer had agreed to meet these requirements, the county counsel informed the board that they had no alternative under the law but to approve the tentative map, which they did, subject to certain conditions.

The developer still must meet these conditions and submit his final map with engineering drawings showing what he is going to do and that he can meet them. And this is something that would have to happen in the future before the developer can actually complete his subdivision and sell lots.

At the present time they may take deposits on lots. These must be held in escrow until the final map has been approved and the State real estate commission has given the final approval to this subdivision.

Let me emphasize that the bill under consideration has wide local support and reiterate the fact that Shasta County is in complete support of this proposal.

I might add, Mr. Chairman, that Shasta County, as I said, is the county where most of the land acquisition will take place, approximately 90 percent of it.

That concludes my statement, Senator.

Senator BIBLE. For the record, what is the population of Shasta County?

Mr. RUMMELSBURG. It is moving so fast it is hard to keep track of it. I think at last count it was about 75,000.

Senator BIBLE. And what is the approximate population of Trinity County?

Mr. RUMMELSBURG. In the order of 15,000.

Senator BIBLE. As I understand it, the population of your entire Congressional District No. 2 is in the neighborhood of 420,000 or 430,000?

Mr. RUMMELSBURG. I believe it is. Shasta County was one of the counties that gained more in population since the last census than any of the others in California.

Senator BIBLE. It is a great area. I think this is a fine project. Thank you very much, Mr. Rummelsburg.

Our next witness is Mr. Jess Cannan, attorney in Trinity County. Mr. Cannan, we are happy to have you with us.

**STATEMENT OF JESS CANNAN, ATTORNEY, TRINITY COUNTY,
CALIF.**

Mr. CANNAN. Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. Do you have a prepared statement?

Mr. CANNAN. I do not, Mr. Chairman, It was only last evening that it was determined that I would appear and I would ask the committee for permission to submit a written statement.

Senator BIBLE. Certainly. Could you give me a little indication of how long your statement might be, and I would also like to ask that same thing of Mr. Weinberger, only because this is the lunch hour and I have a luncheon appointment. We can come back this afternoon but I would like to get a little reading of the time. I think you are the last two witnesses.

Mr. CANNAN. I would estimate 15 minutes.

Senator BIBLE. Fine. And Mr. Weinberger?

Mr. WEINBERGER. I think between 5 and 10 minutes, hopefully.

Senator BIBLE. Fine.

Why don't we do it this way. This is going to run me past my luncheon guests. Why don't we stand in recess until 2 o'clock and we will hear both witnesses at 2 o'clock.

Mr. CANNAN. That is fine.

(Whereupon, at 12:35 p.m., the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene at 2 p.m., of the same day.)

AFTERNOON SESSION

Senator BIBLE. The subcommittee will resume. Our witness this afternoon is Mr. Jess Cannan. We are very happy to have you with us, Mr. Cannan. You may proceed.

**STATEMENT OF JESS D. CANNAN, ATTORNEY, TRINITY COUNTY,
CALIF.—Resumed**

Mr. CANNAN. Thank you, Senator Bible. I have during the recess prepared a formal statement which has been provided.

Senator BIBLE. I see you have, and I appreciate having it. You may proceed right from the statement.

Mr. CANNAN. Mr. Chairman and distinguished members of this committee, my name is Jess D. Cannan and I appear today to express the views of landowners within the Trinity-Lewiston unit—that has actually been changed to Clair Engle-Lewiston unit—of the proposed Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity Recreation Area. I am also a former district attorney of Trinity County and appear to reiterate the position of Trinity County.

I might say that this particular bill and the proposed recreation area have been under consideration by Trinity County for approximately 2 years, and during most of that time I served as district attorney. The Trinity County Board of Supervisors is forwarding to you a resolution and statement also, and request is made that record be held open in order that the same may be introduced.

Senator BIBLE. When might we expect to receive that, Mr. Cannan?

Mr. CANNAN. The present district attorney in Trinity County requested 5 days. There is a night letter which I believe you have before you.

Senator BIBLE. I have just had this called to my attention, and, Mr. Reporter, we will make this night letter a part of the record, and I think this might very well be read into the record at this point, in view of Mr. Cannan's testimony. It is as follows:

WEAVERVILLE, CALIF., September 15, 1965.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Parks and Recreation Subcommittee, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

It is anticipated that the Board of Supervisors of Trinity County will submit a resolution pertaining to H.R. 797 now under consideration by your committee. The board does not meet until Monday, September 20, 1965. I have been advised that the record may be open until this particular matter after the hearing on Friday. The purpose of this telegram is to put on your notice that such resolution will be forthcoming and to request that it be made a part of the record on H.R. 797.

E. RICHARD WALKER,
District Attorney, County of Trinity.

Senator BIBLE. It will be my intention to keep this record open until the 25th, which I guess would be a week from Saturday. It will be kept open until the 24th. That will be until Friday afternoon, the 24th at 5 o'clock. That will give you adequate time to get the resolution in.

Mr. CANNAN. All right.

Senator BIBLE. The record will be kept open until then.

Mr. CANNAN. I will inform them of that.

Senator BIBLE. They are meeting Monday, so that poses no problem, does it?

Mr. CANNAN. No, it does not.

Senator BIBLE. You may proceed.

Mr. CANNAN. Our position with respect to H.R. 797 may be summarized as follows:

1. We believe that the U.S. Forest Service presently owns and controls sufficient land within the proposed area for public needs, and that further land acquisition should be held to a minimum.

Trinity County is already 75 percent federally owned and for this reason it has consistently opposed reduction of its tax base.

A joint study of the county and the U.S. Forest Service found that there is sufficient publicly held lands to satisfy projected needs to the year 2000. The report of this study is a part of the record of hearings in the House of Representatives.

2. We believe that land should be left in private ownership for development of not only public services, but also summer cabin subdivisions and any other use not inconsistent with the recreational purposes of the bill.

We do believe, however, that strict and rigid standards of development should be maintained, and all proposed developments should be subject to local and Federal approval.

There is a need for summer home development in Trinity County, and unfortunately, some of the most desirable areas for development lie within the proposed recreation area. With proper controls, these lands should be developed and will prove an asset to the total public enjoyment of the area.

3. We urge this committee to reinstate the provisions of section 2, subdivision (h) of this bill which were deleted by amendments in the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives.

After careful study by the county and the U.S. Forest Service recommendations were made to the committee in the House of Representatives which would have permitted joint developments of the Trinity-Lewiston unit by private owners and the Forest Service. A master plan and zoning ordinance was prepared and is also a matter of record, and amendments were submitted to carry out this concept. The amendments were adopted by the Parks and Recreation Committee of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives. It was subsequently amended and we urge that the original language be reinstated. This can be accomplished by striking the words "for service to the public" in line 25, page 20 of H.R. 797, as amended on June 21, 1965. That is the extent of my prepared statement. I would like to make a few extemporaneous remarks. As we envision the development of the Trinity and Lewiston units, there is going to be a joint development by the private owners, subject to very rigid standards of development. A joint zoning ordinance and master plan was developed through the cooperative works of the county and the Forest Service, and we believe at that time and still believe that this is the best means of development.

Now this area that is included within this particular unit is located in the middle of a very wild and undeveloped area. There is to the left the Trinity-Salmon wilderness area. We believe that that will provide the back-to-nature type of activities that are desirable and which are available in that area, but we believe that down on the lake itself, that can best be developed through this joint effort of the Forest Service and the private owners.

The Forest Service will undoubtedly provide all or most of the public camping facilities, although a lot of those have already been developed by private owners also. But the private owners can provide the other types of service, the public services and also the summer cabin sites and homes, so that the area can be more fully enjoyed.

Now the plans of many of these landowners already have been discussed with the forest supervisor and the regional supervisor of that area, and they have agreed that this is a sound approach to the development of the area, and that with proper controls it will be of benefit not only to Trinity County, which will obviously gain by the increased tax base, and which is their primary concern, but also by providing a better service to the public itself.

Now there has been some discussion during this hearing regarding why people within these areas would proceed to develop, knowing that a recreation area might be created here. In the case, for example, of the Estrellita Corp., which is in Trinity County, they have at the present time and are operating under a use permit, and they are maintaining a marina and many public services on Trinity Lake.

Senator BIBLE. Of course they have actually been in operation.

Mr. CANNAN. They have been in operation since long before the recreation area bill was introduced, that is correct.

Senator BIBLE. I can understand that situation. The thing that I am a little puzzled about is a situation where a developer would go into raw land, unimproved land, and attempt to develop it in face of a possibility, and a good possibility, of the creation of a recreation area. I think maybe Estrellita is a little different.

Mr. CANNAN. Yes, this is a point I wanted to make, that they are different, and that for the proposed subdivision which they have,

they have already obtained approval of their tentative map also. This was done some time ago. The local Forest Service representatives agreed and have encouraged this type of development. They have not discouraged it.

However, the real problem to these developers is this: That as soon as the recreation area bill is adopted, if it is adopted, and the speed with which it has been progressing has discouraged investors because it is not a good investment to invest on the basis of a return from condemnation, obviously.

They are concerned with long-term developments. I can quote Bank of America, the First Western Bank in California, the Coldwater & Banker, a Los Angeles firm, all of which have indicated that they will be interested in investing in this area, provided that they have some assurance that the developments will be compatible with the area, and that their land will not be immediately taken, or threatened to be taken, by condemnation.

In conclusion, we ask that the provisions which were formerly in this bill, and which were drafted after a great deal of study and consultation with the Forest Service and with Congressman Johnson's office, be reinstated. The only difference is that they give the Forest Service broader powers than the present provision.

They would authorize the Forest Service to issue a certificate, not intention to take, for any use provided it was one sufficiently controlled by adequate zoning ordinance and master plan approved both by the local agency and the Forest Service, and also if the Secretary of Agriculture found that the proposed use was not incompatible or was not pernicious to the recreational use.

The change that we are asking does not insure, does not necessarily mean that there is going to be any subdivision or other uses within the area. It only authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to permit such uses. Our biggest and our main point is that these uses are needed, and I think that it is unwise to unduly restrict the Secretary, because these needs are there.

Now where does this leave the landowner who is in the area, and who does desire to develop according to a high standard and according to a plan that will be agreeable and acceptable to the Forest Service? He desires to develop in a certain way that cannot be recognized or which cannot be given any sanction.

Obviously he cannot get any investors and he is not going to be able to develop, so he, in effect, is going to have a crowd on his property. He cannot develop it for the use or the purpose to which it is most suited.

At the same time there is not going to be a particular market for selling it, if the purchasers have notice regarding the restrictions upon the uses. It will be a form of condemnation. He still will have title, but he will not have the right of use.

Now if the Federal Government intended to take all this land, perhaps an argument could be made that, well, he is not hurt. But the bill only provides, what is it, about \$3 million for the Trinity-Lewiston unit. A very small part of that is going to be for acquisition. In fact, Chief Clifton in his presentation before the House committee stated:

We don't intend to take very much land from Trinity County. Our study and our reports indicate we don't need any now. We may need some in the future, and if we do we certainly will want the right to take.

But these owners, and there are approximately 25 of them, excluding the Southern Pacific Land Co., are sitting there in a complete limbo, not knowing where to turn and not knowing what to do. So we ask for clarification on that point, and we think the best way is by this proposed amendment.

Senator BIBLE. We will certainly take a close and careful look at that amendment. It does appear that there is a very comparatively small acreage of private property owned within the Clair Engle-Lewiston unit other than that held by Southern Pacific. Would you have any idea what that acreage is?

Mr. CANNAN. Yes, I do. I have it here.

Senator BIBLE. The Forest Service people can tell us that I think. Mr. CANNAN. This is in the report, by the way, of this Joint Committee of the Forest Service and the county of Trinity.

Mr. FLORANCE. My name is Reynolds Florance of the Forest Service. Mr. Chairman, according to your record, the private ownership in the Clair Engle-Lewiston unit other than Southern Pacific is 3,320 acres.

Senator BIBLE. 3,320?

Mr. FLORANCE. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. I think it is helpful to have that in the record at this point, Mr. Cannan.

Mr. CANNAN. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. I do appreciate your appearance here, and the statement you have made. As I understand it, there was an amendment incorporated by the subcommittee, according to your statement, on the House side but it was stricken out at the time it went to the full committee. I think that is your statement?

Mr. CANNAN. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. We will certainly examine that and find the reason for it. Thank you very much.

Mr. CANNAN. Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Mr. Weinberger.

STATEMENT OF CASPAR WEINBERGER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ON BEHALF OF THE IRON EXPLORATION CO.

Mr. WEINBERGER. Mr. Chairman, my name is Caspar Weinberger. I am an attorney at law in San Francisco, and our representation here today is of the Iron Exploration Co., a joint venture known as Ironex, which is made up of the Morrison Knudsen Co., Inc., the Bunker Hill Co., W. R. Grace & Co., and Hydrocarbonic Research. Those companies have joined to form the joint venture of the Ironex Corp.

We appreciate very much the opportunity to testify, and appreciate your willingness to hear me this afternoon. We don't have a prepared statement, but we have a couple of words about the bill and the form in which it is now drafted, which we would like to express.

These relate to the fact that our client owns the patented mining rights to a substantial iron ore deposit, which is at the confluence of the Pitt and McCloud River, which is in the Shasta Lake section of this proposed recreation area. It is a very valuable and quite an extensive deposit.

It has been worked slightly in previous years, but nowhere near the capacity that exists, which a survey, a very extensive survey as

a result of a substantial investment by our client, has proved to be somewhere in the neighborhood of 21 million long tons of ore.

The operation of this mine was about ready to start in 1962, when there was a proposal from a Japanese steel company to take some of the ore, and this later came to nought because a less expensive lower grade of ore was found in Australia, which satisfied the Japanese needs.

There is now a very new process which has been worked over and is thought to be practical by our client. It is a direct reduction process which would take place some distance from the mine. It would involve an investment of about \$10 million by our client.

We are very anxious that we have an opportunity to proceed with this mine. What we are concerned about in the bill is this.

We had in 1962 come very close to agreement with the Forest Service for some use permits for the use of some nearby lands which are very necessary for the operation of this mine, for the storage of waste material, tailings and so on. It is all clearly defined on an application for a use permit, which required about eight separate units somewhere in the neighborhood of about 300 acres I believe.

We believe the use would be for not more than 20 years. Actually the estimates are that they would mine the property out in 16 years.

Fully operated in that way, the mine would directly employ about 150 people, and it would involve the extraction of ore estimated variously but somewhere in the neighborhood of about \$100 million. This would be a very substantial boost for the county and the area, of course.

The concern we have is with two or three of the sections of the bill in which the emphasis is placed very heavily on the recreational aspects and the scenic values that are to be maintained in the authorization of the use permits or in the authorization of any kind of administration of this recreational area proposed. I think we should emphasize that we are not in any sense against the bill. We are not against the basic idea of creating the recreational area.

I might say personally that I was a colleague of Congressman Johnson, when he was in the California State Legislature. He was a State senator, and I was an assemblyman, and I am for that reason aware of the problems that he has in getting his bill passed at this period in the session, and we for that reason do not wish to burden the bill with amendments, if there are not going to be other amendments.

We do, however, feel that it is essential that there be some kind of language at some point, and naturally we would feel somewhat more comfortable about it if it were in the form of an amendment, but if the committee decides that all of the proposed changes can be made by legislative history or including language in the report, I think that would be agreeable. But we would feel more comfortable with an amendment naturally, because the type of amendment we propose is not an amendment which would guarantee anything to our client, but make it clear that our client has not been put in any worse position than it was in in 1962, by the passage of this bill.

We suggest language that would read generally along this line at some proper place for inclusion in the bill, I suggest at the conclusion of section 6, which is the mineral rights section:

* * * *Provided, however,* That nothing in this Act is intended to limit, restrict, or change the existing powers of the Secretary of Agriculture to issue such use permits as may be necessary to enable holders of patented mining claims to

secure the use of nearby Forest Service lands within the areas covered by the Act which are necessary to permit them to operate their mines effectively and to transport materials and personnel to and from the mine location.

Mention was made earlier—that would conclude the proposed amendment—of the condemnation suit when Shasta Lake was formed and the land acquired, and the Government at that time recognized an obligation to provide egress and ingress and transport of ore materials across the lake that was created. That would be the language we propose, and the permit that we seek from the Forest Service would simply be in fulfillment of that.

The needs actually are quite modest. We want a small area adjacent to the ore deposit. It would include some of the lakefront property, but at that point it is not particularly scenic. The vegetation is sparse. It is rather a precipitous slope down to the water, and it would not really be particularly suitable for camping or picnic areas or anything of that kind.

Senator BIBLE. You say a small area. Translate that to be more specific.

Mr. WEINBERGER. In acreage? Yes, sir, I can do that. We have the permit application which was practically ready at the time that the 1962 transaction was given out.

We had eight units right in and around the mine. I can give very quickly the unit acreages. Unit 1 would consist of 52.3 acres; unit 2 would consist of 6.7 acres; unit 3 would consist of 56 acres; unit 4, 39 acres.

Unit 5, which would be a primary area for the storage of waste materials, would be 331 acres. Unit 6 would be 40.2 acres. Unit 7 would be 5.3 acres. And then unit 8 would be across the lake, where the materials would be conveyed by barge, and then stored while they were being put into a conveyor belt and taken by winch up to the railroad, which is a considerable distance above the lakefront. That would be two small units that, I believe, each would be approximately 5 acres.

So this would be the extent of what we seek and it would be, as I say, for a period that I think would be completed certainly in 20 years, probably in less than that.

We are subject at this time to a Shasta County use permit, in which very substantial restrictions in connection with air pollution, water pollution, are imposed, and also factors relating to the preservation of scenic values, the attempts that the company would certainly make to insure against an unsightly treatment of the waste and things of that kind. The company is fully aware of scenic values, and certainly would want to join the Forest Service in trying to preserve them.

We are concerned about the effect of the passage of a bill where so much emphasis is placed on scenic values, and the atmosphere that could conceivably be created by such a bill in the minds of the administration and what the recreation would be with respect to their possibly feeling that because of the passage of the bill, they should deny a use permit.

We also have language which I could read very briefly in conclusion to the committee, suggested for inclusion in the Senate committee report, in the event the committee felt it did not wish to make an amendment at this stage of the session. As I say, we feel an amendment would be safe, but perhaps the reception of amendment

back in the House would not be. But in any event this language would be:

The committee wishes to make it clear that nothing in the bill is intended to limit, restrict or change the existing powers of the Secretary of Agriculture to issue such use permits as may be necessary to enable holders of patented mining claims to secure the use of those nearby Forest Service lands within the areas covered by this act which are necessary to permit them to operate their mines effectively and to transport materials and personnel to and from the mine location.

Fear has been expressed by holders of patented mining claims that there may be language in the bill that would lead the Secretary of Agriculture or others to believe that they could not continue to grant Forest Service land use permits for the purpose of allowing mining claim operators to use adjacent Forest Service lands necessary to secure the full utilization of their mines. Nothing in this act is intended so to limit the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture, nor is it the purpose of the act to prevent the effective operation of mines by holders of patented mining claims within the areas covered by this bill.

That would conclude the proposed material for inclusion in the committee report. The purpose here, as I said, is not to put the company in any better position, but simply to make it clear that the passage of the bill will not change the atmosphere or make it more difficult to secure the use permit.

The mine itself is patented and there is no problem about that. The fact is you cannot effectively operate a mine, as of course you know, sir, without adjacent lands for storage of waste materials, tailings, and that kind of thing.

That would conclude our presentation.

Senator BIBLE. The request seems to me to be a very reasonable one. I just want to be absolutely clear. As I understand it, you were very close to negotiating a use permit with the Forest Service in 1962.

Mr. WEINBERGER. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. And negotiations were not completed because the Japanese looked elsewhere for their iron ore, rather than continuing their preliminary negotiations with the mining company.

Mr. WEINBERGER. That is right.

Senator BIBLE. The companies that you represent.

Mr. WEINBERGER. And it represents a very substantial investment to get this going, and at that time they thought that the economics of the situation would require that they had an assured purchaser for the great bulk of the output.

Now with this new direct reduction process, which will still require a very substantial investment, they think the economics of the situation look better, and my understanding is that they are quite close to being ready to proceed.

Senator BIBLE. Were you engaged in those negotiations yourself? Were you representing the mining company at that time?

Mr. WEINBERGER. No, sir; I was not.

Senator BIBLE. You were not?

Mr. WEINBERGER. No.

Senator BIBLE. What I am wondering—the Forest Service is here, and we can ask them the question, it would be more properly directed to them—was there any reluctance on the part of the Forest Service to grant a use permit for this purpose?

Mr. WEINBERGER. No, sir.

Senator BIBLE. For lands as you describe?

Mr. WEINBERGER. No. They were very cooperative, and my understanding is that the parties were very close together, and that the conditions which the Forest Service was imposing at that time seemed quite reasonable.

It is simply our desire to preserve the status quo, and not to have anything done by Congress that would make the Forest Service feel that they had to be less cooperative with the granting of the necessary use permits.

Senator BIBLE. It seems to me the request is reasonable. If I understood Congressman Johnson's testimony correctly, and I think I did, he evidenced no objection.

Mr. WEINBERGER. None whatsoever.

Senator BIBLE. To attempt to work out something either in the bill or in the report which would attempt to protect that right, and which would not give any prejudice in your future dealings with the Forest Service.

Mr. WEINBERGER. It is my understanding that that is the way he feels. He doesn't want to do anything this late in the session to jeopardize the bill, and I am fully familiar with his worries, and I sympathize with him.

We think it is a good bill, and we don't want to, in any sense, endanger it, but we also want to preserve the good working atmosphere that we had before, not in any sense other than simply not making it difficult for the Forest Service to be able to grant a use permit by reason of any language in the bill. We feel that there is some language in the bill that could give some reluctant administrator the opportunity at least to say that he is no longer able to grant a use permit.

Senator BIBLE. Well, it seems to me that this is best accomplished, and I think adequately accomplished in sufficient protection for your client, if we write something of this kind into the report rather than in the bill, because if it gets in the bill, there is always the danger that it would bog down in conference and not be enacted at an early date.

Mr. WEINBERGER. With your permission, sir, I could submit this proposed language to the committee staff or to you.

Senator BIBLE. I would like to have you do that as we terminate here in a few moments. I would suggest that you talk with Mr. Whitacre, and possibly Mr. Florance of the Forest Service who is here. Go over the language and refine it and submit it to us.

Just the first impression of this, I don't see any objection at all to putting that type of language in the report. I think that the Forest Service should not be under a strong congressional directive not to negotiate. I think they should be able to negotiate with you in working out a use permit for Forest Service lands, in order to permit your mining operation to go forward.

I cannot see anything too inconsistent with that, or why that would fly in the face of using the Shasta unit for recreational purposes. It seems to me they can be consistent here, and I think the Forest Service feels the same way.

Thank you very much for your statement.

Mr. WEINBERGER. Thank you, sir. We appreciate the time.

Senator BIBLE. I do want to put into the record a series of letters and telegrams that we have had from the two counties involved, and

some of the officials of those counties, and without objection they will be made a part of the record at this point.

(The documents referred to follow:)

OFFICE OF THE CITY COUNCIL,
CITY OF REDDING,
California, September 13, 1965.

Hon. ALAN BIBLE,

Chairman, Parks and Recreation Subcommittee of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: On behalf of the Redding City Council and the citizens of Redding, we sincerely hope that your committee will favorably consider H.R. 797, a bill to create a national recreation area in the counties of Shasta and Trinity in the State of California to be known as the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area.

We are enclosing a copy of city of Redding Resolution 3256A, adopted unanimously by our city council at a regular adjourned meeting on March 19, 1964, supporting the creation of this national recreation area.

As you know, the House of Representatives on July 12, 1965, passed a bill authorizing the creation of this national recreation area.

Favorable consideration by the Congress of this important legislation to create this national recreation area will preserve for the citizens of our country for all times one of the last remaining, virtually unspoiled wilderness areas for the future enjoyment of all of us. Creation of this recreation area by the Congress at this time will also result in not only creating the recreation area but will enable us to do so for less money than would be the case if the legislation did not receive favorable consideration by the Congress at this time because of the fact that land speculation will not be possible, or at least, greatly minimized, after the legislation becomes law.

Sincerely,

GEORGE K. MOTY,
Mayor, City of Redding,

SHASTA DAM AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Project City, Calif., July 31, 1965.

U.S. Senator ALAN BIBLE,

Chairman, Parks and Recreation Subcommittee, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, Senate Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: Our chamber wholeheartedly supports the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area measure now before your committee.

This is an area of exceptional beauty, and one which attracts visitors from all parts of the United States. Yet it is badly in need of development.

I can speak best for our own Shasta Lake.

Its shoreline is three times greater than that of any other California lake, and skiers bring their boats here from as far away as Los Angeles, 550 miles distant.

It has 16 varieties of game fish, from bluegills to sturgeon. Rolla Williams of the Copley News Service chain wrote recently, "In truth, it's difficult to find any place on the North American Continent with the diversified fishing Shasta offers."

But we are far behind in facilities since as late as about 6 years ago the construction and maintenance budget for the lake was only about \$19,000.

It is much better since. But we still need good ramps and improved campgrounds. For lack of roads, we have not had a single new resort in the past 5 years, and we have no spectator area for water sports.

Yet the visitor-day use on the lake over the Fourth of July weekend was 42,500, up 25 percent over the previous high.

Trinity and Whiskeytown also are getting heavy use.

Your support will be appreciated. A map of Shasta lake is enclosed.

Sincerely,

CHARLES J. GLEESON,
Secretary-Manager.

REDDING CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Redding, Calif., July 28, 1965.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Parks and Recreation Subcommittee, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs
Committee, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: The Greater Redding Chamber of Commerce has endorsed the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area bill long ago and requests that you give it every consideration for passage at the earliest possible moment.

Recreation and tourism are all part of a basic industry for us in this area. The passage of this bill will supplement the local efforts to create a recreational area to serve present and future generations.

Thanking you for your efforts in the past, I remain,
Cordially,

GEORGE GREENLEAF, *President.*

SHASTA COUNTY RECREATION COMMISSION,
Redding, Calif., July 27, 1965.

Hon. ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Parks and Recreation Subcommittee, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs
Committee, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: We take this means to express the support of the Shasta County Recreation Commission for the proposed Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area. We are very pleased that this bill has passed the House of Representatives, and we hope that it will receive early and favorable consideration by the Senate.

The Shasta County Recreation Commission has been intimately involved in the proposed national recreation area since the inception of the commission in 1961. In March of 1962, after a thorough study, our commission recommended to the board of supervisors that the county seek and support the establishment of a national recreation area. Since that time we have worked with the board, with the local national recreation area committee, with representatives of the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture, and with Congressman Johnson in formulating the bill which is currently under consideration. In our opinion passage of this bill will provide for the development of an outstanding area which will be utilized by people from all parts of the country.

We cannot emphasize too strongly our endorsements of this proposal and our desire to see the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area become a reality.

Yours very truly,

DAVID C. MITCHELL, *Chairman.*

SIERRA CLUB,
Redding, Calif., July 29, 1965.

SENATOR ALAN BIBLE,
Old Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: The members of the Shasta Group of the Sierra Club wish to express their complete support for the proposed Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area. The continued heavy usage of the existing recreational facilities in the vicinity of these lakes demonstrates the need for additional recreational development in the region. The fine scenic resources and exceptional park and recreational values of the area coupled with its proximity to interstate transportation make it especially suitable for development as an outstanding recreational complex. Therefore, we urge early passage of H.R. 797 to establish this recreation area.

Yours sincerely,

MERRILL HUGO,
Conservation Chairman, Shasta Group Sierra Club.

NORTH VALLEY BAPTIST CHURCH,
Redding, Calif., September 3, 1965.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: I am writing in regard to the Federal acquisition of land around the Whiskeytown Lake. It is my understanding that you are chairman of the committee in the Senate that now has charge of this bill for consideration.

My reason for writing is simply this. Approximately 2 years ago when representatives of Harold "Bizz" Johnson and Under Secretary, Mr. Carr, were in the Redding area discussing the acquiring of this land, we were informed as representatives of Vision Valley Youth Camp that our land would not be taken from us. This, of course, was a verbal agreement of these representatives and we took them at their word and continued construction on the 80 acres of land with the following description: the west half of the southwest quarter of section 34, township 32 north, range 6 west, Mount Diablo meridian, containing 80 acres more or less.

This land is owned by Mrs. Sarah Allen who is a member of our congregation. The land has been leased to us at \$1 per year for the sole purpose of maintaining a youth camp and homes for underprivileged children, as well as homes for the elderly. This, of course, is definitely on a nonprofit basis.

Our camp has already been in operation for 3 years. During the last 2 years we have constructed housing accommodations for 200 campers and bathhouse facilities for almost 300 campers. We have also completed our fire protection system with fire hydrants and a sprinkling system throughout the main portion of the camp. A new \$80,000 kitchen and dining room are in the latter stage of construction. New cabins are also being planned for construction which will cost approximately \$6,000 each. A new amphitheater of concrete construction has also been built and will accommodate 300 campers. A swimming pool, 200 feet long by 100 feet wide, has also been built. We hope to construct a lake on 13 to 14 acres of our land with the approval of the Department of Water Resources.

This camp is operated on a nonprofit basis. This past year for instance, young people came from the Hoopa Indian Reservation, and many from the Willow Creek area, the Fresno area, and a busload of young people came from as far away as Los Angeles. This of course in addition to the many many young people in our local Redding area. We have a daily broadcast on KQMS called "Accent on Youth" and many of these young people were brought to camp through being informed by our broadcast. Having put so much into this camping program, we are definitely concerned as to what the land acquisition bill will do to us, as we want to continue our camping and youth emphasis on this land as so started.

I have sent a letter to Harold T. Johnson, and I will send a letter to Thomas Kuchel as well. Enclosed you will find photographs to describe the various areas mentioned.

Because I know you will do your best to help us maintain this land for youth emphasis in this area, I am trusting God to reveal His will in this matter. I trust you will be able to answer as soon as possible regarding this matter.

Sincerely,

ROYAL D. BLUE, *Pastor.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., *July 19, 1965.*

HON. ALAN BIBLE,
*Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: I am writing to you to possibly outline some information which your committee does not now have in reference to the companion House bill 797 which is to be introduced by Senator Kuchel, the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area.

First of all, according to our State statistics, California is supposed to be the most populous State in the Union with New York as second. Does the Federal Government own 44 percent of the land in New York State? According to the

California Taxpayers' Association the Federal Government already owns 44 percent of the land in California; State, county, and city own 18 percent; and private land in California represents only 38 percent. Why doesn't the Federal Government develop what they already have, rather than "grabbing" more private land. If this State develops to twice its population in the next 20 years, where will people live and grow food? I am sure that New York State isn't faced with the same conditions.

The proponents of this bill make exaggerated claims about the usage of this land for recreation purposes. Lets examine them.

They state that people will come from other areas to enjoy this. The closest real population is the Midwest and as a former native of Minnesota who has made the trip a number of times this is 2,200 miles. This represents a good 4-day drive with a family or a total of 8 days of driving in order to be in this area for 6 days. They have better lakes in northern Minnesota and Wisconsin. Certainly no large group of people from Montana, Utah, etc., will make up the large group that is supposed to enjoy this.

The next alternative is the bay area. This property is 225 miles away on a two-lane highway, one lane each direction, on which you are lucky to average 50 miles an hour as it is nearly impossible to pass trucks very often because of traffic.

The man in charge of national parks, Mr. King, has stated that there will be 500,000 people at Whiskeytown this year, 80 percent of those people would be there during the 3 summer months of 90 days duration. This would amount to 44,000 people a day. They have no facilities for a tenth of these people. If you figure 4 people to a car average, this would average 11,000 cars a day. If this occurred it would take up the entire side of the road around the entire lake.

On the opening day of fishing, Mr. King stated that there were 20,000 people there. As one of them, let me explain. Because of the topography of the land, it was necessary for most people to fish from boats. If you averaged 4 people to a car and 4 people to a boat, there would have been 5,000 cars and boats on the lake. That lake of Whiskeytown could not support 5,000 boats at one time. With 36 miles of shoreline and a total of 14 feet per car and 14 feet for the attached boat trailer, the road around the lake would have been taken up for 24 miles by cars and trailers. This is ridiculous and did not happen. As one of the people there, I question if there were 150 boats on the lake and a maximum of 2,500 people.

It occurs to me that the public money could be much better spent developing land the bureaucrats already administer, rather than giving them a blank check to reduce the tax basis as the House law does. It occurs to me that the people of this country should be notified that the Congress is abdicating to the bureaucrats who are going to take all of the land and create the Socialist Republic of American States, rather than the present method of just taking a little more gradually each year.

Because of the Federal Government ownership and increasing encroachment of private land in this State, it is becoming so high that it is becoming nearly impossible for the average person to own a home. I hope that your committee will consider this bill carefully and turn it down until the bureaucrats come up with a specific goal as to just how much land they are going to be satisfied with by the year 2000.

Sincerely,

WALTER W. MCGUIRE.

REDDING, CALIF., July 23, 1965.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: I am enclosing a copy of a letter my husband sent to the Shasta County supervisor of the U.S. Farmers Home Administration, at the latter's request.

I sent a copy of the letter to Senator Kuchel also. The letter speaks for itself.

I do believe though as you are the chairman of the Senate Parks and Recreation Subcommittee, you should be aware of the conditions surrounding whiskeytown Lake.

The wilderness area is a good thing to have in the hands of our Government and there is ample wilderness area for this bill. But taking away the homesites and homes of the people is not so fine. Many of the people waiting anxiously to

start building their homes—the retired ones—eating their hearts out for the disappointment in fear their dreams and plans to be taken away from them by their Government, the very Government who is trying to solve some of the problems of the retired people.

This bill the House passed on last week needs many changes so I am asking you, Senator Bible, to do your part.

Trusting you will give this much thought, I am

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. JOHN H. HARRISON.

[Enclosure]

JULY 21, 1965.

Mr. FLOYD "PETE" COOPER.

County Supervisor, U.S. Department of Agriculture,
Farmers Home Administration,
Red Bluff, Calif.

DEAR PETE: I wish I could give you an unassailable answer to your question of July 19; "Would you please inform us by return mail whether or not the lands involved in the proposed Clear Creek West Water Association will be affected by the acquisition?"

Reference of course is made to "Bizz" Johnson's House bill 797 now pending in Congress which materially affects lands surrounding Wiskeytown, Shasta, and Trinity Lakes.

Since the bill or a Senate version of it has not yet been presented to the upper House no one can say for sure that there will be an acquisition of the subject lands. I talked yesterday to Mr. Samuel A. King, superintendent of the National Park Service which controls Wiskeytown Reservoir, posing your question to him. His statement to me was that until an acquisition bill was actually passed, he could not predict what lands, if any, would be affected, or to what extent. Looks like we will just have to wait and see.

This much we do know: That the Johnson bill does encompass the land involved in our Clear Creek West Water Association project. However, as stated by Mr. Johnson in the "Record Searchlight" story of July 12, 1965, to which you referred in the first paragraph of your letter: "The bill provides safeguards to the owners of properties within the units against arbitrary acquisition." I believe this will be the ultimate answer. I know that the existing bill 797 specifically grants special exemptions and privileges to Trinity County. I also feel that these same exemptions and privileges will be extended to any and all other affected counties; to wit: Shasta. I cannot conceive of our Federal Government being arbitrarily discriminatory in such a situation; disregarding the wants, needs, and claims of property owners in one area while favoring identical ones in another area. Such an action would certainly raise a storm of protest by the affected parties.

Another point of consideration is the ever-increasing market value of land reasonably close to any of the three named lakes; Wiskeytown Lake in particular. As president of our Clear Creek West Water Co. I have necessarily explored land values in and around the reservoir. I find the following to be roughly true: on today's market about 500 privately owned acres would bring on small parcel sales in excess of \$3,000 per acre; 4,500 acres, in excess of \$2,000 per acre; and 1,000 acres, in excess of \$1,000 per acre. Of what might be left, it would be pretty scrubby land indeed which would not command at least \$500 per acre. This means that to acquire this Wiskeytown property alone would consume more than half of the total \$21.6 million allotted to land purchase. A similar, though not quite as spectacular rise in land market value is going on around Shasta and Trinity Lakes, which leads me to believe that, should the bill pass and should the Government pursue a policy of first acquiring these choice properties practically fronting the lakes instead of the hinterland, it would end up possessing a handful of high priced residential homesites and no "wilderness" whatever.

In support of this contention I present the following:

(1) The Shasta County supervisors recently approved a 4,000 acre subdivision development in the Brandy Creek area of Wiskeytown Reservoir to be known as Kennedy Shore; homesites therein to range from \$2,900 per acre and up.

(2) A second subdivision of several hundred acres is being engineered now for submission comprising property northwest of the Kennedy Shores tract on the same side of the lake; half acre manufactured lots to be offered at \$4,600 each. Some even higher. Acre sites at \$7,000 to \$8,000 each.

(3) Roads are now being graded and other improvements are being made on a third subdivision; this one north of the Whiskey Creek arm and having no view

of the lake whatever. Nevertheless, these plots are to be offered at an average of \$7,500 per acre.

(4) Finally, to my personal knowledge, single homesites isolated from multi-acreage developments have and are now selling at \$7,000 to \$10,000 per acre where fronting Government-owned lake property.

Nor are these prices exorbitant. They merely reflect the tremendous upsurge in demand for prime residential property that is now affecting northern California. And rightly so. By virtue of the very same lakes concerned in your letter and mine, upstate California offers the greatest industrial potential remaining west of the Mississippi River: Unlimited water; unlimited power; freeways; railways; airways; gentle climate; cheap industrial land (a vast amount of it at not over \$500 per acre; whereas in southern California today \$10,000 is not out of line for a single industrial lot); and 20 million people within a thousand miles of us.

This part of the State's day in the sun is not far away, Pete; which makes me sure that if and when this "acquisition" subject becomes a reality; a wise and considerate Government will not deliberately and intentionally lay a shadow on it by depriving it of its most cherished residential property; by turning back into "wilderness" land that is already blossoming with new and beautiful homes.

Let posterity have its "wilderness" in perpetuity. Yes; 250,000 acres of it. But let it be the true wilderness that now exists; leaving out the 7,000 acres or so of developed homesites so vital and needed for our present and future growth. For every footstep that will ever be made in the dust of a wilderness, a million will cross the threshold of a home.

There you have it, Pete. It about sums up one man's opinion. Take it for what it's worth.

Best personal regards,

(S) John,
JOHN H. HARRISON.

REDDING, CALIF.,
September 8, 1965.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: As a resident, voter, and taxpayer of Shasta County, Calif., I am writing to urge your action in getting passage of the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area bill during this session of Congress. The funds of the U.S. Government have provided the Bureau of Reclamation projects which have created this now scenic area—Shasta Dam, Trinity Dam, Whiskeytown Dam. The National Park Service has provided well-developed recreational areas around Whiskeytown Lake. Because of the new lakes and beaches many tourists and local residents have flocked to take advantage of the new advantages.

It appears to me that this new scenic beauty, paid for by Federal funds, should be reserved for use by all the people of the United States. However, as you know, a good deal of the area to be included in the new recreational area is still in private hands. These hands are not adverse to making a few dollars at public expense. The same day our local papers carried news that your committee would hold up passage of the bill, a full page "ad" appeared in our paper advertising "Kennedy Shores" real estate development, one-half mile from Whiskeytown Lake, enjoying a view, proximity to beaches, boating, etc., etc. This is land that the Federal Government would later have to purchase—and its price is not declining with the passage of time. In approving this tract, our local county supervisors elicited this statement from the tract developers, "We have information to lead us to believe that the proposed bill will never pass."

Private development of land is necessary for support of local government. However, it appears that this situation needs some investigating. Please help get this bill passed without delay.

Yours truly,

Mrs. A. O. WEISSBERG.

REDDING, CALIF., September 16, 1965.

Re Senate committee hearing on H.R. 797.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.:

The Board of Directors of the Economic Development Corp., of Shasta County endorses H.R. 797 as a milestone in multiuse purposes. The compatibility of Government and private investment for recreational development we feel should be paramount in the execution of the bill.

VIRGIL COVINGTON, *General Manager.*

Senator BIBLE. I am afraid I neglected to ask the Forest Service people as to the number of improved properties on each of the two units which will be under your jurisdiction. Did I ask you that?

Mr. STEVENS. You asked me to supply it.

Senator BIBLE. I asked you to supply it, but I forgot to ask the Forest Service people.

Mr. STEVENS. You asked me for all three, and I was going to get it.

Senator BIBLE. Just so the record is clear on it. I know I asked about the Whiskeytown, which is under the Park Service. I think you know I asked for the two units which are under the Forest Service. If you are supplying all three, that will be sufficient for this record. (The information requested is as follows:)

Improved properties within proposed national recreation area boundary

Whiskeytown unit:

Residential	35
Commercial (store)	1
Industrial (lumber mill and mines)	3
Other	2
Total	41

Shasta unit:

Residential and other	111
Commercial (resorts)	8
Total	119

Clair Engle unit:

Residential and other	6
Commercial (resorts)	3
Total	9

Senator BIBLE. If there is nothing further to come before the committee, we will stand in adjournment. The record will be kept open until a week from today, which is the 24th, at 5 o'clock.

(Whereupon, at 2:45 p.m., the committee was adjourned, to reconvene subject to the call of the Chair.)

APPENDIX

(Under authority previously granted, the following communications were ordered printed:)

WEAVERVILLE, CALIF., *September 20, 1965.*

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

Resolution No. 6665 re H.R. bill 797. Whereas the development of scenic Trinity County for recreation purposes consistent with the natural beauty of the mountainous terrain is an important developmental resource of this county and is necessary for the economic development of the county both in private enterprise and for governmental pursuits; and whereas approximately 78 percent of the land area in the county of Trinity is owned by the United States of America which ownership impairs and lessens the tax rate in this county; and whereas after possible future exchanges of property are completed, the United States could own as much as approximately 90 percent of all lands in the county of Trinity; and whereas the development of recreation by private enterprise will yield tax revenues to the county allowing for efficient government and maximum development of this area for the benefit of residents of the county and residents of the State of California and the United States at large, and

Whereas development through private ownership will allow facilities to be developed on a term longer than that which the summer season would establish through governmental control which establishment would allow greater service to the public and maximum use of the natural condition available for recreation purposes, and whereas all purposes and functions that can be generated through governmental control can be achieved through appropriate zoning of the recreation area by local zoning lawfully adopted and approved by the United States through its Secretary of Agriculture.

Whereas private landowners within Trinity-Lewiston unit of said recreation area are unable to proceed with the orderly development of their land because of the threat of eminent domain and said uncertainty should be resolved by a clear declaration by the Secretary of Agriculture describing lands which the Department of Agriculture intends to acquire, and that said declaration be published at the earliest possible time if the bill is passed so that lands not described therein may be developed in accordance with local and Federal zoning regulation: Now, therefore, it is hereby

Resolved, That the Board of Supervisors of the county of Trinity oppose certain provisions of H.R. 797 in its present form and urges that said bill be amended to include the following provisions: Within the Shasta-Trinity-Lewiston unit any owner of property other than improved property who proposes to develop his property may submit to the Secretary of Agriculture a development plan which shall set forth the manner in which the property is to be developed and the use to which it is proposed to be put.

If upon review of such plan the Secretary determines that the development and use of the property in the manner prescribed conforms to zoning ordinance approved in accord with the provision of this section and that such use and development would be consistent with the purposes of this act. The Secretary of Agriculture shall issue to such owners a certificate and so long as such property is developed, maintained, and used in conformance therewith the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to acquire such property or any interest therein without the consent of the owner shall be suspended. This subsection shall not apply to any property which the Secretary of Agriculture determines to be needed for easement and rights-of-way for access, utilities, or facilities or for administrative sites or other areas needed for development for public use. In order to resolve uncertainties on the part of private landowners within the Trinity-Lewiston

unit of said recreation area because of the threat of eminent domain the Secretary of Agriculture shall publish at the earliest possible time after passage of the bill a declaration describing lands which the Department of Agriculture intends to acquire so that lands not described herein may be developed in accordance with applicable zoning regulations, adopted in regular session this 20th day of September 1965.

LLOYD L. CARE,
Supervisor, First District.
JOHN D. LARKIN,
Supervisor, Second District.
LEROY W. HARRISON,
Supervisor, Third District.
WILLIAM M. RADLIN,
Supervisor, Fourth District.

WEEKLY TRINITY JOURNAL,
Weaverville, Calif., September 23, 1965.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: As the publisher of the only newspaper in Trinity County, I wish to enter the following statement in connection with the recent public hearing before your committee considering legislation which would create Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area.

Summer homes around Trinity and Lewiston Lakes should be as much a part of the natural development in the national recreation area as marinas, campgrounds, and other facilities—provided they meet standards of high quality.

This is the consensus of public opinion among visitors to and residents of Trinity County—a judgment that has the wholehearted backing of the Trinity Journal, which advocated summer home development in the lake area before the national recreation area was proposed.

Summer homes around the lakes will help restore some of the tax base lost to Trinity County through Federal acquisition of land for the Trinity River project.

Retention of our meager tax base is essential to our survival as a political entity inasmuch as the Federal and State Governments own 76 percent of the land in Trinity County.

Permitting the building of summer homes on land unsuited for campgrounds, marinas, and similar facilities on the lake shores would fulfill a public demand while enabling our county to provide vital services to its citizens.

I trust your committee will consider these vital factors when it makes its final recommendations on H.R. 797 to the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Respectfully,

RALPH H. COSTELLO, *Publisher.*

WALTER W. MCGUIRE & ASSOCIATES,
Redwood City, September 18, 1965.

Subject: H.R. 797 Whiskeytown recreation bill.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. BIBLE: It is my understanding that your subcommittee of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs will hold a public meeting on the above bill in the near future. Unfortunately it looks like you will hold this hearing in Washington and not in Redding. This leads me to believe that the Federal bureaus are running the country and not our Congress. They are already doing things without benefit of laws. In spite of the above I should like to bring a few things to your attention regarding the subject bill.

(1) The original vote by Shasta County to have the Federal Government take over the Whiskeytown area was sandbagged. You might wish to check the wording of the ballot.

(2) The \$22 million for the purpose of land purchases of 70,000 acres will not begin to buy this land. It will simply trap Congress into giving more future allotments. They are already condemning land without authority.

(3) The Bureau of Recreation and the Park Service have constantly misrepresented both the need and the use of this lake.

(a) There were not 16,000 fishermen on opening day as stated; possibly 1,000.

(b) There were not 12,000 people at President Kennedy's dedication ceremonies.

(c) There were not 10,000 people at the lake on the Fourth of July, as reported.

(4) Whiskeytown is not the recreational "dream" lake as represented. It is too windy, cold, and choppy. Shasta Lake which the Government has owned for years and has never developed, is a much better recreational lake.

(5) Just as many people will be afforded recreation and use of this Whiskeytown area without Congress giving one more cent to this "pork barrel." The arbitrary attitude of the Park Service has already caused many hardships and if you give them more money and power it will simply increase this situation.

I should appreciate your consideration of the above facts, Mr. Bible. I think that the best solution would be to give them the \$22 million for the development of the 180,000 acres of land that they already own, but to refuse them the authority to take more land for recreational use. Let private revenue, which would bring in tax dollars to Shasta County, develop the 70,000 acres.

I would like to have your comments on the above.

Very truly yours,

DAVE G. MCGUIRE.

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION,
Washington, D.C., September 21, 1965.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,
U.S. Senator,
Chairman, Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation,
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: The American Automobile Association supports and calls for early enactment of H.R. 797 which provides for the establishment of Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area in the State of California.

The California State Automobile Association also supports and calls for the early enactment of H.R. 797.

AAA policy, as established in annual convention, calls for an expansion of recreational facilities:

"Development of recreation and vacation areas has not kept pace with the requirements of the American people, nor can these regions continue to meet the needs of an expanding population. The AAA believes that government—State and Federal—must place increasing emphasis on the creation of new recreational travel resources throughout the country."

H.R. 797 covers an area of 255,347 acres which includes three large lakes, Shasta, the Whiskeytown Reservoir, and Lake Clair Engle. The area is located in the north-central part of California, approximately 225 miles northeast of San Francisco, 200 miles north of Stockton, 180 miles north of Sacramento, and is about 100 miles south of the Oregon State line. The area is served by three highways, U.S. 299, U.S. 99E, and U.S. 99W.

The Department of Interior estimates that in 1963, 2,500,000 people visited this area. The National Park Service estimates that there are over 12 million people living within a 250-mile radius of this area.

In 1964, according to the National Park Service, a total of 102,375,100 people visited U.S. national parks and other areas administered by the National Park Service, and over 133,762,300 visited areas administered by the Forest Service. Of this total, it is estimated that 96 percent visited these national parks and recreational areas by automobile.

The AAA supports H.R. 797 because we feel its enactment will help fulfill the need for additional national park recreational area service facilities such as swimming, boating, camping, picnicking, hiking trails, fishing, hunting, skiing, and so forth.

It is requested that this letter be made a part of the official hearings of your subcommittee.

Sincerely,

GEORGE F. KACHLEIN, Jr.,
Executive Vice President.

OAKLAND, CALIF., *September 20, 1965.*

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: As a property owner in Shasta County, may I congratulate you on insisting the Senate Interior Committee hold hearings and carefully review the proposed Whiskeytown-Trinity-Shasta National Recreation Area.

May I suggest careful scrutiny of the following:

(1) Will 70,000 more acres be needed when over three-fourths of the counties affected is already publicly owned?

(2) Are the proposed boundaries the best that can be selected?

(3) Are provisions of proposed bill adequate and just with regard to privately owned property within the recreation area?

You are right. Hearings should be held.

Sincerely,

DALE I. STOOFS.

REDDING, CALIF., *September 22, 1965.*

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
*Subcommittee Chairman,
Senate Parks and Recreation Subcommittee,
Washington, D.C.:*

Property owners' rights of Whiskeytown Lake area unjustly represented. Oppose Johnson bill until other studies are made.

Mrs. HARRIET McDERMOTT.

○

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 89-336

H. R. 797

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Index and summary of H. R. 7971
Digest of Public Law 89-3362

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 797

Jan.	4, 1965	Rep. Johnson, Calif., introduced H. R. 797 which was referred to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Print of bill.
Apr.	30, 1965	House subcommittee voted to report H. R. 797.
May	5, 1965	House committee voted to report H. R. 797.
May	12, 1965	House committee voted to report H. R. 797 with amendment.
May	19, 1965	House committee voted to report H. R. 797.
June	21, 1965	House committee reported H. R. 797 with amendment. H. Report 535. Print of bill and report.
July	12, 1965	House passed H. R. 797 under suspension of the rules.
July	14, 1965	H. R. 797 was referred to the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Print of bill as referred.
Oct.	5, 1965	Senate subcommittee approved H. R. 797.
Oct.	20, 1965	Senate committee reported H. R. 797 without amendment. S. Report 922. Print of bill and report.
Oct.	21, 1965	Senate passed H. R. 797 without amendment.
Nov.	8, 1965	Approved: Public Law 89-336.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 89-336

WHISKEYTOWN-SHASTA-TRINITY NATIONAL RECREATION AREA,
CALIF.

Establishes the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity Recreation Area, Calif., composed of separate units of the Central Valley Federal reclamation project. Provides for preservation of undeveloped large open areas of land in order to provide outdoor recreation opportunities for the public. Provides for administration by the Interior Department of the Whiskeytown unit, and for the Shasta and Clair Engle-Lewiston units, which are mostly within the Shasta-Trinity National Forest, to be administered by the Department of Agriculture.

89TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 797

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 4, 1965

Mr. JOHNSON of California introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

A BILL

To establish the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area in the State of California, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That in order to provide, in a manner coordinated with the
4 other purposes of the Central Valley project, for the public
5 outdoor recreation use and enjoyment of the Whiskeytown,
6 Shasta, Clair Engle, and Lewiston reservoirs and surround-
7 ing lands in the State of California by present and future
8 generations and the conservation of scenic, scientific, historic,
9 and other values contributing to public enjoyment of such
10 lands and waters, there is hereby established, subject to valid
11 existing rights, the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National

1 Recreation Area in the State of California (hereinafter re-
2 ferred to as the "recreation area"). The boundaries of the
3 recreation area, which consists of the Whiskeytown unit, the
4 Shasta unit, and the Trinity-Lewiston unit, shall be those
5 shown in drawing numbered BOR-WST 1004, dated July
6 1963, entitled "Proposed Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity Na-
7 tional Recreation Area", which is on file and available for
8 public inspection in the office of the Director of the Bureau
9 of Outdoor Recreation, Department of the Interior. The
10 Whiskeytown unit shall be administered by the Secretary of
11 of the Interior; and the Shasta and Trinity-Lewiston units
12 shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, except
13 that lands or waters needed or used for the operation of the
14 Central Valley project shall continue to be administered by
15 the Secretary of the Interior to the extent he determines to
16 be required for such operation. The two Secretaries shall
17 coordinate their planning and administration of the respective
18 units in such manner as to provide integrated management
19 policies for the recreation area as a whole for the purposes
20 of this Act in order to bring about uniformity to the fullest
21 extent feasible in the administration and use of the recreation
22 area.

23 ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY

24 SEC. 2. (a) Within the boundaries of the portion of
25 the recreation area under his jurisdiction and outside such

1 boundaries when required for the construction or improve-
2 ment of access roads thereto, each Secretary is authorized to
3 acquire lands, waters, or other property, or any interest
4 therein, in such manner, including exchange as hereinafter
5 provided, as he considers to be in the public interest to carry
6 out the purposes of this Act. In connection with any such
7 acquisition, each Secretary may permit the grantor a reserva-
8 tion of all or any part of the minerals or of any other interest
9 or right of use in such lands or waters of such terms and
10 conditions as the Secretary may deem appropriate. Any
11 property or interest therein owned by the State of California
12 or any political subdivision thereof within the recreation
13 area may be acquired under the authority of this Act only
14 with the concurrence of the owner. Notwithstanding any
15 other provision of law, any Federal property located within
16 the recreation area may, with the concurrence of the agency
17 having custody thereof, be transferred without consideration
18 to the administrative jurisdiction of the appropriate Secretary
19 for use by him in carrying out the purposes of this Act. The
20 Secretary of the Interior, in order to assure public access
21 to Clear Creek and to provide hiking and horseback riding
22 trails for the public, may, as he deems necessary for these
23 purposes acquire such easements or other interests on either
24 or both sides of Clear Creek between the south boundary of
25 the Whiskeytown unit and the highway at Igo, California.

1 The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to acquire
2 scenic easements or such other interests, including owner-
3 ship of the land therein, as he determines to be appropriate
4 to protect and assure the appearance of a strip of land not
5 to exceed six hundred and sixty feet on each side of the
6 centerline of Federal Aid Secondary Highway Numbered
7 1089 between the points where said highway crosses the
8 south line of sections 19 and 20, township 35 north, range
9 8 west, and where it crosses the south line of section 18,
10 township 36 north, range 8 west, on the northwesterly side
11 of the Trinity-Lewiston unit: *Provided*, That such easements
12 or interests shall not be acquired without the consent of the
13 owners so long as the appropriate local zoning agency shall
14 have in force and applicable to such property a duly adopted,
15 valid, zoning ordinance that, in the judgment of the Sec-
16 retary of Agriculture, conforms to the zoning standards set
17 forth in regulations issued pursuant to subsection (e).

18 The two Secretaries shall engage in mutual consultation
19 with respect to such acquisition and to exchange transactions
20 so as to promote uniform policies therefor insofar as prac-
21 ticable, taking into consideration the purposes of the recrea-
22 tion area as a whole, the responsibility of the Secretary of
23 the Interior for the administration of federally owned min-
24 erals and of the Central Valley project, and the responsibility

1 of the Secretary of Agriculture for the administration of
2 national forests.

3 (b) When the public interests will be benefited
4 thereby—

5 (1) the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to
6 accept title to any non-Federal property within any
7 part of the recreation area and in exchange therefor
8 convey to the grantor of such property any federally
9 owned property under his jurisdiction within the State
10 of California, notwithstanding any other provision of
11 law. The properties so exchanged shall be approxi-
12 mately equal in fair market value: *Provided*, That the
13 Secretary may accept cash from or pay cash to the
14 grantor in such exchange in order to equalize the value
15 of the properties exchanged;

16 (2) the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to
17 accept title to any non-Federal property within any
18 part of the recreation area and in exchange therefor
19 convey to the grantor of such property not to exceed
20 an equal value of any national forest lands or other
21 lands administered by the Forest Service in the State
22 of California. The Secretary of Agriculture shall obtain
23 the concurrence of the Secretary of the Interior with

1 respect to the value of any mineral interests in any such
2 exchange.

3 (c) Any owner or owners of improved residential prop-
4 erty on the date of its acquisition by either Secretary may,
5 as a condition to such acquisition, retain the right of use
6 and occupancy of the property by himself and members of
7 his immediate family for noncommercial residential pur-
8 poses for a term ending at the death of such owner, the death
9 of his spouse, or the day his last surviving child reaches
10 the age of thirty, whichever is the latest. The value of the
11 right retained shall be taken into consideration by the re-
12 spective Secretary in determining the value of the property
13 being acquired.

14 (d) Privately owned "improved property" or interests
15 therein shall not be acquired under this Act without the
16 consent of the owner so long as an appropriate local zoning
17 agency shall have in force and applicable to such property
18 a duly adopted, valid, zoning ordinance that is approved by
19 the Secretary having jurisdiction of the unit wherein the
20 property is located. The term "improved property" as used
21 in this Act shall mean any building or group of related
22 buildings the actual construction of which was begun before
23 February 7, 1963, together with not more than three acres
24 of the land in the same ownership on which the building or
25 group of buildings is situated: *Provided*, That the respective

1 Secretary may exclude from improved property any shore or
2 waters, together with so much of the land adjoining such
3 shore or waters as he deems necessary for public access
4 thereto.

5 (e) Prior to the approval of any zoning ordinance for
6 the purposes of this section, the Secretary of the Interior
7 and the Secretary of Agriculture shall jointly issue regula-
8 tions, which may be amended from time to time, specifying
9 standards for such zoning ordinances. Standards specified
10 in such regulations shall have the object of (1) prohibiting
11 new commercial or industrial uses, other than commercial or
12 industrial uses which the Secretaries consider to be con-
13 sistent with the purposes of this Act; (2) promoting the
14 protection and development of properties for purposes of
15 this Act by means of use, acreage, frontage, setback, density,
16 height, or other requirements; and (3) providing that the
17 appropriate Secretary shall receive notice of any variance
18 granted under, or any exception made to the application of
19 the zoning ordinance. Following issuance of such regula-
20 tions, each Secretary shall approve any zoning ordinance or
21 any amendment to an approved zoning ordinance submitted
22 to him that conforms to the standards contained in the
23 regulations in effect at the time of adoption of the ordinance
24 or amendment. Such approval shall remain effective for

1 so long as such ordinance or amendment remains in effect as
2 approved.

3 (f) The suspension of the respective Secretary's au-
4 thority to acquire any improved property without the owner's
5 consent shall automatically cease if (1) such property is
6 made the subject of a variance or exception to any applicable
7 zoning ordinance that does not conform to any applicable
8 standard contained in regulations issued pursuant to this
9 section; or (2) if such property is put to any use which
10 does not conform to any applicable zoning ordinance.

11 (g) Each Secretary shall furnish to any party in interest
12 upon request a certificate indicating the property with re-
13 spect to which the Secretary's authority to acquire without
14 the owner's consent is suspended.

15 ESTABLISHMENT OF UNITS: BOUNDARY DESCRIPTIONS

16 SEC. 3. (a) When the Secretary of Agriculture deter-
17 mines that sufficient lands, waters, or interest therein are
18 owned or have been acquired by the United States within the
19 boundaries of the Shasta unit or within the boundaries of the
20 Trinity-Lewiston unit to permit efficient initial development
21 and administration for the purposes of this Act, he shall pub-
22 lish in the Federal Register a notice to that effect and a
23 detailed description of the boundaries of such unit.

24 (b) When the Secretary of the Interior determines that
25 sufficient lands, waters, or interest therein are owned or have

1 been acquired by the United States within the boundaries
2 of the Whiskeytown unit to permit efficient initial develop-
3 ment and administration for the purposes of this Act, he
4 shall publish in the Federal Register a notice to that effect
5 and a detailed description of the boundaries of the unit.

6 (c) Following the publication of any such notice, the
7 respective Secretaries may continue to acquire the remaining
8 property within the recreation area.

9 ADMINISTRATION: PRIORITIES

10 SEC. 4. (a) Each Secretary is authorized and directed
11 to administer the portion of the recreation area under his
12 jurisdiction in a manner coordinated with the other purposes
13 of the Central Valley project and with the purposes of the
14 recreation area as a whole and in such manner as in his judg-
15 ment will best provide for (1) public outdoor recreation
16 benefits; (2) conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, and
17 other values contributing to public enjoyment; and (3) such
18 management, utilization, and disposal of renewable natural
19 resources as in the judgment of the respective Secretary will
20 promote or is compatible with, and does not significantly
21 impair, public recreation and conservation of scenic, scientific,
22 historic, or other values contributing to public enjoyment.
23 Such administration shall be carried out under land and water
24 use management plans which each Secretary shall prepare

1 and may from time to time revise in consultation with the
2 other.

3 (b) In the administration of the portion of the recrea-
4 tion area under his jurisdiction—

5 (1) the Secretary of Agriculture shall utilize statu-
6 tory authorities relating to the national forests in such
7 manner as he deems appropriate to carry out the pur-
8 poses of this Act; and

9 (2) the Secretary of the Interior may utilize such
10 statutory authorities relating to areas of the national park
11 system and such statutory authority otherwise available
12 to him for the conservation and development of natural
13 resources as he deems appropriate to carry out the pur-
14 poses of this Act.

15 HUNTING AND FISHING

16 SEC. 5. Each Secretary shall permit hunting and fishing
17 on lands and waters under his jurisdiction within the recrea-
18 tion area in accordance with the laws of the State of Califor-
19 nia: *Provided*, That each Secretary may designate zones
20 where, and establish periods when, no hunting or fishing shall
21 be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, or
22 public use and enjoyment not compatible with hunting or
23 fishing. Regulations prescribing any such restrictions shall
24 be issued after consultation with the California Department
25 of Fish and Game.

MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

SEC. 6. The lands within the recreation area, subject to valid existing rights, are hereby withdrawn from location, entry, and patent under the United States mining laws. The Secretary of the Interior, under such regulations as he deems appropriate, may permit the removal of the nonleasable minerals from lands or interests in lands under his jurisdiction within the recreation area in the manner prescribed by section 10 of the Act of August 4, 1939, as amended (53 Stat. 1196; 43 U.S.C. 387), and from those under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture within the recreation area in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of the Act of September 1, 1949 (63 Stat. 683; 30 U.S.C. 192c), and he may permit the removal of leasable minerals from lands or interests in lands within the recreation area in accordance with the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), or the Acquired Lands Mineral Leasing Act of August 7, 1947 (30 U.S.C. 351 et seq.), if he finds that such disposition would not have significant adverse effects on the purposes of the Central Valley project or the administration of the recreation area: *Provided*, That any lease or permit respecting such minerals in lands administered by the Secretary of Agriculture shall be issued only with his consent and subject to such conditions as he may prescribe.

1 All receipts derived from permits and leases issued under
2 the authority of this section on lands administered by the
3 Secretary of Agriculture shall be paid into the same funds
4 or accounts in the Treasury of the United States and shall
5 be distributed in the same manner as provided for other
6 receipts from the lands affected by the lease or permit,
7 except that any receipts derived from permits or leases
8 issued on those or other lands in the recreation area under
9 the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended,
10 or the Act of August 7, 1947, shall be disposed of as pro-
11 vided in the applicable Act; and receipts from the disposition
12 of nonleasable minerals from public lands under the juris-
13 diction of the Secretary of the Interior shall be disposed
14 of in the same manner as moneys received from the sale of
15 public lands.

16 STATE JURISDICTION

17 SEC. 7. Nothing in this Act shall deprive any State or
18 political subdivision thereof of its right to exercise civil and
19 criminal jurisdiction within the recreation area consistent
20 with the provisions of this Act, or of its right to tax persons,
21 corporations, franchises, or property, including mineral or
22 other interests, in or on lands or waters within the recrea-
23 tion area.

1 ADDITIONS TO THE SHASTA AND TRINITY NATIONAL

2 FORESTS

3 SEC. 8. The exterior boundaries of the Shasta National
4 Forest in the State of California are hereby extended to
5 include the lands described in the Act of March 19, 1948
6 (62 Stat. 83), and sections 22 and 27, township 35 north,
7 range 1 west, Mount Diablo base and meridian. The ex-
8 terior boundaries of the Trinity National Forest in the State
9 of California are hereby extended to include all of sections
10 4, 5, and 8, the east half and the northwest quarter of sec-
11 tion 6, and east half of section 7, the northwest quarter of
12 section 17, and the northeast quarter of section 18, township
13 33 north, range 8 west, Mount Diablo base and meridian.
14 Subject to any valid claim or entry now existing and here-
15 after legally maintained, all public lands of the United States
16 and all lands of the United States heretofore, or hereafter
17 acquired or reserved for use in connection with the Shasta,
18 Clair Engle, or Lewiston Reservoirs of the Central Valley
19 project within the exterior boundaries of the Shasta and
20 Trinity National Forests which have not heretofore been
21 added to and made a part of such forests, and all lands of
22 the United States acquired for the purposes of the recreation
23 area in the Shasta or Trinity-Lewiston units are hereby

1 added to and made a part of the respective national forests
2 within which they are situated: *Provided*, That lands within
3 the flow lines of any reservoir operated and maintained by
4 the Department of the Interior or otherwise needed or used
5 for the operation of the Central Valley project shall con-
6 tinue to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior to
7 the extent he determines to be required for such operation.

A BILL

To establish the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity
National Recreation Area in the State of
California, and for other purposes.

By Mr. JOHNSON of California

JANUARY 4, 1965

Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular
Affairs

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Washington, D. C. 20250

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U. S. Department of Agriculture

OFFICE OF
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Issued
For actions of

May 3, 1965

April 30, 1965

89th-1st; No. 77

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported bill to extend date for final report of National Food Marketing Commission. House subcommittee voted to report Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area bill. Sen. Church criticized proposed cut in SCS appropriations. Sens. Bayh and Bartlett introduced and discussed bill to provide additional assistance for disaster relief areas.

SENATE

1. FOOD MARKETING. The Commerce Committee reported without amendment H. R. 5702, to extend for one year (until July 1, 1966) the date on which the National Commission on Food Marketing shall make a final report to the President and to the Congress, and to authorize \$1 million additional for the work of the Commission (S. Rept. 174). p. 8713
2. SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE. Sen. Church criticized the proposed reduction in the budget for the Soil Conservation Service, reviewed the possible effects of such a reduction in the SCS program in Idaho, and inserted several items in support of his position. pp. 8758-60
3. POVERTY. Sen. Bass inserted Secretary Freeman's speech to the National Conference on the Poverty Program in Rural America reviewing the attack on poverty in rural areas. pp. 8747-8

4. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1966. Sen. Hayden submitted notices of his intention to move to suspend the rules for the purpose of proposing amendments to the bill, H. R. 6767. pp. 8722-3
5. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS. Sen. Proxmire inserted excerpts from the report of the Bernstein committee on balance of payments statistics. pp. 8730-41
6. WILDLIFE; RESEARCH. Sen. Hruska referred to an announcement that the Department of the Interior proposed to curtail or close certain national wildlife refuges, questioned the authority of Interior to take such action without Congressional approval, and cited the proposed closing of certain USDA research stations and lines of research as having similar implications as the proposed action by Interior. pp. 8743-4
7. FARM LABOR. Sen. Byrd, W. Va., expressed concern over the availability of sufficient farm labor to harvest fruit in his State and inserted correspondence with the Department of Labor over the situation. p. 8746
8. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Metcalf criticized the activities of certain State regulatory agencies in the regulation of public utilities and inserted the minutes of the National Assoc. of Railroad and Utility Commissioners legislative committee meeting held in Miami. pp. 8749-50
9. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Mundt criticized the present foreign aid program and inserted an article, "Sukarno Agrees To Take Our Aid." pp. 8757-8
10. ADJOURNED until Mon., May 3. p. 8804

HOUSE

11. FORESTRY; RECREATION. The Subcommittee on National Parks of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report to the full committee with amendments H. R. 797, to provide for the establishment of the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area, Calif. p. D340
12. VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION. The "Daily Digest" states that the Education and Labor Committee "ordered reported favorably to the House H. R. 7743 (a clean bill in lieu of H. R. 6468), regarding vocational rehabilitation." p. D340

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

13. POVERTY. Sen. Scott inserted an address on the role which business can play in the war on poverty. pp. A2073-4
14. CREDIT UNIONS. Rep. Patman inserted an article on the value of credit unions to the working community. pp. A2077-8

BILLS INTRODUCED

15. DISASTER RELIEF. S. 1861 by Sen. Bayh, to provide additional assistance for areas suffering a major disaster; to Public Works Committee. Remarks of author pp. 8784-8

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

Senate continued work on voting rights bill.

See Congressional Program Ahead.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages 8709-8760

Bills Introduced: 12 bills and 1 resolution were introduced, as follows: S. 1558-1869; and S.J. Res. 75.

Pages 8713-8714

Bill Reported: Report was made as follows: H.R. 5702, extending for 1 year the date on which the National Commission on Food Marketing shall make its final report to the President and the Congress (S. Rept. 174).

Page 8713

Bill Referred: One House-passed bill was referred to Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

Page 8709

Military Measures Passed: Senate took from the calendar and passed with committee amendment H.R. 3043, authorizing payment to dependents of military personnel for expenses incident to evacuation; and without amendment S. 1856, authorizing purchase of naval uniforms by members of the Naval Sea Cadet Corps without expense to the Government.

Pages 8778-8779

Interior Appropriations: Senator Hayden filed notices of intention to move to suspend the rules for the purpose of offering seven amendments to H.R. 6767, fiscal 1966 appropriations for the Department of the Interior, and related agencies.

Pages 8722-8723

Voting Rights: Senate continued work on S. 1564, to enforce the 15th amendment of the Constitution of the U.S. (right to vote), and after withdrawal by Senator Ervin of his amendment No. 83, by unanimous consent made the pending amendment the Mansfield-Dirksen amendment (No. 124) in the nature of a substitute to the committee substitute. Senate adopted by voice vote an amendment by Senators Fulbright and McClellan adding a new section 17 to the above-mentioned substitute to provide that no examiners shall be appointed until 30 days prior to the first primary or general election in calendar year 1966.

Pages 8761-8778, 8789-8793

Confirmations: Numerous nominations in the Army, Navy, and the Air Force were confirmed.

Pages 8804-8806

Nominations: Senate received six Public Health Service nominations.

Page 8804

Program for Monday: Senate met at noon and adjourned at 5:55 p.m. until noon Monday, May 3, when it will continue on S. 1564, voting rights.

Pages 8768, 8804

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

APPROPRIATIONS—AGRICULTURE

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee continued its hearings on fiscal 1966 budget estimates for the Department of Agriculture, and related agencies, with testimony from several public witnesses on various items in the bill.

Hearings were recessed subject to call.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Committee on Armed Services: Committee continued, in executive session, its joint hearings with the Military Construction Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, on S. 1771, fiscal 1966 authorizations for military construction, with further testimony on funds for Air Force construction from Maj. Gen. Robert H. Curtin, Director of Civil Engineering, and Col. James W. Fenlon, Directorate of Civil Engineering, both of the Air Force.

Today's hearings concluded testimony on the Air Force section of the bill, and committee will begin hearings on title II (Navy) on Monday, May 3.

PACKAGING AND LABELING

Committee on Commerce: Committee continued its hearings on S. 985, to prevent unfair or deceptive methods of packaging or labeling of commodities distributed in interstate commerce, receiving testimony from John T. Connor, Secretary of Commerce; A. N. Halverstadt and J. H. Chaloud, representing the Procter & Gamble Manufacturing Co., Washington, D.C.; H. F. Dunning, president, Scott Paper Co., Philadelphia; and

E. Scott Pattison, the Soap & Detergent Association, New York City.

Hearings continue on Monday, May 3.

D.C. MATTERS

Committee on the District of Columbia: Subcommittee on the Judiciary, in executive session, approved for full committee consideration S. 1319, authorizing the D.C. courts to release selected offenders from prison at specified times to engage in gainful employment; S. 1321, authorizing bond requirements in connection with attachment before judgment to be fixed at twice the amount of property attached rather than twice the amount of the claim; and S. 1317, authorizing D.C. Commissioners to prescribe penalties for handling and collection of dishonored checks and money orders.

Also, committee reported to the full committee without recommendation H.R. 66, authorizing the D.C. Board of Parole to discharge a parolee from supervision prior to expiration by his maximum term.

SOCIAL SECURITY—MEDICARE

Committee on Finance: Committee heard HEW Secretary Anthony J. Celebrezze conclude testifying in connection with H.R. 6675, increasing benefits under the Social Security Act, and to provide a hospital insurance plan for the aged under that act.

Hearings continue on Monday, May 3, when public witnesses will be heard.

U.N. CHARTER AMENDMENTS, AND BRIEFING BY SECRETARY RUSK

Committee on Foreign Relations: Committee, in executive session, approved without objection proposed amendments to the United Nations Charter, as embodied in Ex. A, 89th Congress, 1st session.

Also, in executive session, committee heard Secretary of State Dean Rusk testify and answer questions with regard to the current situations in Vietnam and the Dominican Republic.

PUBLIC WORKS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Committee on Public Works: Committee continued its hearings on S. 1648, providing financial assistance for public works programs to alleviate unemployment in economically distressed areas, with testimony from Senator Clark; Representative Brademas; Herbert Bingham, Tennessee Municipal Association; Robert L. Williams, American Institute of Planners; W. B. Saunders, of Washington, D.C.; James Nutter, Georgia Department of Industrial Trade; and Dr. Frank P. Graham, National Public Advisory Committee on Area Redevelopment, New York City.

Hearings continue on Monday, May 3.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

The House was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Monday, May 3, 1965, at 12 o'clock noon. For program see Congressional Program Ahead in this DIGEST.

Committee Meetings

BANK EXAMINATION

Committee on Banking and Currency: Subcommittee on Bank Supervision and Currency continued hearings on bills to consolidate bank examination and supervisory functions under one agency. Testimony was given by James J. Saxon, Comptroller of the Currency. Adjourned subject to call of the Chair.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Committee on Education and Labor: Met in executive session and ordered reported favorably to the House H.R. 7743 (a clean bill in lieu of H.R. 6468), regarding vocational rehabilitation.

HOSPITALS

Committee on Government Operations: Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations held a hearing on Pub-

lic Health Service hospitals and heard testimony from departmental officials.

NATIONAL PARKS

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: Subcommittee on National Parks ordered reported favorably to the full committee H.R. 797 (amended), regarding the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area.

Joint Committee Meetings

MANPOWER REPORT

Joint hearing: Subcommittee on Employment and Manpower of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare concluded joint hearings with the Select Subcommittee on Labor of the House Committee on Education and Labor on the 1965 Manpower Report of the President and the Report on Manpower Requirements, Resources, Utilization, and Training by the Department of Labor, after receiving testimony from Dr. Otto Eckstein, member, Council of Economic Advisers; Dr. Garth L. Mangum, the President's Committee on Manpower; Prof. Charles Killingsworth, labor and industrial relations department, Michigan State University; and Nathaniel Weinberg, director of research, United Auto Workers.

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For actions of May 5, 1965

89th-1st; No. 80

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee voted to report bill to establish Dept. of Housing and Urban Development. House subcommittee voted to report bill to provide fringe benefits for ASC county committee employees. Senate committee reported Schnittker nomination. Sen. Ervin commended farmers vote approving acreage poundage tobacco program. Rep. Nize urged construction of grain marketing research lab in Kans.

SENATE

1. NATIONAL PARKS. Concurred in the House amendment to S. 60, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to designate the Nez Perce National Historical Park, Idaho. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 9123
2. NOMINATION. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported the nomination of John A. Schnittker to be Under Secretary of Agriculture. p. 9116

3. WATERSHEDS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee approved plans for works of improvement on the following watersheds: Vanar Wash, Ariz. and N. Mex.; Big Slough, Ark.; Rock Creek, Kans.; Rock Creek, Nebr.; Spring Creek, Nebr.; Willo Creek-Park River, N. Dak.; Minersville, Utah; Farm Brook, Conn.; Cass Draw, N. Mex.; and Plum Creek, Wis. p. D357
4. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS. Both Houses received from the Budget Bureau a proposed bill "to discontinue or modify certain reporting requirements of law"; to S. and H. Government Operations Committees. pp. 9116, 9286
5. TOBACCO. Sen. Ervin commended "the good judgment of the tobacco farms" in voting to approve the acreage-poundage tobacco program, and stated that the tobacco program has been one of the least expensive to the Government. pp. 9145-6
6. EGGS. Received a Calif. Legislature resolution urging this Department and the Congress "to take all appropriate action to increase the consumption of eggs by requesting retailers to promote eggs heavily at this time of low prices and by urging schools to increase their purchase of eggs for use in their feeding programs." p. 9116
7. FARM LABOR. Cosponsors were added to S. 1864, to provide minimum wages for certain persons employed in agriculture; S. 1965, to extend the Fair Labor Standards Act to certain children employed in agriculture; S. 1866, to make the National Labor Relations Act applicable to agriculture; S. 1867, to authorize improved methods of recruiting, training, transporting, and distributing agricultural workers; S. 1868, to provide for the establishment of a National Advisory Council on Migratory Labor; and S. 1869, to encourage the construction of housing facilities for agricultural workers. p. 9121
8. HOUSING. Sen. Clark inserted his testimony, made jointly for himself and several other Senators, in support of the proposed Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965. pp. 9133-6
9. SCHOOL LUNCH. Sen. Proxmire inserted an article discussing D. C. welfare programs, including reference to the school lunch program. pp. 9136-7

HOUSE

10. HOUSING. The Government Operations Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 6927, with amendment, to establish a Department of Housing and Urban Development.
11. RECREATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 89, with amendment, to authorize the establishment of the Toxics Island National Recreation Area in Penn. and N. J., and H. R. 797, to establish the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area, Calif. p. D360
12. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 6032, with amendment, to amend the act authorizing the Mann Creek Federal Reclamation project, Idaho, in order to increase the amount authorized to be appropriated for such project (act of August 16, 1962; 76 Stat. 388). p. D360

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Bills Introduced: 39 public bills, H.R. 7896-7934; 14 private bills, H.R. 7935-7948; and 6 resolutions, H.J. Res. 447-449, and H. Res. 366-368, were introduced.

Pages 9287-9288

Bills Reported: Reports were filed as follows:

H.R. 7597, to establish the Veterans Reopened Insurance Fund in the Treasury and to authorize initial capital to operate insurance programs under title 38, U.S. Code, section 725, amended (H. Rept. 285);

H.J. Res. 447, making a supplemental appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, for military functions for the Department of Defense (H. Rept. 286);

H.R. 225, to amend U.S. Code to incorporate therein specific statutory authority for the Presidential memorial certificate program (H. Rept. 287);

H.R. 2414, regarding land transfer to Roseburg, Oreg. (H. Rept. 288);

H.R. 4421, regarding land transfer to Cheyenne, Wyo. (H. Rept. 289);

H.R. 3976, to amend act creating Muscatine Bridge Commission for construction of bridge across Mississippi River at or near Muscatine, Iowa, and Drury, Ill. (H. Rept. 290);

H.R. 1153, to amend Labor-Management Relations Act to permit employer contributions for joint labor-management product promotion programs in certain instances or a joint labor-management committee or board empowered to interpret provisions of collective bargaining agreements, amended (H. Rept. 291); and

H. Res. 366, providing for the consideration of and 3 hours of debate on H.R. 7717, to authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for research and development, construction of facilities, and administrative operations (H. Rept. 292).

Page 9287

Independent Offices Appropriations: The Committee on Appropriations was granted permission to file by midnight Thursday a report on the bill making appropriations for sundry independent bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for fiscal year 1966.

Page 9189

Veterans' Insurance: Adopted a committee amendment and passed H.R. 7597, to establish the Veterans Reopened Insurance Fund in the Treasury and to authorize initial capital to operate insurance programs under title 38, U.S. Code, section 725, amended.

Pages 9189-9190

Vietnam Appropriation: By a record vote of 408 yeas to 7 nays the House passed H.J. Res. 447, making a

supplemental appropriation for fiscal year 1965 for military functions of the Department of Defense.

Pages 9190-9210

Military Procurement Authorization: By a unanimous record vote of 395 yeas the House passed without amendment H.R. 7657, to authorize appropriations during fiscal year 1966 for procurement of aircraft, missiles, and naval vessels, and research, development, test, and evaluation for the Armed Forces. This passage was subsequently vacated and S. 800, a similar bill, was passed in lieu after being amended to contain the House-passed language. H. Res. 365, the rule under which the legislation was considered, had been adopted earlier by a voice vote.

Pages 9211-9255

Quorum Calls and Record Votes: During the proceedings of the House today two quorum calls and two record votes developed and they appear on pages 9189, 9210, 9211, and 9253-9254.

Program for Thursday: Adjourned at 5:40 p.m. until Thursday, May 6, 1965, at 11 a.m., when the House will consider H.R. 7717, authorizing appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (3 hours of debate); and H.R. 5401, Interstate Commerce Act amendments (3 hours of debate).

Committee Meetings

FARM BILL

Committee on Agriculture: Subcommittee on Wheat and the Subcommittee on Livestock and Feed Grains met jointly in executive session to mark up titles I and II of H.R. 7097, the farm bill. The subcommittees will continue in executive session on Thursday, May 6.

ROTC

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee No. 2 ordered reported favorably to the full committee H.R. 7762 (amended), to amend title 10, U.S. Code, with respect to the Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

Prior to ordering the bill reported to the full committee the subcommittee heard testimony from Rear Adm. M. B. Freeman, Assistant Chief of Naval Personnel for Education and Training.

AEROSPACE CORP.

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee for Special Investigations continued hearings on the operations of the Aerospace Corp. of California. Testimony was given by Gen. Bernard Schriever, Commander, Air Force Systems Command, Andrews Air Force Base; and other representatives of the Air Force.

TIME DEPOSITS

Committee on Banking and Currency: Met in executive session and ordered reported favorably to the House

H.R. 5306, to continue the authority of domestic banks to pay interest on time deposits of foreign governments at rates differing from those applicable to domestic depositors.

Prior to the executive session a hearing was held on the above subject, and testimony was given by John T. Connor, Secretary of Commerce.

MINIMUM WAGE

Committee on District of Columbia: Subcommittee No. 3 met in executive session and ordered reported favorably to the full committee H.R. 648, the D.C. Minimum Wage Amendments Act, to broaden the coverage of the D.C. minimum wage laws (by means of definition), which gives the Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board broader power and authority to investigate and ascertain the wages of employees in the District.

HIGHER EDUCATION—VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Committee on Education and Labor: Special Subcommittee on Education continued hearings on H.R. 3220, regarding higher education; and H.R. 6476, regarding vocational rehabilitation. No final action was taken.

MINE SAFETY

Committee on Education and Labor: Special Subcommittee on Labor heard testimony from representatives of the Teamsters Union, United Steelworkers Union, International Chemical Workers Union, and the International Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, on H.R. 6961, regarding Federal metallic and nonmetallic mine safety bill. Hearings continue on Thursday, May 6.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT—REORGANIZATION PLAN I

Committee on Government Operations: Met in executive session and ordered reported favorably to the House H.R. 6927 (amended), to establish a Department of Housing and Urban Development; and voted to report the disapproval resolution to the floor of the House with recommendations that the resolution not be adopted. This in effect recommends approval of Reorganization Plan I, relating to the Bureau of Customs, Department of the Treasury.

RECLAMATION—NATIONAL RECREATION AREAS

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: Ordered reported favorably to the House the following bills:

H.R. 6032 (amended), to amend the act authorizing the Mann Creek Federal reclamation project, Idaho, in order to increase the amount authorized to be appropriated for such project (act of August 16, 1962, 76 Stat. 388); and

H.R. 89 (amended), to authorize the establishment of the Tocks Island National Recreation Area in the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Also considered H.R. 797, regarding the establishment of the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Clair Engle Recreation Area in California.

INTERSTATE MISCELLANY

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: Met in executive session and ordered reported favorably to the House the following bills:

H.R. 806, to amend the Textile Fiber Products Identification Act, to permit the listing on labels of certain fibers constituting less than 5 percent of a textile fiber product;

H.R. 5241, to amend section 20(a) of the Interstate Commerce Act to eliminate the necessity for prior approval of the Commission for a person to hold the position of officer or director of more than one carrier when such carriers are in a single integrated system of carriers lawfully operated under common control;

H.R. 5242, to amend paragraph (10) of section 5 of the Interstate Commerce Act so as to change the basis for determining whether a proposed unification or acquisition of control comes within the exemption provided for by such paragraph; and

H.R. 5246, to amend sections 20(a) and 214 of the Interstate Commerce Act.

VOTING RIGHTS

Committee on the Judiciary: Met in executive session to continue on H.R. 6400 (amended), regarding voting rights. The committee will continue in executive session on Thursday, May 6.

OCEANOGRAPHY

Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries: Subcommittee on Oceanography heard testimony from Leland Haworth, Director, National Science Foundation; representatives of the Coast Guard; representatives of the National Academy of Sciences; and public witnesses on H.R. 3419, to exempt oceanographic research vessels from the application of certain vessel inspection laws; and H.R. 5175, providing for a study of the legal problems of management, use and control of natural resources of the oceans and ocean beds.

FOOD RETAILING

National Commission on Food Marketing: Began hearings on a study of food retailing, and heard testimony from Dr. Willard F. Mueller, Director, Bureau of Economics, Federal Trade Commission; and representatives of various marketing concerns. Hearings will be continued on Thursday, May 6.

CENSUS

Committee on Post Office and Civil Service: Subcommittee on Census and Statistics heard testimony from State government witnesses on H.R. 6883, regarding mid-decade census legislation.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
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OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Washington, D. C. 20250

Official Business

Postage and Fees Paid

U. S. Department of Agriculture

Issued May 13, 1965
For actions of May 12, 1965

89th-1st; No. 85

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HIGHLIGHTS: See page 7

HOUSE

1. COFFEE. By a vote of 300 to 97, passed with amendments S. 701, to grant the President authority to carry out U. S. obligations under the International Coffee Agreement and provide a limit of \$150,000 per fiscal year on the U.S. contribution toward the cost of administration of the agreement (pp. 9885, 9887-9908). Agreed to an amendment by Rep. Findley providing that the bill will not become effective until the President makes a determination and reports to the Congress that, in his judgment, it will not result in an unwarranted increase in coffee prices to U. S. consumers (pp. 9906-8).

2. TOBACCO. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. J. Res. 436, to extend the time by which a lease transferring a tobacco acreage allotment may be filed with ASC county committee (H. Rept. 345). p. 9936
3. FORESTRY. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendment H. R. 797, to provide for establishment of the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area, Calif. and H.R. 5798, to extend the boundaries of the Kaniksu National Forest, Idaho. p. D388
Rep. Hechler inserted an address on the importance of the pulpwood industry in the U. S., particularly in W. Va. pp. 9914-5
4. PERSONNEL; PAY. Both Houses received the President's Federal pay message (H. Doc. 170)(pp. 9884-5, 9939-40) in which he: Recommended an average 3 percent increase in Federal civilian salaries to become effective Jan. 1, 1966. Proposed establishment of a permanent mechanism for review at four-year intervals of the structure of all Government salary systems with authority for the President to propose changes in salary schedules for top positions in the executive, legislative, and judicial branches to become effective on a given date unless disapproved by either House of Congress. Proposed a procedure for acting, between quadrennial reviews, upon such periodic adjustments in pay rates for Federal civilian and military personnel as may be warranted to become effective on a given date unless disapproved by either House of Congress. Stated he would send to Congress legislative proposals for an equitable system for payment of moving expenses of Federal employees transferred for the convenience of the Government, and to authorize payment of readjustment allowances to certain employees separated involuntarily from the Government. Stated that he would continue his "personnel efforts to hold down employment."
5. RIVER BASINS. Passed without amendment H. R. 6755, to authorize additional appropriations for the prosecution of certain river basin plans for flood control by the Corps of Engineers. pp. 9889, 9909-10
6. PUBLIC LANDS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 396, to provide that until June 30, 1968, Congress shall be notified of certain proposed public land actions (H. Rept. 341). p. 9936
7. TRADE FAIRS. The Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee reported without amendment H. R. 4525, to continue authority to develop American-flag carriers and promote the foreign commerce of the U. S. through the use of mobile trade fairs (H. Rept. 343). p. 9936
8. TARIFFS. The Ways and Means Committee reported without amendment H. R. 7969, to correct certain errors in the Tariff Schedules of the U. S. (H. Rept. 342). p. 9936
9. FARM LABOR. Reps. Utt and Hosmer criticized the farm labor policies of the Department of Labor and stated there were not adequate farm laborers in Calif. to harvest the crops. p. 9916
10. FOREIGN CURRENCIES. Rep. Curtis commended the proposal of Rep. Findley to permit U. S. tourists to exchange dollars for U. S. foreign currencies in foreign countries. p. 9923

Ethical Union; Bernice Steel, Women Strike for Peace; Robert E. Jones, Unitarian Universalist Association; Shelby Southard, Cooperative League of the U.S.A.; Eric Cox, of Washington, D.C.; and Marion H. McVitty, the Independent Observer, New York City.

Hearings were recessed subject to call.

REORGANIZATION—BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

Committee on Government Operations: Subcommittee on Executive Reorganization held hearings on S. Res. 102, disapproving Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1965, which relates to the Bureau of Customs, receiving testimony from Senators Pastore and Bartlett; Secretary of the Treasury Henry H. Fowler; and Harold Seidman, Assistant Director, Bureau of the Budget.

Hearings continue on Friday, Mar. 14.

BANK CLOSURES

Committee on Government Operations: The Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations continued its hearings with regard to closure of the Brighton, Colo., bank, having as its witnesses J. R. Thomas and Justin Watson, both of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Denver; Harry Bloom, Commissioner of Banking of the State of Colorado; Hugh C. Best, James Egan, and Richard Horton, all of whom are former officials of the now defunct bank of Brighton; and Barbara Nielsen, of Phoenix, Ariz.

Hearings continue tomorrow.

OIL SHALE PROGRAMS

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: Committee held hearings on Federal programs relating to oil shale, receiving testimony from Senators Moss, Allott, and Bennett; Representative Burton, of Utah, who sub-

mitted a statement; John A. Carver, Jr., Under Secretary of the Interior, who was accompanied by his associates; and Capt. Kenneth C. Lovell, Director of the Office of Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves.

Hearings were recessed subject to call.

HIGH-RISK AUTO INSURANCE

Committee on the Judiciary: The Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee continued its hearings on practices of high-risk automobile insurance companies, having as its witnesses Audrey R. Kelly, commissioner of insurance of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; James H. Caldwell, chairman, Banking and Insurance Committee, Maryland House of Delegates; William Bricker, assistant State's attorney, Baltimore; Charles W. Gambrell, insurance commissioner of South Carolina; and Phillip Ireland, of Randallstown, Md.

Hearings were recessed subject to call.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE ACT AMENDMENTS

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure began hearings on pending bills proposing various amendments to the Administrative Procedure Act (S. 1336, 1879, 1160, and 1758). Witnesses heard were Edwin F. Rains, Assistant General Counsel, Department of the Treasury; Dean Donald E. Marlowe, National Society of Professional Engineers; John F. Sonnett and his associates of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants; Stuart W. Frankford, past president of the National Society of Public Accountants; and G. B. Burnham, Burnham Chemical Co., Washington, D.C.

Hearings continue tomorrow.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Bills Introduced: 45 public bills, H.R. 8089-8133; 13 private bills, H.R. 8134-8146; and 15 resolutions, H.J. Res. 457-467, H. Con. Res. 410, and H. Res. 382-384, were introduced.

Pages 9909, 9936-9938

Bills Reported: Reports were filed as follows:

H.R. 396, providing for notification of Congress of certain proposed public land actions, amended (H. Rept. 341);

H.R. 7969, to correct certain errors in the tariff schedules of the United States (H. Rept. 342);

H.R. 4525, continuation of the use of mobile trade fairs in promoting the foreign commerce of the United States (H. Rept. 343);

Disposition of executive papers (H. Rept. 344);

H.J. Res. 436, extension of time to file 1965 tobacco allotment leases (H. Rept. 345).

Page 9936

President's Message—Federal Pay: Received and read a message from the President transmitting his legislative recommendations for adjusting the pay of civilian employees and all uniformed personnel in conformance with report of Special Panel on Federal Salaries. The message was referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered printed as a House document (H. Doc. 170).

Pages 9884-9885

Coffee Agreement: By a record vote of 300 yeas to 97 nays the House passed and returned to the Senate S. 701, to carry out the obligations of the United States under the International Coffee Agreement of 1962. A motion to recommit the bill had been rejected earlier by a voice vote.

Adopted an amendment to require Presidential determination that unwarranted increases in coffee prices will not result from agreement.

H. Res. 364, the rule for the consideration of the legislation, had been adopted earlier by a voice vote.

Pages 9885-9909

Committee Changes: Adopted H. Res. 383, electing Representatives Gurney to membership on the Committee on Education and Labor; and Wydler to membership on the Committee on Government Operations. Prior to adoption of the resolution a letter of resignation from the Committee on Education and Labor had been submitted by Representative Findley; and a letter of resignation from the Committee on Government Operations by Representative Gurney had been read and both resignations were accepted.

Page 9909

Flood Control: By a voice vote the House passed H.R. 6755, to authorize additional appropriations for prosecution of projects in certain comprehensive river basin plans for flood control and navigation. The bill will authorize appropriations of \$263 million for projects on 10 river basins. H. Res. 381, the rule under which the legislation was considered, had been adopted earlier by a voice vote.

Pages 9889, 9909-9910

Bills Referred: Five Senate-passed bills were referred to appropriate committees.

Page 9936

Quorum Call and Record Vote: During the proceedings of the House today one quorum call and one record vote developed and they appear on pages 9885 and 9908-9909.

Program for Thursday: Adjourned at 4:43 p.m. until Thursday, May 13, 1965, at 12 o'clock noon.

Committee Meetings

TOBACCO

Committee on Agriculture: Met in executive session and ordered reported favorably to the House H.J. Res. 436, to amend section 316, Agricultural Adjustment Act, 1938, to extend the time by which a lease transferring a tobacco acreage allotment may be filed.

FARM BILL—CROPLAND ADJUSTMENT

Committee on Agriculture: Subcommittee on Conservation and Credit continued in executive session on title V (cropland adjustment) of H.R. 7097, the farm bill. No final action was taken.

FARM BILL—RICE

Committee on Agriculture: Subcommittee on Oilseeds and Rice continued hearings on title III (regarding rice) of H.R. 7097, the farm bill. Testimony was given by Representatives Thompson of Texas, Thompson of Louisiana, Matsunaga, Sisk, and Mink; and public witnesses.

NAVY REPROGRAMING

Committee on Armed Services: Met in executive session to consider classified Navy reprograming action. No

announcements were made. Heard Robert W. Morse, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; and Vice Adm. H. G. Rickover, Assistant Chief for Nuclear Propulsion, Bureau of Ships.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATION

Committee on Armed Services: Continued hearings on H.R. 5885, regarding military construction appropriation, and heard testimony from Paul R. Ignatius, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Installations and Logistics; and Norman F. Paul, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower.

DISASTER VICTIMS

Committee on Banking and Currency: Subcommittee on Small Business ordered reported favorably to the full committee H.R. 8000, to amend the Small Business Act to provide additional assistance for disaster victims. Testimony was given by Senators Proxmire and Mondale.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Committee on Education and Labor: General Subcommittee on Education met in executive session and ordered reported to the full committee a clean bill in lieu of H.R. 7177, to extend the Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Control Act of 1961.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Subcommittee on Europe continued hearings on religious persecution in Soviet Russia and bloc countries, and heard testimony from public witnesses.

INTERIOR MISCELLANY

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: Ordered reported favorably to the House the following bills:

H.R. 797 (amended), to establish the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area, California;

S. 1000 (amended), to amend the act of July 29, 1954, to permit transfer of title to movable property to agencies which assume operation and maintenance responsibility for project works serving municipal and industrial functions;

H.R. 5842 (amended), to amend the Lead-Zinc Small Producers Stabilization Act of October 3, 1961; and

H.R. 5798 (amended), to extend the boundaries of the Kaniksu National Forest, Idaho.

FAA APPOINTMENT

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: Held a hearing on H.R. 7777, to authorize the President to appoint Gen. William F. McKee (U.S.A.F., retired) to the office of Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency. Testimony was given by John W. Macey, Chairman, Civil Service Commission; and public witnesses.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OFFICE OF
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OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Washington, D. C. 20250

Official Business Postage and Fees Paid

U. S. Department of Agriculture

Issued May 20, 1965

For actions of May 19, 1965

89th-1st; No. 90

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported cigarette labeling bill. Senate committee voted to report bill to increase watershed floodwater detention capacity. House passed Northwest disaster relief bill. House committee voted to report housing and urban development bill. House committee granted permission to file report on USDA appropriation bill Thurs., May 20. House passed bill extending time for filing leases transferring tobacco allotments. Sen. Monroney introduced and discussed President's pay bill.

HOUSE

1. DISASTER RELIEF. Passed with amendment S. 327, to provide assistance to Calif., Ore., Wash., Nev., and Idaho for the reconstruction of areas damaged by recent floods and highwaters, after substituting the text of a similar bill, H.R. 7303, which was passed earlier as reported from committee. H. R. 7303 was tabled. (pp. 10546-55) As passed the bill includes provisions as follows: Authorizes an additional \$38 million for forest development roads and trails for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966 to be used solely for the construction, repair and reconstruction of forest development roads and trails in these States damaged by

floods. Authorizes the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior to reimburse timber sale contractors for reconstruction and restoration of roads which were under construction but had not been accepted by the Government as part of the national system of forest development roads and trails at the time of the floods; provides that timber sale purchasers shall bear 15 percent of the costs of reconstruction and restoration, up to a maximum cost to the purchaser of \$4,500, and the Government shall bear 85 percent of the costs, and 100 percent of all amounts above \$30,000 on a single timber purchase contract; and provides the Secretaries with discretionary authority to cancel a timber purchase contract where it is determined that the damages are so great that restoration, reconstruction, or construction is not practical under the above cost-sharing arrangement. Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to reduce from 30 days to 7 days the minimum time required to advertise the sale of national forest timber in the affected area. Authorizes the appropriation of not to exceed \$50 million for fiscal year 1965 and not to exceed \$20 million for fiscal year 1966 to the Department of Commerce for the repair and reconstruction of highways, roads, and trails, on a national basis, which are damaged as a result of a disaster.

2. TOBACCO. Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 436, to permit tobacco farmers who have entered into a lease for the transfer of 1965 tobacco acreage allotments an additional 20 days after enactment of this joint resolution to file such leases with their local ASC county committee. p. 10546

3. LANDS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 797, with amendment, to provide for establishment of the the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area, Calif., and H. R. 903, to add certain lands to the Kings Canyon National Park, Calif. p. D420

The "Daily Digest" states that the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee tabled H. R. 16, relating to the selection of mineral lands by States in certain instances in lieu of lands granted to them but lost before title could pass. p. D420

4. HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT. The Banking and Currency Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 7984, the proposed Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 (p. D420). The Committee was granted permission to file a report on this bill by midnight Thurs., May 20 (p. 10556).
5. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee was granted permission to file a report on the USDA appropriation bill by midnight Thurs., May 20. p. 10545
6. SMALL BUSINESS. The Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment S. 1796, to amend the Small Business Act so as to provide for an increase in the maturity of Small Business Administration disaster loans from 20 to 30 years (H. Rept. 354). p. 10572
7. WATER RESOURCES. Rep. Grabowski spoke in support of H. R. 5269, to provide uniform rules for the treatment of recreation and fish and wildlife benefits and costs in connection with Federal water resource projects of the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation. p. 10567

COMMITTEE BUSINESS

Committee on Rules and Administration: Committee, in executive session, ordered favorably reported S.J. Res. 65, establishing a Commission on Arts and Antiquities of the Capitol; S. Res. 101, authorizing additional \$35,000 for expenditure by Committee on Appropriations; S. Res. 92, to print additional copies of report entitled "Frauds and Deceptions Affecting the Elderly: Investigations, Findings, and Recommendations"; S. Res. 98, to print as a Senate document committee print entitled "Proposed Federal Promotion of 'Shared-Time Education'" (a digest of relevant literature and summary of pro and con arguments); S. Res. 99, to print as a Senate document committee print entitled "Student's Assistance Handbook (Guide to Financial Assistance for Education Beyond High School)"; H. Con. Res. 383, to print as a House document pocket-size edition of "The Constitution of the U.S.A." (100 copies for each Congressman and 200 copies for each Senator); an orig-

inal resolution (S. Res. 107) to print the 67th annual report of the DAR; and an original resolution (S. Res. 108) authorizing payment of a gratuity to survivor of a deceased Senate employee.

Committee also considered and gave permission for the display in Senate buildings of posters containing civil defense instructions.

Committee also considered supplemental draft of its report on results of its study and investigation of financial and business activities of Senate employees and former Senate employees made pursuant to S. Res. 212, 88th Congress. Committee took no action on this matter and recessed subject to call.

SBA PROGRAMS

Select Committee on Small Business: Committee held hearings to receive testimony on lending and procurement assistance programs of the Small Business Administration from SBA Administrator Eugene P. Foley.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Bills Introduced: 26 public bills, H.R. 8273-8298; 9 private bills, H.R. 8299-8307; and 6 resolutions, H. Con. Res. 415 and 416, and H. Res. 391-394, were introduced.

Pages 10572-10573

Bills Reported: Reports were filed as follows:

H.R. 7847, to amend the Small Business Act (H. Rept. 353);

S. 1976, to amend the Small Business Act to provide additional assistance for disaster victims (H. Rept. 354);

H. Res. 391, providing for the consideration of and 2 hours of debate on H.R. 3584, to amend the Federal Coal Mining Safety Act so as to provide further for the prevention of accidents in coal mines (H. Rept. 355);

H. Res. 392, providing for the consideration of and 1 hour of debate on H.R. 5241, to amend the Interstate Commerce Act regarding interlocking directorates (H. Rept. 356);

H. Res. 393, providing for the consideration of and 1 hour of debate on H.R. 5883, to amend the bonding provisions of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 and the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act (H. Rept. 357); and

H. Res. 394, providing for the consideration of and 2 hours of debate on H.R. 8122, to authorize appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (H. Rept. 358).

Page 10572

Agriculture Appropriations: The Committee on Appropriations was granted permission to file by midnight Thursday a report on the bill making appropriations

for the Department of Agriculture and related agencies for fiscal year 1966.

Page 10545

Military Procurement Authorization: The House insisted on its amendment to S. 800, to authorize appropriations during fiscal year 1966 for procurement of aircraft, missiles, and naval vessels, and research, development, test, and evaluation for the Armed Forces; agreed to a conference requested by the Senate; and appointed as conferees Representatives Rivers of South Carolina, Philbin, Hébert, Price, Fisher, Hardy, Bates, Arends, and O'Konski.

Page 10545

U.S.-Canadian Interparliamentary Conference: Following the reading of a letter from Representative St Germain stating his inability to serve as a member of the U.S. delegation to the Canadian-United States Interparliamentary Conference, the Speaker replaced him by appointing Representative Yates to the delegation.

Page 10545

Tobacco: By a voice vote the House passed H.J. Res. 436, providing an extension of time for filing 1965 tobacco allotment leases.

Page 10546

Pacific Northwest Disaster Relief: By a voice vote the House passed H.R. 7303, to provide assistance to the States of California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada, and Idaho for the reconstruction of areas damaged by recent floods and high waters, after adopting a committee substitute amendment that supplied new text. This passage was later vacated and S. 327, a similar bill, was passed in lieu after being amended by insertion of the House-passed language. H. Res. 388, the rule under which the legislation was considered, had been adopted earlier by a voice vote.

Pages 10546-10555

Program for Thursday: Adjourned at 2:03 p.m. until Thursday, May 20, 1965, at 12 o'clock noon, when the House will consider H.R. 8122, to authorize appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (2 hours of debate).

Committee Meetings

FARM BILL—ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

Committee on Agriculture: Continued hearings on H.R. 7097, the farm bill regarding transfer of acreage allotments. Testimony was given by Representative Burleson; and public witnesses.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Committee on Armed Services: Met in executive and open session on H.R. 5885, regarding military construction authorization, and heard testimony from Representative Rivers of Alaska; and representatives of the Department of Defense.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT—HOUSING

Committee on Banking and Currency: Met in executive session and ordered reported favorably to the House H.R. 7984, the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Committee on Education and Labor: Special Subcommittee on Education continued consideration of a clean bill introduced in lieu of H.R. 3220, regarding higher education. No final action was taken. The subcommittee will continue in executive session on Thursday, May 20.

IMPACTED AREAS

Committee on Education and Labor: General Subcommittee on Education continued hearings on legislative matters relating to Public Laws 815 and 874, regarding impacted areas. Testimony was given by Representative Kastenmeier; and public witnesses.

FOREIGN SERVICE ACT

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Subcommittee on State Department Organization and Foreign Operations held a hearing on H.R. 6277, to amend the Foreign Service Act of 1946. Testimony was given by William J. Crockett, Deputy Under Secretary of State for Administration.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Subcommittee on Europe considered S. Con. Res. 13, regarding the persecution of persons by the Soviet Union because of their religion; and H. Con. Res. 99, and related resolutions, regarding the Baltic States.

BRIEFING

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Subcommittee on the Far East and the Pacific met in executive session for a briefing with Henry Cabot Lodge. No announcements were made.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—BRIEFING

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs met in executive session for a briefing by Robert M. Sayre, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, on the Dominican Republic situation.

GAO AUDIT REPORTS

Committee on Government Operations: Subcommittee on Military Operations continued hearings on the defense contract audit reports of the GAO, and heard testimony from Joseph Campbell, Comptroller General of the United States; and Elmer Staats, Deputy Director, Bureau of the Budget.

NATIONAL PARKS

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: Ordered reported favorably to the House the following two bills:

H.R. 797 (amended), to establish the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area, Calif.; and

H.R. 903, to add certain lands to the Kings Canyon National Park, Calif.

The committee tabled H.R. 16, relating to the selection of mineral lands by States.

HIGH-SPEED TRANSPORTATION

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: Subcommittee on Transportation and Aeronautics heard testimony from Senator Pell; and Representatives Keith, Irwin, Sickles, Monagan, Giaimo, and Patten on H.R. 5944, and related bills, regarding the research and development in high-speed ground transportation.

SEA SAFETY

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: Subcommittee on Communications and Power ordered reported favorably to the full committee H.R. 7954 (amended), relating to the Communications Act, to conform to the convention for the safety of life at sea.

Prior to ordering the bill reported the subcommittee heard testimony from Robert Bartley, Chairman, Federal Communications Commission.

JUDICIAL MISCELLANY

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee No. 2 met in executive session and ordered reported favorably to the full committee the following two bills:

H.R. 5024 (amended), to amend titles 10 and 14, U.S. Code, and the Military Personnel and Civilian Act of 1964, regarding the settlement of claims against the U.S. by members of the uniformed services and civilian

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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89th-1st; No. 111

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed bill to provide diversion payments on acreage affected by disaster. House committee reported Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity recreation area bill. Sen. Russell asked more research on peach growing. Sen. Ribicoff recommended summer lunch program. Sen. Bible introduced and discussed bill to amend Wool Act.

SENATE

1. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendments S. 602, "to amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956" (S. Rept. 336). p. 13675
2. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION. The Armed Services Committee reported with amendment H. R. 8439, the military construction bill, which includes an item for repayment of CCC for military housing (S. Rept. 338). p. 13675
3. PEACH RESEARCH. Sen. Russell said many peach trees are dying in the Southeast and asked for more research on this subject. pp. 13689-90
4. SUMMER LUNCH PROGRAM. Sen. Ribicoff inserted an editorial favoring his bill, S. 2121, authorizing this project. p. 13694
5. D. C. APPROPRIATION BILL. Began debate on this bill, H. R. 6453. pp. 13694, 13705-13, 13719-48, 13750-92
6. RECREATION. Passed as reported S. 360, providing for establishment of the Indiana

Dunes National Lakeshore. pp. 13713-19

HOUSE

7. FEED GRAINS. Passed under suspension of the rules H. R. 8620, to take into consideration floods and other natural disasters in reference to the feed grains, cotton, and wheat programs for 1965 (pp. 13621-5).
8. RECREATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 797, to establish the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation area, Calif. (H. Rept. 535). p. 13670
9. PERSONNEL. Passed without amendment H. R. 432, to amend the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954 and the Civil Service Retirement Act (to provide for assurance of a valid acquittance to the insurer or the Government upon payment to a claimant properly entitled under such acts.) p. 13597
10. SMALL BUSINESS. Passed under suspension of the rules S. 1796, to amend the Small Business Act to provide additional assistance for disaster victims (pp. 13626-9). This bill will now be sent to the President.
11. EDUCATION. Passed under suspension of the rules H. R. 7743, to establish a system of loan insurance and a supplementary system of direct loans, to assist students to attend postsecondary business, trade, technical, and other vocational schools. pp. 13609-21
12. TAXATION. Rep. Vanik commended the passage of the excise tax reduction bill and inserted an article, "Into the Public's Pocket." pp. 13645-51
13. CONSERVATION. Rep. Ottinger commended and inserted several articles concerning conservation of the natural beauty of the Hudson River. pp. 13954-5
14. FOREIGN AID. Rep. Facell inserted a speech by Assistant Secretary of State Vaughn on the role of the Alliance for Progress. pp. 13658-9
15. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. The "Daily Digest" states that on Tues. the House will consider the public works appropriation bill. p. D550

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

16. PERSONNEL. Extension of remarks of Rep. Udall inserting an address by Warren Irons, Civil Service Commission, in which he makes an argument for some flexibility in the merit system. pp. A3204-5
17. SOYBEANS. Rep. Gathings inserted an article, "Never Underrate a Soybean." p. A3214
18. FARM LABOR. Rep. Roybal inserted an article, "California Remains Leading Farm State--Without Braceros." pp. A3222-3
Extension of remarks of Rep. Talcott expressing concern over "serious crop losses" due to lack of adequate farmworkers. pp. A3231-2
Extension of remarks of Rep. Roybal inserting an article quoting the president of the world's biggest lettuce-shipping firm, as "categorically denying that an alleged scarcity of farm labor had contributed to the recent rise in the retail price of lettuce." pp. A3234-5

WHISKEYTOWN-SHASTA-TRINITY NATIONAL RECREATION AREA, CALIF.

JUNE 21, 1965.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. RIVERS of Alaska, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 797]

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 797) to establish the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area in the State of California, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with an amendment and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendment is as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

That in order to provide, in a manner coordinated with the other purposes of the Central Valley project, for the public outdoor recreation use and enjoyment of the Whiskeytown, Shasta, Clair Engle, and Lewiston reservoirs and surrounding lands in the State of California by present and future generations and the conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public enjoyment of such lands and waters, there is hereby established, subject to valid existing rights, the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area in the State of California (hereinafter referred to as the "recreation area"). The boundaries of the recreation area, which consist of the Whiskeytown unit, the Shasta unit, and the Clair Engle-Lewiston unit, shall be those shown in drawing numbered BOR-WST 1004, dated July 1963, entitled "Proposed Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area", which is on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Department of the Interior. The Whiskeytown unit shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior; and the Shasta and Clair Engle-Lewiston units shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, except that lands or waters needed or used for the operation of the Central Valley project shall continue to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior to the extent he determines to be required for such operation. The two Secretaries shall coordinate their planning and administration of the respective units in such manner as to provide integrated management policies for the recreation area as a whole for the purpose of this Act in order to bring about uniformity to the fullest extent feasible in the administration and use of the recreation area.

ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY

SEC. 2. (a) Within the boundaries of the portion of the recreation area under his jurisdiction and outside such boundaries when required for the construction or improvement of access roads thereto, each Secretary is authorized to acquire lands, waters, or other property, or any interest therein, in such manner, including exchange as hereinafter provided, as he considers to be in the public interest to carry out the purposes of this Act. In connection with any such acquisition, each Secretary may permit the grantor a reservation of all or any part of the minerals or of any other interest or right of use in such lands or waters on such terms and conditions as the Secretary may deem appropriate. Any property or interest therein owned by the State of California or any political subdivision thereof within the recreation area may be acquired under the authority of this Act only with the concurrence of the owner. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any Federal property located within the recreation area may, with the concurrence of the agency have custody thereof, be transferred without consideration to the administrative jurisdiction of the appropriate Secretary for use by him in carrying out the purposes of this Act.

The Secretary of the Interior, in order to assure public access to Clear Creek and to provide hiking and horseback riding trails for the public, may, as he deems necessary for these purposes acquire such easements or other interests on either or both sides of Clear Creek between the south boundary of the Whiskeytown unit and the highway at Igo, California.

The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to acquire scenic easements or such other interests, including ownership of the land therein, as he determines to be appropriate to protect and assure the appearance of a strip of land not to exceed six hundred and sixty feet on each side of the centerline of Federal Aid Secondary Highway Numbered 1089 between the points where said highway crosses the south line of sections 19 and 20, township 35 north, range 8 west, and where it crosses the south line of section 18, township 36 north, range 7 west, on the northwesterly side of the Clair Engle-Lewiston unit: *Provided*, That such easements or interests shall not be acquired without the consent of the owners so long as the appropriate local zoning agency shall have in force and applicable to such property a duly adopted, valid, zoning ordinance that, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, conforms to the zoning standards set forth in regulations issued pursuant to subsection (e).

The two Secretaries shall engage in mutual consultation with respect to such acquisition and to exchange transactions so as to promote uniform policies therefor insofar as practicable, taking into consideration the purposes of the recreation area as a whole, the responsibility of the Secretary of the Interior for the administration of federally owned minerals and of the Central Valley project, and the responsibility of the Secretary of Agriculture for the administration of national forests.

(b) When the public interests will be benefited thereby, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture are each authorized to accept title to any non-Federal property within any part of the recreation area and in exchange therefor convey to the grantor of such property any federally owned property under his jurisdiction within the State of California which he classifies as suitable for exchange or other disposal, notwithstanding any other provision of law. The properties so exchanged shall be approximately equal in fair market value: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, as the case may be, may accept cash from or pay cash to the grantor in such exchange in order to equalize the value of the properties exchanged. The Secretary of Agriculture shall obtain the concurrence of the Secretary of the Interior with respect to the value of any mineral interests in any such exchange proposed to be made by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(c) Any owner or owners of improved residential property on the date of its acquisition by either Secretary may, as a condition to such acquisition, retain the right of use and occupancy of the property by himself and members of his immediate family for noncommercial residential purposes for a term ending at the death of such owner, the death of his spouse, or the day his last surviving child reaches the age of thirty, whichever is the latest. The value of the right retained shall be taken into consideration by the respective Secretary in determining the value of the property being acquired.

(d) Privately owned "improved property" or interests therein shall not be acquired under this Act without the consent of the owner so long as an appropriate local zoning agency shall have in force and applicable to such property a duly adopted, valid, zoning ordinance that is approved by the Secretary having jurisdiction of the unit wherein the property is located. The term "improved prop-

erty" as used in this Act shall mean any building or group of related buildings the actual construction of which was begun before February 7, 1963, together with not more than three acres of the land in the same ownership on which the building or group of buildings is situated: *Provided*, That the respective Secretary may exclude from improved property any shore or waters, together with so much of the land adjoining such shore or waters as he deems necessary for public access thereto.

(e) Prior to the approval of any zoning ordinance for the purposes of this section, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall jointly issue regulations, which may be amended from time to time, specifying standards for such zoning ordinances. Standards specified in such regulations shall have the object of (1) prohibiting new commercial or industrial uses, other than commercial or industrial uses which the Secretaries consider to be consistent with the purposes of this Act; (2) promoting the protection and development of properties for purposes of this Act by means of use, acreage, frontage, setback, density, height, or other requirements; and (3) providing that the appropriate Secretary shall receive notice of any variance granted under, or any exception made to, the application of the zoning ordinance. Following issuance of such regulations, each Secretary shall approve any zoning ordinance or any amendment to an approved zoning ordinance submitted to him that conforms to the standards contained in the regulations in effect at the time of adoption of the ordinance or amendment. Such approval shall remain effective for so long as such ordinance or amendment remains in effect as approved.

(f) The suspension of the respective Secretary's authority to acquire any improved property without the owner's consent shall automatically cease if (1) such property is made the subject of a variance or exception to any applicable zoning ordinance that does not conform to any applicable standard contained in regulations issued pursuant to this section; or (2) if such property is put to any use which does not conform to any applicable zoning ordinance.

(g) Each Secretary shall furnish to any party in interest upon request a certificate indicating the property with respect to which the Secretary's authority to acquire without the owner's consent is suspended.

(h) Within the Shasta and Clair Engle-Lewiston Units any owner of unimproved property who proposes to develop his property or a part thereof for service to the public may submit to the Secretary of Agriculture a development plan which shall set forth the manner in which and the time by which the property is to be developed and the use to which it is proposed to be put. If upon review of such plan the Secretary determines that the development and use of the property in the manner prescribed conforms to a zoning ordinance approved in accordance with the provisions of this section and that such use and development would serve the purposes of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture may in his discretion issue to such owner a certificate to that effect. Upon the issuance of any such certificate and so long as such property is developed, maintained, and used in conformity therewith, the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to acquire such property or any interest therein without the consent of the owner shall be suspended. This subsection shall not apply to any property which the Secretary of Agriculture determines to be needed for easements and rights-of-way for access, utilities, or facilities, or for administrative sites, campgrounds, or other areas needed for use by the United States for visitors to the national recreation area.

ESTABLISHMENT OF UNITS: BOUNDARY DESCRIPTIONS

SEC. 3. (a) When the Secretary of Agriculture determines that sufficient lands, waters, or interest therein are owned or have been acquired by the United States within the boundaries of the Shasta unit or within the boundaries of the Clair Engle-Lewiston unit to permit efficient initial development and administration for the purposes of this Act, he shall publish in the Federal Register a notice to that effect and a detailed description of the boundaries of such unit.

(b) When the Secretary of the Interior determines that sufficient lands, waters, or interest therein are owned or have been acquired by the United States within the boundaries of the Whiskeytown unit to permit efficient initial development and administration for the purposes of this Act, he shall publish in the Federal Register a notice to that effect and a detailed description of the boundaries of the unit.

(c) Following the publication of any such notice, the respective Secretaries may continue to acquire the remaining property within the recreation area.

ADMINISTRATION: PRIORITIES

SEC. 4. (a) Each Secretary is authorized and directed to administer the portion of the recreation area under his jurisdiction in a manner coordinated with the other purposes of the Central Valley project and with the purposes of the recreation area as a whole and in such manner as in his judgment will best provide for (1) public outdoor recreation benefits; (2) conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public enjoyment; and (3) such management, utilization, and disposal of renewable natural resources as in the judgment of the respective Secretary will promote or is compatible with, and does not significantly impair, public recreation and conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, or other values contributing to public enjoyment. Such administration shall be carried out under land and water use management plans which each Secretary shall prepare and may from time to time revise in consultation with the other.

(b) In the administration of the portion of the recreation area under his jurisdiction—

(1) the Secretary of Agriculture shall utilize statutory authorities relating to the national forests in such manner as he deems appropriate to carry out the purposes of this Act; and

(2) the Secretary of the Interior may utilize such statutory authorities relating to areas of the national park system and such statutory authority otherwise available to him for the conservation and development of natural resources as he deems appropriate to carry out the purposes of this Act.

HUNTING AND FISHING

SEC. 5. Each Secretary shall permit hunting and fishing on lands and waters under his jurisdiction within the recreation area in accordance with the applicable laws of the State of California and of the United States: *Provided*, That each Secretary may designate zones where, and establish periods when, no hunting or fishing shall be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, or public use and enjoyment not compatible with hunting or fishing. Regulations prescribing any such restrictions shall be issued after consultation with the California Department of Fish and Game.

MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

SEC. 6. The lands within the recreation area, subject to valid existing rights, are hereby withdrawn from location, entry, and patent under the United States mining laws. The Secretary of the Interior, under such regulations as he deems appropriate, may permit the removal of the nonleasable minerals from lands or interests in lands under his jurisdiction within the recreation area in the manner prescribed by section 10 of the Act of August 4, 1939, as amended (53 Stat. 1196; 43 U.S.C. 387), and from those under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture within the recreation area in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of the Act of September 1, 1949 (63 Stat. 683; 30 U.S.C. 192c), and he may permit the removal of leasable minerals from lands or interests in lands within the recreation area in accordance with the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), or the Acquired Lands Mineral Leasing Act of August 7, 1947 (30 U.S.C. 351 et seq.), if he finds that such disposition would not have significant adverse effects on the purposes of the Central Valley project or the administration of the recreation area: *Provided*, That any lease or permit respecting such minerals in lands administered by the Secretary of Agriculture shall be issued only with his consent and subject to such conditions as he may prescribe.

All receipts derived from permits and leases issued under the authority of this section on lands administered by the Secretary of Agriculture shall be paid into the same funds or accounts in the Treasury of the United States and shall be distributed in the same manner as provided for other receipts from the lands affected by the lease or permit, except that any receipts derived from permits or leases issued on those or other lands in the recreation area under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended, or the Act of August 7, 1947, shall be disposed of as provided in the applicable Act; and receipts from the disposition of nonleasable minerals from public lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior shall be disposed of in the same manner as moneys received from the sale of public lands.

STATE JURISDICTION

SEC. 7. Nothing in this Act shall deprive any State or political subdivision thereof of its right to exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction within the recreation area or of its right to tax persons, corporations, franchises, or property, including mineral or other interests, in or on lands or waters within the recreation area.

ADDITIONS TO THE SHASTA AND TRINITY NATIONAL FORESTS

SEC. 8. The exterior boundaries of the Shasta National Forest in the State of California are hereby extended to include the lands described in the Act of March 19, 1948 (62 Stat. 83), and sections 22 and 27, township 35 north, range 1 west, Mount Diablo base and meridian. The exterior boundaries of the Trinity National Forest in the State of California are hereby extended to include all of sections 4, 5, and 8, the east half and the northwest quarter of section 6, the east half of section 7, the northwest quarter of section 17, and the northeast quarter of section 18, township 33 north, range 8 west, Mount Diablo base and meridian. Subject to any valid claim or entry now existing and hereafter legally maintained, all public lands of the United States and all lands of the United States heretofore or hereafter acquired or reserved for use in connection with the Shasta, Clair Engle, or Lewiston Reservoirs of the Central Valley project within the exterior boundaries of the Shasta and Trinity National Forests which have not heretofore been added to and made a part of such forests, and all lands of the United States acquired for the purposes of the recreation area in the Shasta or Clair Engle-Lewiston units are hereby added to and made a part of the respective national forests within which they are situated: *Provided*, That lands within the flow lines of any reservoir operated and maintained by the Department of the Interior or otherwise needed or used for the operation of the Central Valley project shall continue to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior to the extent he determines to be required for such operation.

SEC. 9. Revenues and fees obtained by the United States from operation of the national recreation area shall be subject to the same statutory provisions concerning the disposition thereof as are similar revenues collected in areas of the national park system except that fees and revenues obtained from mineral development and from activities under other public land laws within the recreation area shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the applicable laws.

SEC. 10. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the acquisition of lands and interests in land pursuant to the provisions of this Act not more than \$21,600,000. There are also authorized to be appropriated not more than \$22,700,000 for the development of recreation facilities pursuant to the provisions of this Act.

PURPOSE

The purpose of H.R. 797, by Congressman Johnson of California, is to establish the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area in the State of California.

The proposal to create this new national recreation area is a companion to the one to create the Delaware Valley National Recreation Area (H.R. 89), which is also before the House. Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity in the West will serve the same purposes as the Delaware Valley area will serve in the East—namely, preserving in comparatively undeveloped condition large open areas of land, centered on Federal reservoir developments, in order to provide outdoor recreation opportunities for millions of visitors each year from the large metropolitan areas that are within reasonable driving distance of it. Both of these areas will be valuable inland additions to the system of similar areas under Federal control along the coast. This system now includes Cape Hatteras, N.C.; Padre Island, Tex.; Point Reyes, Calif.; and, with heavy emphasis on their conservation aspects, Cape Cod, Mass.; and Fire Island, N.Y.

H.R. 797 is a successor to H.R. 3618 and H.R. 8489, 88th Congress, and to H.R. 10912, 87th Congress, all of which were also introduced by Congressman Johnson. Hearings on H.R. 797 were held on

March 15 and 16, 1965. They were, in effect, a continuation of the hearings on H.R. 8489, 88th Congress, held in Redding and Weaver-ville, Calif., on March 26 and 27, 1964.

ADMINISTRATION AND LOCATION

The Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity Recreation Area will consist of three separate units. One of the units (Whiskeytown) will be administered by the Secretary of the Interior, the other two (Shasta and Clair Engle-Lewiston, which are mostly within the Shasta-Trinity National Forest) by the Secretary of Agriculture. The bill contains provisions to assure coordination of the administration of the three units.

These three units are centered on four reservoirs—Shasta, Clair Engle (formerly known as Trinity), Lewiston, and Whiskeytown—which have already been constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation as features of the Central Valley Federal reclamation project. The center of this complex is approximately 200 miles north of San Francisco, 300 miles south of Portland, and 175 miles northwest of Reno. Sacramento, Redding, Salem, Eugene, and Medford all lie within easy distance of it. It is readily accessible by Interstate Highway 5 (U.S. 99). Present estimates are that the recreation use of these units of the national recreation area will be about $5\frac{1}{4}$ million visitor-days by 1975 and that this will double by the year 2000.

DEVELOPMENT

Taken together, the four reservoirs mentioned above provide nearly 50,000 acres of water surface, and their shorelines total more than 560 miles. The breakdown of these figures together with the elevations of the reservoirs above sea level is as follows:

	Water surface	Shoreline	Elevation
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Feet</i>
Shasta.....	29,500	365	1,065
Clair Engle.....	16,500	145	2,370
Lewiston.....	610	15	1,900
Whiskeytown.....	3,250	36	1,220

Although the reservoirs and the water-based recreation which they will afford will undoubtedly be the central attractions of the national recreation area for most of those who will visit it, the surrounding countryside is also an important part of the picture. This is rugged country which offers many opportunities for hiking, camping, nature study, fishing, photographing, picnicking, and other types of outdoor recreation. The Trinity Alps which rise to 9,000 feet, Shasta Bally with an elevation of over 6,200 feet, and Clear Creek with its waterfalls, rapids, steep canyon walls, and trout fishery resources are among the outstanding features of the area.

In order to provide for the fullest use and enjoyment of the recreation opportunities which the reservoirs and their surroundings present and to preserve these opportunities for future generations, it is important that substantial land areas be set aside, kept available, and administered as provided in H.R. 797. Without substantial

additions of land back from the reservoirs, as provided in the bill, the Federal land immediately around them would soon become badly overcrowded, there would be serious danger of incompatible developments not far from their shorelines, and adequate provision could not be made for overnight camping facilities and for other types of land-based recreation.

Based on the projected visitation mentioned above, the plans of the National Park Service and the Forest Service for development of the area envision very substantial increases in the limited number of campgrounds, picnic areas, boating and swimming sites, marinas, launching ramps, parking facilities, and roads and trails that have already been installed. An outline of the projected development of the area will be found in the brochure entitled "A Report on the Proposed Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area" prepared by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and dated April 1965. Appropriate fees for the use of the area and the facilities that are installed will be set under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965.

It is for such reasons as those just outlined that H.R. 797 calls for the inclusion of approximately 129,900 acres of land and water in the Shasta unit, 83,500 acres in the Clair Engle-Lewiston unit, and 42,000 acres in the Whiskeytown unit. More than 70 percent of this area—approximately 184,600 acres—is already owned by the United States. A small fraction, 1,250 acres, is owned by the State of California. The remaining 70,700-plus acres are in private ownership and nearly half of this—about 29,700 acres—is railroad grant land now owned by the Southern Pacific Co. The private land is for the most part mixed with the Federal land in a checkerboard pattern.

In summary, the area and present landownership picture is as follows:

	Total area		Federal		Private and State land
	Land	Water	Land	Water	
Shasta.....	100,360	29,500	75,240	29,500	25,120
Clair Engle-Lewiston.....	66,390	17,110	47,950	17,110	18,440
Whiskeytown.....	38,737	3,250	11,563	3,250	27,174
Total.....	205,487	49,860	134,753	49,860	70,734

LAND ACQUISITION

Provisions have been written into H.R. 797 for acquisition of the privately owned land within the boundaries of the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area. A certain amount of this land may be acquired by exchange for other Federal lands in the State of California. Most of it, however, will have to be acquired by purchase, donation, or condemnation. The land and water conservation fund (Public Law 88-578, 78 Stat. 897) is available as a source for appropriations for acquisitions of such land.

Fortunately most of the 70,700 acres that need to be acquired is undeveloped. The great bulk of it is forested land. Nevertheless there are some private homes in the area, and provisions appropriate to this circumstance are included in the bill. These provisions are

similar to those that have been adopted by the Congress in earlier acts dealing with the national seashores.

The first of these provisions (sec. 2(c)) grants the owners of residential property a right, notwithstanding acquisition of the property by the Government, of continued use and occupancy by himself and members of his family of the home and related buildings for a period terminating on his death or the death of his spouse or on the date his last surviving child reaches the age of 30. The value of this right, if the owner elects to retain it, will be taken into account in determining the purchase price of the property.

A second provision (sec. 2(d)) assures the owners of any improved property, residential or commercial, that it will not be taken by condemnation as long as its use conforms to a valid local zoning ordinance which has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, as the case may be.

In both of these instances, "improved property" is defined as property on which the improvements in question had been built before February 6, 1963, or on which they were under construction on that date and, in addition thereto, not more than 3 acres of land. The protective provisions are not applicable to reservoir-front land or land needed for access to the reservoir shores.

A third provision (sec. 2(h)) deals with the matter of developing unimproved land in order to provide public accommodations and conveniences for visitors to the Shasta and Clair Engle-Lewiston units of the national recreation area. This provision authorizes suspension of the power of condemnation with respect to such property if its owner presents and carries out an acceptable development plan which is consistent with approved zoning ordinances and with the purposes of the act. This provision also authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to issue a certificate to the owner of such property as evidence of his approval of the proposed plan of development. Land required for administrative sites, campgrounds, rights-of-way for access, and other similar purposes is not covered by this provision. It is not the intent of the committee, as the language of the bill makes clear, that the authority to waive acquisition shall be exercised in favor of development plans—subdivisions, for instance—which will not serve the needs of the general public or the Government.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENT

The committee amendment to the bill consists of striking out all below the enacting clause and inserting fresh text in lieu thereof. While the new text follows closely that of the original bill, it varies from it in these principal respects:

(1) It substitutes the name Clair Engle for Trinity in the name of one of the units of the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area. This substitution is in conformity with Public Law 88-662 which renamed Trinity Reservoir in honor of the late Clair Engle, a Representative and Senator from the State of California.

(2) It puts the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture on an even footing as far as land exchanges are concerned. The bill, as introduced, would have allowed the Secretary of the Interior to exchange Government for private land if the values were approximately equal and would have permitted a cash settlement of the difference in values, whereas the Secretary of Agriculture would

have been allowed to acquire private lands by exchange only if their value was as great as or greater than that of the Government lands involved. As amended, the bill makes the first of these two rules applicable to both Secretaries.

(3) It adds a subsection (h) to section 2 providing, as outlined hereinbefore, for suspension of the power of condemnation of unimproved lands within the Shasta and Clair Engle-Lewiston units which the owner proposes to develop if the Secretary of Agriculture finds that carrying out the development plan would serve the visiting public and would otherwise be consistent with the purposes of the act and with local zoning ordinances.

(4) It modifies section 5, dealing with hunting and fishing, to make clear that both State laws and applicable Federal laws, such as those applying to migratory birds, will be in force in the national recreation area.

(5) It adds a section dealing with the disposition of revenues which result from operation of the national recreation area.

(6) It adds a section limiting the amounts authorized to be appropriated for land acquisition and development of the area.

COST

Section 10 of the bill, as amended, limits the amount authorized to be appropriated for land acquisition and for development of recreation facilities to \$21,600,000 and \$22,700,000, respectively. Nearly 59 percent of the costs which are expected to be incurred during the first 5 years of the program will be connected with the Whiskeytown unit, 28 percent with the Clair Engle-Lewiston unit, and 15 percent with the Shasta unit. Should the amounts authorized to be appropriated prove to be insufficient, whether because of rising land prices or for other reasons, the departments concerned will have to seek additional authorization. The committee points out that a substantial part of the development costs of the area might well be incurred even if H.R. 797 were not included, since the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior already have authority to install certain recreation facilities at the reservoirs covered by the bill.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

Section 1 of H.R. 797 states the purpose of creating the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area to be those of providing public outdoor recreation opportunities and conserving the scenic, scientific, historic, and similar values of the lands and waters embraced within it. This section also defines the boundaries of the area by reference to a map, provides for administration of the Whiskeytown unit by the Secretary of the Interior and of the Shasta and Clair Engle-Lewiston units by the Secretary of Agriculture, makes clear that those lands and waters which are needed for the operation of the Central Valley project shall continue to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior, and enjoins the two Secretaries to coordinate their planning and administration of the three units to the fullest extent possible.

Section 2 provides for land acquisition. Subsection (a) authorizes the two Secretaries to permit the grantors of acquired land to retain a

mineral interest in their lands on terms and conditions satisfactory to the Secretary concerned. It also provides that land owned by the State of California or any of its political subdivisions shall be acquired only with the consent of the owner and authorizes transfers of land between the Federal departments and agencies. Further provisions authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire land on both sides of Clear Creek between the southern boundary of the Whiskeytown unit and the highway at Igo, Calif., in order to keep this area open to public access and to provide hiking trails and bridle paths, and authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to acquire land and scenic easements along both sides of a portion of Federal-Aid Secondary Highway No. 1089, with the proviso that such acquisition shall not be by condemnation as long as a satisfactory local zoning ordinance is in force to protect this scenic roadway. Subsection (a) also directs the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior to pursue uniform acquisition and exchange policies as far as possible.

Subsection (b) of section 2 deals with exchanges of Federal land for private land. The Federal land that is available for such exchanges is limited to land in the State of California. The exchanged lands must be of approximately equal value but cash may be given or accepted by the Government to offset such discrepancies as there are.

Subsections (c) to (h), inclusive, deal with the retention of rights of use and occupancy and the suspension of the power of condemnation in certain circumstances as hereinbefore outlined.

Section 3 provides for publication in the Federal Register of notice of formal establishment of each of the three units of the Whiskeytown Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area when sufficient land to justify their administration as such has been acquired or otherwise made available for this purpose.

Section 4 directs the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture to administer the lands within the national recreation area which are committed to their care in a fashion consistent with the purposes of the Central Valley project. It also outlines the recreation, conservation, and management purposes to which the lands in the area shall be devoted and authorizes each of the two Secretaries to utilize certain statutory authorities already on the books when appropriate for the purposes of the recreation area.

Section 5 provides in general for the continued application within the national recreation area of State and Federal laws relating to hunting and fishing but authorizes the designation of zones where, and times when, such activities may be forbidden if public safety or the administration and public use of the area so requires.

Section 6 withdraws from mineral entry the lands within the national recreation area. Provision is made, however, for removal of the minerals under specified statutes if this is found not to be seriously inconsistent with the establishment of the area or the Central Valley project. This section also spells out the rules for disposition of any receipts that may be derived from the Government from mineral activities in the area.

Section 7 makes clear that the establishment of the national recreation area will not interfere with the normal civil, criminal, and taxing jurisdiction of the State of California and its political subdivisions in the area. Such jurisdiction, of course, does not include the power to tax property owned by the Federal Government, but it may

include the power to tax on individual; retained interest in such property.

Section 8 adds to the Shasta and Trinity National Forests certain described land on the margin of the farms and other land around and near Shasta, Clair Engle, and Lewiston Reservoirs. Lands within the flow lines of these reservoirs will continue to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as needed for Central Valley project purposes.

Section 9 provides for covering revenues and fees received in connection with the national recreation area into the land and water conservation fund. Moneys received from mineral and other public land activities will continue to be disposed of in accordance with existing law.

Section 10 limits the amounts authorized to be appropriated for land acquisition and for development as indicated above.

DEPARTMENTAL RECOMMENDATIONS

The favorable reports of the Departments of the Interior and Agricultural are set forth below in full:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., March 12, 1965.

HON. WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
*Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. ASPINALL: This responds to your request for the views of this Department on H.R. 797, a bill to establish the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area in the State of California, and for other purposes.

We recommend the enactment of the bill and suggest the amendments indicated herein.

H.R. 797 establishes in northern California a national recreation area that includes the outstanding outdoor recreation resources that have resulted from the construction of four Federal reclamation reservoirs—Whiskeytown, Shasta, Trinity, and Lewiston. The reservoirs and the adjacent lands provide excellent recreation opportunities in an unusually scenic mountain setting.

The establishment of the national recreation area is justified by a favorable combination of circumstances, i.e., geographic location, relationship to population, and outstanding natural resources. In our judgment, the area fully measures up to the criteria for national recreation areas set forth in Policy Circular No. 1 issued by the Recreation Advisory Council on March 26, 1963.

The proposed national recreation area is located on Interstate Highway No. 5 (U.S. 99), the main Pacific coast highway serving Seattle, Wash.; Portland, Oreg.; Sacramento, Los Angeles, and San Diego. It crosses Shasta Lake and is only a few miles east of Whiskeytown via U.S. Highway 299. This interstate highway will be a main route of travel for tourists and will bring many visitors from other parts of the United States to the national recreation area. The recreation area will be within 1 day's drive from the expanding population concentrations of the San Francisco Bay area, Sacramento, and Portland. It will be within 2 days' drive from Los Angeles,

Seattle, Tacoma, and Spokane. These metropolitan areas had a total population of nearly 12 million in 1960 and are expected to continue their rapid growth between now and the turn of the century. The total population of California, Washington, and Oregon is expected to increase from 20.3 million in 1960 to over 58 million by the year 2000.

Recreation use within the area is expanding. Boating, fishing, and camping, in that order, have been the most popular activities and account for approximately 65 to 70 percent of the total use.

We anticipate that annual recreation use of the four reservoir areas will amount to approximately 5.25 million visitor-days by 1975 and may increase to 10 million in 2000.

The resources of the area are well suited to meeting this tremendous public demand for outdoor recreation. The four reservoirs provide some of the finest recreation waters in California. They offer an opportunity to develop a diversified and balanced recreation program. The lower elevations offer a warm sunny climate which is enjoyed by people from the damper areas of Oregon and Washington. Campgrounds at the medium elevation in the forest are sought by people living in the Central Valley heat.

Shasta Reservoir, the largest manmade body of water in California, is located in the upper Sacramento Valley at an elevation of 1,065 feet. This reservoir, in itself, provides a recreation area of region-wide importance. It contains 365 miles of shoreline, including sheltered bays, inlets, and waterways, 29,500 acres of fishing and boating waters, and many camps accessible only by boat.

The Clair Engle Lake, formerly known as Trinity Reservoir, with its 145 miles of shoreline, nestles at the foot of the towering Trinity Alps at an elevation of 2,370 feet. With its spectacular scenery, numerous potential campsites, and 16,500 acres of fishing and boating waters, it surpasses even Shasta in many respects. The shoreline, except for some of the south slopes, is covered with dense stands of mixed conifers.

The Lewiston Reservoir downstream from Clair Engle Lake involves a small 610-acre lake with only a 4-foot fluctuation of water surface elevation. This reservoir area will make a significant contribution to the overall supply of recreation in the national recreation area.

High recreation values are evident at Whiskeytown Lake because of the relative ease of access and the fact that the water surface will have an average fluctuation of only 5 feet. Such water activities as water skiing, boating, fishing, swimming, and skin and scuba diving are popular on this 3,250-acre lake. Clear Creek below Whiskeytown Dam includes a scenic gorge and is expected to develop into a good trout fishing stream; it may also provide spawning areas for salmon and steelhead if properly developed and managed. Climatic conditions favor a longer season of water-oriented recreation use than occurs at the other three reservoirs.

Whiskeytown Lake lies in a scenic, mountainous setting with the striking 6,209-foot Shasta Baldy—which dominates the landscape—visible from the lake. Interesting terrain and a variety of vegetative cover are favorable assets for the development of hiking and riding trails, some of which might follow interesting stream courses most of the distance to the summit of Shasta Baldy and other nearby peaks.

As a result of this fortunate combination of circumstances, it is clear that the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area will

constitute an outstanding component in a system of federally administered national recreation areas which are needed to supplement existing and foreseeable public and private outdoor recreation efforts.

The proposed Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area, located in Shasta and Trinity Counties, Calif., will consist of the following three noncontiguous units, each embracing the reclamation reservoirs of the same names, plus surrounding lands.

Unit:	Acres
Whiskeytown-----	41, 987
Shasta-----	129, 860
Trinity-Lewiston-----	83, 500
Total-----	255, 347

The Shasta unit is located within the Shasta National Forest. The Trinity-Lewiston unit is located within the Trinity and Shasta National Forests except for a small area at its southern end. Section 8 of the bill extends the boundary of the Trinity National Forest to include this area. The bill provides that these two units will be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The Whiskeytown unit is located outside the national forest. The bill provides that it will be administered by the Secretary of the Interior. The National Park Service of this Department is presently managing the recreation resources at the Whiskeytown Reservoir.

Coordinated administration of a national recreation area by the two Departments is a new concept. It is suggested for several reasons. Since the Shasta and Trinity-Lewiston units are suited primarily for extensive recreation use of the types generally associated with national forests and the fact that they are presently being administered by the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture, it seems logical that the Forest Service should administer these two units of the national recreation area. The Whiskeytown unit has the potential for intensive-type developments associated with day use and water activities plus extensive recreation activities such as hiking and horseback riding. The National Park Service of this Department has had considerable experience in the development and management of this type of area, and we believe that it is the logical agency to administer this unit of the national recreation area.

The National Park Service and the Forest Service have had long experience in administering adjoining complementary areas with good results. Cross-fertilization of ideas from working side by side with coordinated administrative responsibility should be beneficial to both agencies and to the public who will use the area.

Inasmuch as the four reservoirs have been constructed as part of the Central Valley project to serve irrigation, water supply, power, flood control, and other purposes, the bill provides that the recreation use and development of the recreation area will be accommodated to these other project needs, particularly with respect to the fluctuating water levels of the reservoirs. There will continue to be large drawdowns at Shasta and Clair Engle Reservoirs which are a disadvantage from the recreation viewpoint but necessary to accommodate the purposes of the Central Valley project. This will not be true at the Whiskeytown and Lewiston Reservoirs where the drawdown will be only 4 to 5 feet, thus making them especially valuable for recreation purposes.

The bill provides that the national recreation area will be administered primarily for outdoor recreation but with utilization of other resources permitted, such as harvesting of forest products, grazing, and mining, provided such use is not incompatible with and does not unduly interfere with the basic recreation purpose.

In order to provide suitable space and protection for recreation developments, intensive recreation use, and administrative control, some additional lands will need to be acquired. The bill permits the exercise of eminent domain and authorizes the acquisition of land by purchase or by exchange of Federal lands outside the national recreation area for private lands within it. It should be noted that under section 2(d) of the bill, privately owned improved property cannot be acquired without the consent of the owner so long as appropriate local zoning agencies have in force and applicable to such property zoning ordinances which meet the requirements of section 2(d).

We anticipate that the acquisition of less than fee title, such as easements, will be adequate for some portions of the area. In this connection, we note that section 2(a) of the bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to acquire easements or other interests on both sides of Clear Creek between the south boundary of the Whiskeytown unit and the highway at Igo, Calif., in order to provide public access to Clear Creek and hiking and horseback trails. The Secretary of Agriculture, for purposes of the Trinity-Lewiston unit, is authorized to acquire scenic easements or other interests for protection of Federal Aid Secondary Highway No. 1089 on the northwesterly side of the Trinity-Lewiston unit.

Any owner or owners of improved residential property on the date of its acquisition by either Secretary may, as a condition to such acquisition, retain the right of use and occupancy of the property by himself and members of his immediate family for noncommercial residential purposes for a term ending at the death of such owner, the death of his spouse, or the day his last surviving child reaches the age of 30, whichever is the latest. The value of the right retained shall be taken into consideration by the respective Secretary in determining the value of the property being acquired.

Most of the land needed for the Shasta and Trinity-Lewiston units of the national recreation area is already in Federal ownership. However, some additional land will need to be acquired to provide public recreation sites and to prevent uses incompatible with the operation of a national recreation area.

At the Whiskeytown unit certain lands beyond the present Bureau of Reclamation project take line will be needed to protect the watershed, provide for both extensive and intensive recreation uses, and realize the full public recreation potential of the area.

Section 8 of the bill adds to the Shasta National Forest certain lands acquired by the Bureau of Reclamation and now administered by the Forest Service. It also extends the boundary of Trinity National Forest to include the southern portion of Lewiston Reservoir.

We suggest that H.R. 797 be amended as follows:

1. On page 3, line 9, the second "of" on that line should be changed to "on."
2. On page 4, line 10, in order to perfect the land description the number "8" should be changed to "7".
3. On page 5, line 10, after "California" insert "which he classifies as suitable for exchange or other disposal".

This amendment will make the intended limits of the exchange authority more explicit.

4. On page 7, line 18, insert a comma after "to".

5. On page 12, line 20, after "tax" insert "non-Federal".

The purpose is to make clear that States may not tax Federal agencies or Federal property.

6. On page 13, line 16, the comma after "heretofore" should be deleted.

7. On page 14, after line 7, insert the following sentence: "For the purposes of section 6 of the Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 897, 903), the boundaries of the Shasta and Trinity National Forests as extended by this section shall be treated as if they were the boundaries on January 1, 1965."

Most of the lands, waters, or interests therein to be acquired for the proposed recreation area within the two units to be administered by the Department of Agriculture will be within the presently existing boundaries of the Shasta and Trinity National Forests. These lands may be acquired with appropriations from the land and water conservation fund. This amendment will facilitate the total land acquisition program by permitting the purchase of the remaining areas with land and water conservation fund appropriations.

The man-years and cost data statement required by the act of July 25, 1956 (70 Stat. 652; 5 U.S.C. 642a), will be furnished at the time of the hearing.

The Department of Agriculture participated with the Department of the Interior in a study during 1962 of the recreation potential of this area and joins with this Department in recommending the enactment of this bill.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that this legislative proposal is in accord with the President's program.

Sincerely yours,

STEWART L. UDALL,
Secretary of the Interior.

16 WHISKEYTOWN-SHASTA-TRINITY RECREATION AREA, CALIF.

Estimate of additional personnel and expenditures—Initial 5 years proposed Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th
	Man-years				
Personal services:					
Program planning, administration, direction:					
Shasta unit.....	1	1.0	2	2	2.0
Trinity unit.....	1	1.0	2	2	2.0
Whiskeytown unit.....	1	1.0	1	1	2.0
Subtotal.....	3	3.0	5	5	6.0
Other personnel:					
Shasta unit.....	51	61.0	78	82	83.0
Trinity unit.....	48	56.0	72	76	77.0
Whiskeytown unit.....		4.5	7	7	11.3
Subtotal.....	99	121.5	157	165	171.3
Total additional personnel:					
Total Shasta unit.....	52	62.0	80	84	85.0
Total Trinity unit.....	49	57.0	74	78	79.0
Total Whiskeytown unit.....	1	6.5	8	8	13.3
Grant total all units.....	102	125.5	162	170	177.3
	Thousands of dollars				
Program costs:					
Personal services:					
Total Shasta unit.....	20	20	40	40	40
Total Trinity unit.....	702	804	1,084	1,062	1,092
Total Whiskeytown unit.....	9	57	67	67	105
Subtotal.....	731	881	1,191	1,169	1,237
Purposes other than personal services:					
Shasta unit.....	715	810	1,045	1,090	1,090
Trinity unit.....	660	745	965	1,000	1,016
Whiskeytown unit.....	6,000	6,000	3,245	2,583	1,609
Subtotal.....	7,375	7,555	5,255	4,673	3,715
Total costs:					
Shasta unit.....	735	830	1,085	1,130	1,130
Trinity unit.....	1,362	1,549	2,049	2,062	2,108
Whiskeytown unit.....	6,009	6,057	3,312	2,650	1,714
Grand total.....	8,106	8,436	6,446	5,842	4,952

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., March 15, 1965.

HON. WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in response to your request of February 12, 1965, for a report on H.R. 797, a bill to establish the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area in the State of California, and for other purposes.

We join with the Department of the Interior in recommending that H.R. 797 be enacted with the amendments hereinafter mentioned.

H.R. 797 would provide for the establishment of the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area to be comprised of three units embracing four Federal reclamation reservoirs. These reservoirs are components of the Central Valley project.

The Shasta unit, comprised of the Shasta Lake and surrounding land, is entirely within the Shasta National Forest. The Trinity-Lewiston unit, comprised of Clair Engle and Lewiston Lakes and surrounding land, is located within the Trinity and Shasta National Forests except for a small area at the southern end of the Lewiston

Lake that would be made part of the Trinity National Forest by the provisions of section 8 of the bill. Under the provisions of H.R. 797 these two units would be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture. The Whiskeytown unit, comprised of the Whiskeytown Lake and surrounding land, is outside the national forests. It would be administered by the Secretary of the Interior. Thus, the respective units of the national recreation area would be administered by the two Secretaries under coordinated management plans.

Purpose of H.R. 797 is to provide, with due recognition of the basic purposes of the Central Valley project, for full development and public use and enjoyment of the recreational resources provided by Whiskeytown, Clair Engle, Shasta, and Lewiston Lakes and the surrounding lands, the conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public enjoyment within the proposed national recreation area, and the management, utilization, and disposal of renewable national resources on the lands within these areas to the extent that this can be done in a manner compatible with, but without significantly impairing, the public recreation and scenic and scientific, historic, and other values of the areas.

Each Secretary would administer the units of the recreation area under his jurisdiction for accomplishment of the foregoing purposes under authorities available to him but planning and administration would be coordinated by the two Secretaries to provide integrated management policies for the entire recreation area. The Secretary of Agriculture would administer the areas under his jurisdiction through statutory authorities relating to the national forests. The Secretary of the Interior would utilize statutory authorities relating to areas of the national park system and such other statutory authority otherwise available to him for the conservation and development of natural resources.

Under the bill, hunting and fishing would be permitted within the recreation area on lands under the jurisdiction of each Secretary in accordance with the laws of the State of California, except that each Secretary would be authorized to designate zones where, and establish periods when, no hunting or fishing would be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, or public use and enjoyment not compatible with hunting and fishing.

Lands within the recreation area would be withdrawn from location, entry, and patent under the general mining laws, subject to valid existing rights, but the minerals would remain subject to exploration and extraction through permits or leases to be issued by the Secretary of the Interior. Permits or leases for minerals in lands administered by the Secretary of Agriculture would be issued only with his consent and subject to such conditions as he would prescribe. Timber and forage resources would be subject to utilization and disposal in areas where and to the extent that such uses would be compatible with, and would not substantially impair, the public recreation and conservation of scenic resources of the area.

Each Secretary would be authorized to acquire lands, waters, or other property, or any interest therein within the boundaries of the portions of the recreation area under his jurisdiction and, when required for the construction or improvement of access roads thereto, outside of such boundaries to the extent that he finds such acquisition to be in the public interest and desirable to carry out the purposes of the bill. Lands owned by the State of California or a political

subdivision of the State would be acquirable under the authority of the bill only with the concurrence of the owner. Federal lands, with the concurrence of the agency having jurisdiction thereof, could be transferred without consideration to the administrative jurisdiction of the appropriate Secretary.

Additionally, the Secretary of the Interior would be authorized to acquire certain easements or other interests in lands along Clear Creek below the Whiskeytown Reservoir and the Secretary of Agriculture would be authorized to acquire scenic easements or such other interests, including ownership of the land therein, as he would determine to be appropriate to protect and assure the appearance of a strip of land not exceeding 660 feet on each side of the centerline of Federal-Aid Secondary Highway No. 1089 between certain described points. This portion of such highway is outside of but directly related to the Trinity-Lewiston unit of the recreation area. Such scenic easements or other interest in lands or landownership would not be acquirable without the consent of the owners so long as the lands involved remained subject to a valid local zoning ordinance that in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture would conform to zoning standards otherwise provided for in the bill.

Privately owned improved property, as defined in the bill, or interests therein would not be acquirable under the bill without the consent of the owner so long as an appropriate local zoning agency maintained in force and applicable to such properties a valid zoning ordinance approved by the Secretary having jurisdiction of the unit wherein the property is located. Provision is made for issuance by the two Secretaries of joint regulations specifying standards for such zoning ordinances and for approval by them of the locally enacted zoning ordinances or amendments thereto.

The complex of lakes, forested lands, streams, and associated resources of scenery, recreational opportunities, wildlife, trees, shrubs, and grass in a splendid mountain setting, accessible to large and increasing numbers of people, fully warrants designation as a national recreation area.

Shasta Lake, created by Shasta Dam, and the surrounding lands were included in the Shasta National Forest by Congress in 1948. This 29,000-acre artificial lake with 365 shoreline miles and numerous arms and embayments, surrounded by rugged mountain lands and forests, offers innumerable opportunities for public outdoor recreation. Fishing, boating, camping, swimming, picnicking, hiking, hunting, and enjoyment of scenic and esthetic values are some of the recreational pursuits afforded. This area is accessible by way of Highway U.S. 99 and tributary State, county, and national forest roads.

Clair Engle Lake and the appurtenant Lewiston Lake, accessible from U.S. Highway 299, have only recently been completed by the Bureau of Reclamation. Clair Engle Lake, like Shasta Lake, is a major impoundment of some 16,000 acres with a shoreline of over 145 miles. Situated at a higher elevation than Shasta Lake, it is largely surrounded by conifer forests, which provide a setting of great natural beauty. It, too, offers manifold opportunities for water-oriented outdoor recreation activities and for hunting, fishing, hiking, touring, riding, and similar pursuits on the adjacent lands. The Salmon-Trinity Alps Primitive Area lies a short distance to the northwest. Lewiston Lake, a much smaller impoundment but one with

almost constant water levels, will supplement Clair Engle Lake and provide additional water-oriented recreation.

With respect to the Shasta and Trinity-Lewiston units, which would be administered as parts of the Shasta and Trinity National Forests, section 8 of the bill would extend the national forest boundaries to include the areas not presently inside such boundaries and would confirm that the boundaries of the Shasta National Forest extend around and include the lands described in the act of March 19, 1948, which made Shasta Lake and surrounding Federal lands part of the Shasta National Forest. Lands heretofore or hereafter acquired or reserved for use in connection with the Shasta, Clair Engle, or Lewiston Reservoirs within the exterior boundaries of the Shasta and Trinity National Forests, which have not heretofore been made parts of such forests, and all lands of the United States acquired for the purposes of the recreation area in the Shasta or Trinity-Lewiston areas would be added to and made parts of the respective national forests within which they are situated. However, lands within the flow lines of any reservoirs operated and maintained by the Department of the Interior or which are otherwise needed or used for the operation of the Central Valley project would continue to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior to the extent that he determines necessary for such operations.

Improvement of access to Clair Engle Lake, and of portions of Shasta Lake, through construction or betterment of roads will be required. Measures will need to be taken to preserve the scenic qualities of the lands around the lakes, especially those portions which are clearly visible to the public using the waters or the immediate shorelines. Within the Shasta and Trinity-Lewiston units, most of the lands which would be needed to carry out the purposes of H.R. 797 already are owned by the United States. There will be need to acquire some road rights-of-way, scenic easements, or other interests to protect the scenic and esthetic values along Highway 1089, and some tracts that are key areas either for public use or for the protection of the protection of the scenic resources. Adequate zoning or other controls by local governments would minimize the need for acquisition by the United States to protect scenic and esthetic resources and it is possible that, where action is required, scenic easements or other partial interests in lands may suffice. Accomplishment of the objectives of H.R. 797 with the minimum impact on private property and private property owners will be explored and utilized where feasible.

To meet expected demands for outdoor recreation generated by these splendid lakes and by growing populations and improved accessibility there will be need for material acceleration in the development of recreation facilities. Establishment of a national recreation area will surely result in increased use and in need for speed in providing for its accommodation. To meet anticipated use in the ensuing 5 years, required facilities in addition to those already in place on the units to be administered by this Department will need to be installed. These will include camp and picnic units together with associated interior roads, parking sites, water systems and sanitation facilities, swimming areas, boat launching sites, and approach roads.

Private operators would be encouraged to develop and operate needed commercial facilities and services on national forest lands under concessionaire procedure and on adjacent privately owned sites.

Such facilities would include resorts, stores, motels, boat rentals and supplies, riding horses, and rental of special recreation equipment, as well as providing services desired by the visiting public.

Most of the lands, waters, or interests therein to be acquired for the proposed recreation area within the two units to be administered by this Department will be within the presently existing boundaries of the Shasta and Trinity National Forests. These may be acquired with appropriations from the land and water conservation fund. In order to facilitate the total acquisition program and permit purchase of the remaining areas with land and water conservation fund appropriations, we recommend that H.R. 797 be amended by adding the following sentence after line 7 on page 14:

"For the purposes of section 6 of the Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 897, 903), the boundaries of the Shasta and Trinity National Forests as extended by this section shall be treated as if they were the boundaries on January 1, 1965."

Two minor amendments are desirable to correct typographical errors in the bill. These are as follows:

Page 3, line 9, change the second "of" to "on";.

Page 4, line 10, change the figure "8" to "7."

The Bureau of the Budget advises that enactment of this legislation would be in accord with the President's program.

Sincerely yours,

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN, *Secretary*.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs recommends the enactment of H.R. 797 as amended.



89TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 797

[Report No. 535]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 4, 1965

Mr. JOHNSON of California introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

JUNE 21, 1965

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To establish the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area in the State of California, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That in order to provide, in a manner coordinated with the
4 other purposes of the Central Valley project, for the public
5 outdoor recreation use and enjoyment of the Whiskeytown,
6 Shasta, Clair Engle, and Lewiston reservoirs and surround-
7 ing lands in the State of California by present and future
8 generations and the conservation of scenic, scientific, historic,
9 and other values contributing to public enjoyment of such
10 lands and waters, there is hereby established, subject to valid

1 existing rights, the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National
2 Recreation Area in the State of California (hereinafter re-
3 ferred to as the "recreation area"). The boundaries of the
4 recreation area, which consists of the Whiskeytown unit, the
5 Shasta unit, and the Trinity-Lewiston unit, shall be those
6 shown in drawing numbered BOR-WST-1004, dated July
7 1963, entitled "Proposed Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity Na-
8 tional Recreation Area", which is on file and available for
9 public inspection in the office of the Director of the Bureau
10 of Outdoor Recreation, Department of the Interior. The
11 Whiskeytown unit shall be administered by the Secretary of
12 the Interior; and the Shasta and Trinity-Lewiston units
13 shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, except
14 that lands or waters needed or used for the operation of the
15 Central Valley project shall continue to be administered by
16 the Secretary of the Interior to the extent he determines to
17 be required for such operation. The two Secretaries shall
18 coordinate their planning and administration of the respective
19 units in such manner as to provide integrated management
20 policies for the recreation area as a whole for the purposes
21 of this Act in order to bring about uniformity to the fullest
22 extent feasible in the administration and use of the recreation
23 area.

ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY

1
2 SEC. 2. (a) Within the boundaries of the portion of
3 the recreation area under his jurisdiction and outside such
4 boundaries when required for the construction or improve-
5 ment of access roads thereto, each Secretary is authorized to
6 acquire lands, waters, or other property, or any interest
7 therein, in such manner, including exchange as hereinafter
8 provided, as he considers to be in the public interest to carry
9 out the purposes of this Act. In connection with any such
10 acquisition, each Secretary may permit the grantor a reserva-
11 tion of all or any part of the minerals or of any other interest
12 or right of use in such lands or waters of such terms and
13 conditions as the Secretary may deem appropriate. Any
14 property or interest therein owned by the State of California
15 or any political subdivision thereof within the recreation
16 area may be acquired under the authority of this Act only
17 with the concurrence of the owner. Notwithstanding any
18 other provision of law, any Federal property located within
19 the recreation area may, with the concurrence of the agency
20 having custody thereof, be transferred without consideration
21 to the administrative jurisdiction of the appropriate Secretary
22 for use by him in carrying out the purposes of this Act. The
23 Secretary of the Interior, in order to assure public access

1 to Clear Creek and to provide hiking and horseback riding
2 trails for the public, may, as he deems necessary for these
3 purposes acquire such easements or other interests on either
4 or both sides of Clear Creek between the south boundary of
5 the Whiskeytown unit and the highway at Igo, California.

6 The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to acquire
7 scenic easements or such other interests, including owner-
8 ship of the land therein, as he determines to be appropriate
9 to protect and assure the appearance of a strip of land not
10 to exceed six hundred and sixty feet on each side of the
11 centerline of Federal Aid Secondary Highway Numbered
12 1089 between the points where said highway crosses the
13 south line of sections 19 and 20, township 35 north, range
14 8 west, and where it crosses the south line of section 18,
15 township 36 north, range 8 west, on the northwesterly side
16 of the Trinity-Lewiston unit: *Provided*, That such easements
17 or interests shall not be acquired without the consent of the
18 owners so long as the appropriate local zoning agency shall
19 have in force and applicable to such property a duly adopted,
20 valid, zoning ordinance that, in the judgment of the Sec-
21 retary of Agriculture, conforms to the zoning standards set
22 forth in regulations issued pursuant to subsection (c).

23 The two Secretaries shall engage in mutual consultation
24 with respect to such acquisition and to exchange transactions
25 so as to promote uniform policies therefor insofar as prac-

1 ticable, taking into consideration the purposes of the recrea-
2 tion area as a whole, the responsibility of the Secretary of
3 the Interior for the administration of federally owned min-
4 erals and of the Central Valley project, and the responsibility
5 of the Secretary of Agriculture for the administration of
6 national forests.

7 ~~(b)~~ When the public interests will be benefited
8 thereby—

9 ~~(1)~~ the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to
10 accept title to any non-Federal property within any
11 part of the recreation area and in exchange therefor
12 convey to the grantor of such property any federally
13 owned property under his jurisdiction within the State
14 of California, notwithstanding any other provision of
15 law.— The properties so exchanged shall be approxi-
16 mately equal in fair market value: *Provided*, That the
17 Secretary may accept cash from or pay cash to the
18 grantor in such exchange in order to equalize the value
19 of the properties exchanged;

20 ~~(2)~~ the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to
21 accept title to any non-Federal property within any
22 part of the recreation area and in exchange therefor
23 convey to the grantor of such property not to exceed
24 an equal value of any national forest lands or other
25 lands administered by the Forest Service in the State

1 of California. The Secretary of Agriculture shall obtain
2 the concurrence of the Secretary of the Interior with
3 respect to the value of any mineral interests in any such
4 exchange.

5 ~~(c)~~ Any owner or owners of improved residential prop-
6 erty on the date of its acquisition by either Secretary may,
7 as a condition to such acquisition, retain the right of use
8 and occupancy of the property by himself and members of
9 his immediate family for nonecommercial residential pur-
10 poses for a term ending at the death of such owner, the death
11 of his spouse, or the day his last surviving child reaches
12 the age of thirty, whichever is the latest. The value of the
13 right retained shall be taken into consideration by the re-
14 spective Secretary in determining the value of the property
15 being acquired.

16 ~~(d)~~ Privately owned "improved property" or interests
17 therein shall not be acquired under this Act without the
18 consent of the owner so long as an appropriate local zoning
19 agency shall have in force and applicable to such property
20 a duly adopted, valid, zoning ordinance that is approved by
21 the Secretary having jurisdiction of the unit wherein the
22 property is located. The term "improved property" as used
23 in this Act shall mean any building or group of related
24 buildings the actual construction of which was begun before
25 February 7, 1963, together with not more than three acres

1 of the land in the same ownership on which the building or
2 group of buildings is situated: *Provided*, That the respective
3 Secretary may exclude from improved property any shore or
4 waters, together with so much of the land adjoining such
5 shore or waters as he deems necessary for public access
6 thereto.

7 ~~(c)~~ Prior to the approval of any zoning ordinance for
8 the purposes of this section, the Secretary of the Interior
9 and the Secretary of Agriculture shall jointly issue regula-
10 tions, which may be amended from time to time, specifying
11 standards for such zoning ordinances. Standards specified
12 in such regulations shall have the object of ~~(1)~~ prohibiting
13 new commercial or industrial uses, other than commercial or
14 industrial uses which the Secretaries consider to be con-
15 sistent with the purposes of this Act; ~~(2)~~ promoting the
16 protection and development of properties for purposes of
17 this Act by means of use, acreage, frontage, setback, density,
18 height, or other requirements; and ~~(3)~~ providing that the
19 appropriate Secretary shall receive notice of any variance
20 granted under, or any exception made to the application of
21 the zoning ordinance. Following issuance of such regula-
22 tions, each Secretary shall approve any zoning ordinance or
23 any amendment to an approved zoning ordinance submitted
24 to him that conforms to the standards contained in the
25 regulations in effect at the time of adoption of the ordinance

1 or amendment. Such approval shall remain effective for
2 so long as such ordinance or amendment remains in effect as
3 approved.

4 ~~(f)~~ The suspension of the respective Secretary's au-
5 thority to acquire any improved property without the owner's
6 consent shall automatically cease if ~~(1)~~ such property is
7 made the subject of a variance or exception to any applicable
8 zoning ordinance that does not conform to any applicable
9 standard contained in regulations issued pursuant to this
10 section; or ~~(2)~~ if such property is put to any use which
11 does not conform to any applicable zoning ordinance.

12 ~~(g)~~ Each Secretary shall furnish to any party in interest
13 upon request a certificate indicating the property with re-
14 spect to which the Secretary's authority to acquire without
15 the owner's consent is suspended.

16 ESTABLISHMENT OF UNITS: BOUNDARY DESCRIPTIONS

17 SEC. 3. ~~(a)~~ When the Secretary of Agriculture deter-
18 mines that sufficient lands, waters, or interest therein are
19 owned or have been acquired by the United States within the
20 boundaries of the Shasta unit or within the boundaries of the
21 Trinity-Lewiston unit to permit efficient initial development
22 and administration for the purposes of this Act, he shall pub-
23 lish in the Federal Register a notice to that effect and a
24 detailed description of the boundaries of such unit.

25 ~~(b)~~ When the Secretary of the Interior determines that

1 sufficient lands, waters, or interest therein are owned or have
2 been acquired by the United States within the boundaries
3 of the Whiskeytown unit to permit efficient initial develop-
4 ment and administration for the purposes of this Act, he
5 shall publish in the Federal Register a notice to that effect
6 and a detailed description of the boundaries of the unit.

7 ~~(c)~~ Following the publication of any such notice, the
8 respective Secretaries may continue to acquire the remaining
9 property within the recreation area.

10 ADMINISTRATION: PRIORITIES

11 SEC. 4. ~~(a)~~ Each Secretary is authorized and directed
12 to administer the portion of the recreation area under his
13 jurisdiction in a manner coordinated with the other purposes
14 of the Central Valley project and with the purposes of the
15 recreation area as a whole and in such manner as in his judg-
16 ment will best provide for ~~(1)~~ public outdoor recreation
17 benefits; ~~(2)~~ conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, and
18 other values contributing to public enjoyment; and ~~(3)~~ such
19 management, utilization, and disposal of renewable natural
20 resources as in the judgment of the respective Secretary will
21 promote or is compatible with, and does not significantly
22 impair, public recreation and conservation of scenic, scientific,
23 historic, or other values contributing to public enjoyment.
24 Such administration shall be carried out under land and water

1 use management plans which each Secretary shall prepare
2 and may from time to time revise in consultation with the
3 other.

4 ~~(b)~~ In the administration of the portion of the recrea-
5 tion area under his jurisdiction—

6 ~~(1)~~ the Secretary of Agriculture shall utilize statu-
7 tory authorities relating to the national forests in such
8 manner as he deems appropriate to carry out the pur-
9 poses of this Act; and

10 ~~(2)~~ the Secretary of the Interior may utilize such
11 statutory authorities relating to areas of the national park
12 system and such statutory authority otherwise available
13 to him for the conservation and development of natural
14 resources as he deems appropriate to carry out the pur-
15 poses of this Act.

16 HUNTING AND FISHING

17 SEC. 5. Each Secretary shall permit hunting and fishing
18 on lands and waters under his jurisdiction within the recrea-
19 tion area in accordance with the laws of the State of Califor-
20 nia: *Provided*, That each Secretary may designate zones
21 where, and establish periods when, no hunting or fishing shall
22 be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, or
23 public use and enjoyment not compatible with hunting or
24 fishing. Regulations prescribing any such restrictions shall

1 be issued after consultation with the California Department
2 of Fish and Game.

3 MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

4 SEC. 6. The lands within the recreation area, subject
5 to valid existing rights, are hereby withdrawn from location,
6 entry, and patent under the United States mining laws.
7 The Secretary of the Interior, under such regulations as he
8 deems appropriate, may permit the removal of the nonleas-
9 able minerals from lands or interests in lands under his juris-
10 diction within the recreation area in the manner prescribed
11 by section 10 of the Act of August 4, 1939, as amended
12 (53 Stat. 1196; 43 U.S.C. 387), and from those under the
13 jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture within the rec-
14 reation area in accordance with the provisions of section 3
15 of the Act of September 1, 1949 (63 Stat. 683; 30 U.S.C.
16 192e), and he may permit the removal of leasable minerals
17 from lands or interests in lands within the recreation area
18 in accordance with the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25,
19 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), or the Acquired
20 Lands Mineral Leasing Act of August 7, 1947 (30 U.S.C.
21 351 et. seq.), if he finds that such disposition would not have
22 significant adverse effects on the purposes of the Central Val-
23 ley project or the administration of the recreation area: *Pro-*
24 *vided*, That any lease or permit respecting such minerals in

1 lands administered by the Secretary of Agriculture shall be
2 issued only with his consent and subject to such conditions
3 as he may prescribe.

4 All receipts derived from permits and leases issued under
5 the authority of this section on lands administered by the
6 Secretary of Agriculture shall be paid into the same funds
7 or accounts in the Treasury of the United States and shall
8 be distributed in the same manner as provided for other
9 receipts from the lands affected by the lease or permit,
10 except that any receipts derived from permits or leases
11 issued on those or other lands in the recreation area under
12 the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended,
13 or the Act of August 7, 1947, shall be disposed of as pro-
14 vided in the applicable Act; and receipts from the disposition
15 of nonleasable minerals from public lands under the juris-
16 diction of the Secretary of the Interior shall be disposed
17 of in the same manner as moneys received from the sale of
18 public lands.

19 STATE JURISDICTION

20 SEC. 7. Nothing in this Act shall deprive any State or
21 political subdivision thereof of its right to exercise civil and
22 criminal jurisdiction within the recreation area consistent
23 with the provisions of this Act, or of its right to tax persons,
24 corporations, franchises, or property, including mineral or

1 other interests, in or on lands or waters within the recrea-
2 tion area.

3 ADDITIONS TO THE SHASTA AND TRINITY NATIONAL
4 FORESTS

5 SEC. 8. The exterior boundaries of the Shasta National
6 Forest in the State of California are hereby extended to
7 include the lands described in the Act of March 19, 1948
8 (62 Stat. 83), and sections 22 and 27, township 35 north,
9 range 4 west, Mount Diablo base and meridian. The ex-
10 terior boundaries of the Trinity National Forest in the State
11 of California are hereby extended to include all of sections
12 4, 5, and 8, the east half and the northwest quarter of sec-
13 tion 6, and east half of section 7, the northwest quarter of
14 section 17, and the northeast quarter of section 18, township
15 33 north, range 8 west, Mount Diablo base and meridian.
16 Subject to any valid claim or entry now existing and here-
17 after legally maintained, all public lands of the United States
18 and all lands of the United States heretofore, or hereafter
19 acquired or reserved for use in connection with the Shasta,
20 Clair Engle, or Lewiston Reservoirs of the Central Valley
21 project within the exterior boundaries of the Shasta and
22 Trinity National Forests which have not heretofore been
23 added to and made a part of such forests, and all lands of

1 the United States acquired for the purposes of the recreation
2 area in the Shasta or Trinity-Lewiston units are hereby
3 added to and made a part of the respective national forests
4 within which they are situated: *Provided*, That lands within
5 the flow lines of any reservoir operated and maintained by
6 the Department of the Interior or otherwise needed or used
7 for the operation of the Central Valley project shall con-
8 tinue to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior to
9 the extent he determines to be required for such operation.
10 *That in order to provide, in a manner coordinated with the*
11 *other purposes of the Central Valley project, for the public*
12 *outdoor recreation use and enjoyment of the Whiskeytown,*
13 *Shasta, Clair Engle, and Lewiston reservoirs and surround-*
14 *ing lands in the State of California by present and future*
15 *generations and the conservation of scenic, scientific, historic,*
16 *and other values contributing to public enjoyment of such*
17 *lands and waters, there is hereby established, subject to valid*
18 *existing rights, the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National*
19 *Recreation Area in the State of California (hereinafter re-*
20 *ferred to as the "recreation area"). The boundaries of the*
21 *recreation area, which consists of the Whiskeytown unit,*
22 *the Shasta unit, and the Clair Engle-Lewiston unit, shall*
23 *be those shown in drawing numbered BOR-WST 1004,*
24 *dated July 1963, entitled "Proposed Whiskeytown-Shasta-*
25 *Trinity National Recreation Area", which is on file and*

1 available for public inspection in the office of the Director
2 of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Department of the
3 Interior. The Whiskeytown unit shall be administered by
4 the Secretary of the Interior; and the Shasta and Clair
5 Engle-Lewiston units shall be administered by the Secre-
6 tary of Agriculture, except that lands or waters needed or
7 used for the operation of the Central Valley project shall
8 continue to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior
9 to the extent he determines to be required for such operation.
10 The two Secretaries shall coordinate their planning and ad-
11 ministration of the respective units in such manner as to pro-
12 vide integrated management policies for the recreation area
13 as a whole for the purposes of this Act in order to bring about
14 uniformity to the fullest extent feasible in the administration
15 and use of the recreation area.

16 ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY

17 SEC. 2. (a) Within the boundaries of the portion of
18 the recreation area under his jurisdiction and outside such
19 boundaries when required for the construction or improve-
20 ment of access roads thereto, each Secretary is authorized to
21 acquire lands, waters, or other property, or any interest
22 therein, in such manner, including exchange as hereinafter
23 provided, as he considers to be in the public interest to carry
24 out the purposes of this Act. In connection with any such
25 acquisition, each Secretary may permit the grantor a reserva-

1 tion of all or any part of the minerals or of any other interest
2 or right of use in such lands or waters on such terms and
3 conditions as the Secretary may deem appropriate. Any
4 property or interest therein owned by the State of California
5 or any political subdivision thereof within the recreation
6 area may be acquired under the authority of this Act only
7 with the concurrence of the owner. Notwithstanding any
8 other provision of law, any Federal property located within
9 the recreation area may, with the concurrence of the agency
10 having custody thereof, be transferred without consideration
11 to the administrative jurisdiction of the appropriate Secretary
12 for use by him in carrying out the purposes of this Act.

13 The Secretary of the Interior, in order to assure public
14 access to Clear Creek and to provide hiking and horseback
15 riding trails for the public, may, as he deems necessary for
16 these purposes acquire such easements or other interests on
17 either or both sides of Clear Creek between the south bound-
18 ary of the Whiskeytown unit and the highway at Igo,
19 California.

20 The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to acquire
21 scenic easements or such other interests, including owner-
22 ship of the land therein, as he determines to be appropriate
23 to protect and assure the appearance of a strip of land not
24 to exceed six hundred and sixty feet on each side of the
25 centerline of Federal Aid Secondary Highway Numbered

1 1089 between the points where said highway crosses the
2 south line of sections 19 and 20, township 35 north, range
3 8 west, and where it crosses the south line of section 18,
4 township 36 north, range 7 west, on the northwesterly side of
5 the Clair Engle-Lewiston unit: Provided, That such ease-
6 ments or interests shall not be acquired without the consent of
7 the owners so long as the appropriate local zoning agency
8 shall have in force and applicable to such property a duly
9 adopted, valid, zoning ordinance that, in the judgment of the
10 Secretary of Agriculture, conforms to the zoning standards
11 set forth in regulations issued pursuant to subsection (e).

12 The two Secretaries shall engage in mutual consultation
13 with respect to such acquisition and to exchange transactions
14 so as to promote uniform policies therefor insofar as prac-
15 ticable, taking into consideration the purposes of the recrea-
16 tion area as a whole, the responsibility of the Secretary of
17 the Interior for the administration of federally owned min-
18 erals and of the Central Valley project, and the responsibility
19 of the Secretary of Agriculture for the administration of
20 national forests.

21 (b) When the public interests will be benefited thereby,
22 the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture
23 are each authorized to accept title to any non-Federal prop-
24 erty within any part of the recreation area and in exchange
25 therefor convey to the grantor of such property any federally

1 owned property under his jurisdiction within the State of
2 California which he classifies as suitable for exchange or
3 other disposal, notwithstanding any other provision of law.
4 The properties so exchanged shall be approximately equal in
5 fair market value: Provided, That the Secretary of the In-
6 terior or the Secretary of Agriculture, as the case may be,
7 may accept cash from or pay cash to the grantor in such ex-
8 change in order to equalize the value of the properties ex-
9 changed. The Secretary of Agriculture shall obtain the con-
10 currence of the Secretary of the Interior with respect to the
11 value of any mineral interests in any such exchange proposed
12 to be made by the Secretary of Agriculture.

13 (c) Any owner or owners of improved residential prop-
14 erty on the date of its acquisition by either Secretary may,
15 as a condition to such acquisition, retain the right of use and
16 occupancy of the property by himself and members of his
17 immediate family for noncommercial residential purposes
18 for a term ending at the death of such owner, the death of his
19 spouse, or the day his last surviving child reaches the age of
20 thirty, whichever is the latest. The value of the right retained
21 shall be taken into consideration by the respective Secretary
22 in determining the value of the property being acquired.

23 (d) Privately owned "improved property" or interests
24 therein shall not be acquired under this Act without the
25 consent of the owner so long as an appropriate local zoning

1 agency shall have in force and applicable to such property
2 a duly adopted, valid, zoning ordinance that is approved by
3 the Secretary having jurisdiction of the unit wherein the
4 property is located. The term "improved property" as used
5 in this Act shall mean any building or group of related
6 buildings the actual construction of which was begun before
7 February 7, 1963, together with not more than three acres
8 of the land in the same ownership on which the building or
9 group of buildings is situated: Provided, That the respective
10 Secretary may exclude from improved property any shore or
11 waters, together with so much of the land adjoining such
12 shore or waters as he deems necessary for public access
13 thereto.

14 (e) Prior to the approval of any zoning ordinance for
15 the purposes of this section, the Secretary of the Interior
16 and the Secretary of Agriculture shall jointly issue regula-
17 tions, which may be amended from time to time, specifying
18 standards for such zoning ordinances. Standards specified
19 in such regulations shall have the object of (1) prohibiting
20 new commercial or industrial uses, other than commercial or
21 industrial uses which the Secretaries consider to be con-
22 sistent with the purposes of this Act; (2) promoting the
23 protection and development of properties for purposes of
24 this Act by means of use, acreage, frontage, setback, density,
25 height, or other requirements; and (3) providing that the

1 appropriate Secretary shall receive notice of any variance
2 granted under, or any exception made to, the application
3 of the zoning ordinance. Following issuance of such regu-
4 lations, each Secretary shall approve any zoning ordinance
5 or any amendment to an approved zoning ordinance sub-
6 mitted to him that conforms to the standards contained in
7 the regulations in effect at the time of adoption of the ordi-
8 nance or amendment. Such approval shall remain effective
9 for so long as such ordinance or amendment remains in
10 effect as approved.

11 (f) The suspension of the respective Secretary's au-
12 thority to acquire any improved property without the owner's
13 consent shall automatically cease if (1) such property is
14 made the subject of a variance or exception to any applicable
15 zoning ordinance that does not conform to any applicable
16 standard contained in regulations issued pursuant to this
17 section; or (2) if such property is put to any use which
18 does not conform to any applicable zoning ordinance.

19 (g) Each Secretary shall furnish to any party in interest
20 upon request a certificate indicating the property with re-
21 spect to which the Secretary's authority to acquire without
22 the owner's consent is suspended.

23 (h) Within the Shasta and Clair Engle-Lewiston
24 units any owner of unimproved property who proposes to
25 develop his property or a part thereof for service to the public

1 may submit to the Secretary of Agriculture a development
2 plan which shall set forth the manner in which and the time
3 by which the property is to be developed and the use to which
4 it is proposed to be put. If upon review of such plan the
5 Secretary determines that the development and use of the
6 property in the manner prescribed conforms to a zoning
7 ordinance approved in accordance with the provisions of this
8 section and that such use and development would serve the
9 purposes of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture may in
10 his discretion issue to such owner a certificate to that effect.
11 Upon the issuance of any such certificate and so long as such
12 property is developed, maintained, and used in conformity
13 therewith, the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to
14 acquire such property or any interest therein without the
15 consent of the owner shall be suspended. This subsection
16 shall not apply to any property which the Secretary of Agri-
17 culture determines to be needed for easements and rights-of-
18 way for access, utilities, or facilities, or for administrative
19 sites, campgrounds, or other areas needed for use by the
20 United States for visitors to the national recreation area.

21 ESTABLISHMENT OF UNITS: BOUNDARY DESCRIPTIONS

22 SEC. 3. (a) When the Secretary of Agriculture deter-
23 mines that sufficient lands, waters, or interest therein are
24 owned or have been acquired by the United States within the
25 boundaries of the Shasta unit or within the boundaries of the

1 *Clair Engle-Lewiston unit to permit efficient initial develop-*
2 *ment and administration for the purposes of this Act, he shall*
3 *publish in the Federal Register a notice to that effect and a*
4 *detailed description of the boundaries of such unit.*

5 *(b) When the Secretary of the Interior determines that*
6 *sufficient lands, waters, or interest therein are owned or have*
7 *been acquired by the United States within the boundaries*
8 *of the Whiskeytown unit to permit efficient initial develop-*
9 *ment and administration for the purposes of this Act, he*
10 *shall publish in the Federal Register a notice to that effect*
11 *and a detailed description of the boundaries of the unit.*

12 *(c) Following the publication of any such notice, the*
13 *respective Secretaries may continue to acquire the remaining*
14 *property within the recreation area.*

15 ADMINISTRATION: PRIORITIES

16 SEC. 4. *(a) Each Secretary is authorized and directed*
17 *to administer the portion of the recreation area under his*
18 *jurisdiction in a manner coordinated with the other purposes*
19 *of the Central Valley project and with the purposes of the*
20 *recreation area as a whole and in such manner as in his judg-*
21 *ment will best provide for (1) public outdoor recreation*
22 *benefits; (2) conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, and*
23 *other values contributing to public enjoyment; and (3) such*
24 *management, utilization, and disposal of renewable natural*
25 *resources as in the judgment of the respective Secretary will*

1 promote or is compatible with, and does not significantly
 2 impair, public recreation and conservation of scenic, scientific,
 3 historic, or other values contributing to public enjoyment.
 4 Such administration shall be carried out under land and
 5 water use management plans which each Secretary shall
 6 prepare and may from time to time revise in consultation
 7 with the other.

8 (b) In the administration of the portion of the recrea-
 9 tion area under his jurisdiction—

10 (1) the Secretary of Agriculture shall utilize statu-
 11 tory authorities relating to the national forests in such
 12 manner as he deems appropriate to carry out the pur-
 13 poses of this Act; and

14 (2) the Secretary of the Interior may utilize such
 15 statutory authorities relating to areas of the national park
 16 system and such statutory authority otherwise available
 17 to him for the conservation and development of natural
 18 resources as he deems appropriate to carry out the pur-
 19 poses of this Act.

20 HUNTING AND FISHING

21 SEC. 5. Each Secretary shall permit hunting and fishing
 22 on lands and waters under his jurisdiction within the recrea-
 23 tion area in accordance with the applicable laws of the State
 24 of California and of the United States: Provided, That each
 25 Secretary may designate zones where, and establish periods

1 *when, no hunting or fishing shall be permitted for reasons of*
2 *public safety, administration, or public use and enjoyment not*
3 *compatible with hunting or fishing. Regulations prescribing*
4 *any such restrictions shall be issued after consultation with the*
5 *California Department of Fish and Game.*

6 *MINERAL DEVELOPMENT*

7 *SEC. 6. The lands within the recreation area, subject*
8 *to valid existing rights, are hereby withdrawn from location,*
9 *entry, and patent under the United States mining laws.*
10 *The Secretary of the Interior, under such regulations as he*
11 *deems appropriate, may permit the removal of the nonleas-*
12 *able minerals from lands or interests in lands under his juris-*
13 *diction within the recreation area in the manner prescribed*
14 *by section 10 of the Act of August 4, 1939, as amended*
15 *(53 Stat. 1196; 43 U.S.C. 387), and from those under the*
16 *jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture within the rec-*
17 *reation area in accordance with the provisions of section 3*
18 *of the Act of September 1, 1949 (63 Stat. 683; 30 U.S.C.*
19 *192c), and he may permit the removal of leasable minerals*
20 *from lands or interests in lands within the recreation area*
21 *in accordance with the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25,*
22 *1920, as amended (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), or the Acquired*
23 *Lands Mineral Leasing Act of August 7, 1947 (30 U.S.C.*
24 *351 et seq.), if he finds that such disposition would not have*
25 *significant adverse effects on the purposes of the Central Val-*

1 *ley project or the administration of the recreation area: Pro-*
2 *vided, That any lease or permit respecting such minerals in*
3 *lands administered by the Secretary of Agriculture shall be*
4 *issued only with his consent and subject to such conditions*
5 *as he may prescribe.*

6 *All receipts derived from permits and leases issued under*
7 *the authority of this section on lands administered by the*
8 *Secretary of Agriculture shall be paid into the same funds*
9 *or accounts in the Treasury of the United States and shall*
10 *be distributed in the same manner as provided for other*
11 *receipts from the lands affected by the lease or permit,*
12 *except that any receipts derived from permits or leases*
13 *issued on those or other lands in the recreation area under*
14 *the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended,*
15 *or the Act of August 7, 1947, shall be disposed of as pro-*
16 *vided in the applicable Act; and receipts from the disposition*
17 *of nonleasable minerals from public lands under the juris-*
18 *diction of the Secretary of the Interior shall be disposed*
19 *of in the same manner as moneys received from the sale of*
20 *public lands.*

21 *STATE JURISDICTION*

22 *SEC. 7. Nothing in this Act shall deprive any State or*
23 *political subdivision thereof of its right to exercise civil and*
24 *criminal jurisdiction within the recreation area or of its right*
25 *to tax persons, corporations, franchises, or property, includ-*

1 *ing mineral or other interests, in or on lands or waters within*
2 *the recreation area.*

3 *ADDITIONS TO THE SHASTA AND TRINITY NATIONAL*
4 *FORESTS*

5 *SEC. 8. The exterior boundaries of the Shasta National*
6 *Forest in the State of California are hereby extended to*
7 *include the lands described in the Act of March 19, 1948*
8 *(62 Stat. 83), and sections 22 and 27, township 35 north,*
9 *range 1 west, Mount Diablo base and meridian. The ex-*
10 *terior boundaries of the Trinity National Forest in the State*
11 *of California are hereby extended to include all of sections*
12 *4, 5, and 8, the east half and the northwest quarter of sec-*
13 *tion 6, the east half of section 7, the northwest quarter of*
14 *section 17, and the northeast quarter of section 18, township*
15 *33 north, range 8 west, Mount Diablo base and meridian.*
16 *Subject to any valid claim or entry now existing and here-*
17 *after legally maintained, all public lands of the United States*
18 *and all lands of the United States heretofore or hereafter*
19 *acquired or reserved for use in connection with the Shasta,*
20 *Clair Engle, or Lewiston Reservoirs of the Central Valley*
21 *project within the exterior boundaries of the Shasta and*
22 *Trinity National Forests which have not heretofore been*
23 *added to and made a part of such forests, and all lands of*
24 *the United States acquired for the purposes of the recreation*
25 *area in the Shasta or Clair Engle-Lewiston units are hereby*

1 added to and made a part of the respective national forests
2 within which they are situated: Provided, That lands within
3 the flow lines of any reservoir operated and maintained by
4 the Department of the Interior or otherwise needed or used
5 for the operation of the Central Valley project shall con-
6 tinue to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior to
7 the extent he determines to be required for such operation.

8 *SEC. 9. Revenues and fees obtained by the United States*
9 *from operation of the national recreation area shall be sub-*
10 *ject to the same statutory provisions concerning the disposition*
11 *thereof as are similar revenues collected in areas of the*
12 *national park system except that fees and revenues obtained*
13 *from mineral development and from activities under other*
14 *public land laws within the recreation area shall be disposed*
15 *of in accordance with the provisions of the applicable laws.*

16 *SEC. 10. There are hereby authorized to be appropri-*
17 *ated for the acquisition of lands and interests in land pursu-*
18 *ant to the provisions of this Act not more than \$21,600,000.*
19 *There are also authorized to be appropriated not more than*
20 *\$22,700,000 for the development of recreation facilities pur-*
21 *suant to the provisions of this Act.*

89TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 797

[Report No. 535]

A BILL

To establish the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity
National Recreation Area in the State of
California, and for other purposes.

By Mr. JOHNSON of California

JANUARY 4, 1965

Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular
Affairs

JUNE 21, 1965

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Com-
mittee of the Whole House on the State of the
Union, and ordered to be printed

July 12, 1965

14. TRADING STAMPS; FOOD PRICES. Rep. Wolff announced that he intends to address the House on Wednesday on the relationship between trading stamps and food prices, and expressed the opinion that Congressmen should know more about the interdependence of food prices and the stamps in order to protect the consumer. p. 15837
15. RECREATION. Passed under suspension of the rules H. R. 89, to authorize establishment of the Tocks Island National Recreation Area in Pa. and N. J. pp. 15786-92
- Passed under suspension of the rules H. R. 797, to establish the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area, Calif. pp. 15792-7
16. PUERTO RICO. Passed without amendment S. 2154, to extend the life of the Commission on the Status of Puerto Rico through Sept. 30, 1966, and increase its authorization (pp. 15757-8). This bill will now be sent to the President.
17. HEALTH. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 6675, the so-called medicare bill (pp. 15767). Senate conferees have already been appointed.
18. PATENTS. Concurred in Senate amendments to H. R. 4185, to increase the fees payable to the Patent Office and to expedite prosecution of patent applications (pp. 15767-8). This bill will now be sent to the President.
19. SUMMER EMPLOYMENT; PERSONNEL. By a vote of 336 to 22, passed under suspension of the rules H. R. 242, to extend the apportionment requirement in the Civil Service Act to temporary summer employment. pp. 15768-73
20. ATOMIC ENERGY; ELECTRIFICATION. By a vote of 216 to 139, rejected a motion to suspend the rules and pass H. R. 8856, to amend the Atomic Energy Act to clarify the intent of Congress regarding regulation of the sale, generation, or transmission of electric power produced through the use of nuclear facilities licensed by the Atomic Energy Commission. pp. 15761-7
21. FISHERY LOANS. Passed, under suspension of the rules, S. 998, to extend the term during which the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to make fisheries loans under the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956. pp. 15778-83
22. SALINE WATER RESEARCH. Passed with amendment S. 24, to expand, extend, and accelerate the saline water conversion program conducted by the Secretary of the Interior, after substituting the text of a similar bill, H. R. 7092. pp. 15815-7
23. HIGHWAYS. H. R. 6790, to increase the limitation on emergency relief for the repair or reconstruction of certain highways, was recommitted to the Committee on Public Works. p. 15785
24. FARM LABOR. Rep. Cohelan commended and inserted Labor Secretary Wirtz' speech which "has offered a number of important and constructive suggestions." pp. 15841-3

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

25. POVERTY. Extension of remarks of Rep. McClory criticizing the administration's war on poverty program and inserting an article "War on Poverty Saps American Spirit." p. A3686
26. RESEARCH. Rep. Reuss inserted an article summarizing the findings of a House Government Operations Subcommittee study of the effects of Federal research

grants on higher education. pp. A3686-8

27. WATER SYSTEMS. Rep. Schmidhauser inserted an article discussing rural community water needs and urging major Congressional action on this subject. p. A3688.

BILLS INTRODUCED

28. DISASTER INSURANCE. H. R. 9761 by Rep. Dole, to authorize a study of methods of helping to provide disaster insurance coverage and other financial assistance to victims of future natural disasters; to Banking and Currency Committee
29. FLOOD CONTROL. H. R. 9765 by Rep. Hathaway, to authorize a flood control project on the upper St. John River; to Public Works Committee. Remarks of author pp. 15837-9
30. CREDIT. S. 2275 by Sen. Douglas, to assist in the promotion of economic stabilization by requiring the disclosure of finance charges in connection with extensions of credit; to Banking and Currency Committee. Remarks of author, pp. 15848-55
31. HEALTH. S. J. Res. 96 by Sen. Robertson, to establish an Advisory Commission on Health Research Activities; to Government Operations Committee. Remarks of author, p. 15855

BILL APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

32. WATER PROJECTS. S. 1229, to provide uniform policies with respect to recreation and fish-wildlife benefits and costs of Federal multi-purpose water resource projects. Approved July 9, 1965 (Public Law 89-72).

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS JULY 13:

Farm bill, H. Agriculture (exec).

Farm labor bills, S. Labor (public witnesses).

Foreign aid bill, conferees (exec).

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stretches from Boston to Washington, D.C.

The Interstate Highway System and the Pennsylvania Turnpike are direct links to the area. Interstate 80 will link with New York City and northern New Jersey, and Pennsylvania's anthracite cities; Interstate 84 will provide access from New England and the Catskill region as well as northern Pennsylvania; the northeastern extension of the Pennsylvania Turnpike will provide easy access to the area from Philadelphia, Allentown, Bethlehem, and Easton; and Interstate 78 will place the facility within easy reach of such Pennsylvania cities as Reading, Lancaster, York, and Harrisburg.

In terms of economic growth, the development of recreational resources is one of the wisest steps we can take. The recreation industry is Pennsylvania's No. 1 growth industry. It accounts for over \$1 billion in annual income in the State; yet, relative to its potential, it remains, probably, our most underdeveloped industry.

The establishment of Tocks Island as a national recreation area would act as an economic boon to the area. Judging from past experience in the establishment of national parks and seashore areas elsewhere in the United States—the proposed Tocks Island National Seashore Area would have a pronounced beneficial effect upon the surrounding community. Commercial enterprises would be expanded, new enterprises would be developed adjacent to the areas to meet the needs of visitors, local tax receipts would increase as adjacent property values increase, and unemployment would decrease. As the volume of business from the tourist trade increased, bank deposits would also increase substantially.

Unlike other like proposals, the Tocks Island Recreation Area is an integral part of an already authorized multiple-purpose dam and reservoir project. Advance engineering and preconstruction are even now underway by the Corps of Engineers, and construction of the dam facility will begin by 1967 or 1968. Official authorization for establishing the national recreation area must come soon before action on the dam gets too far along, for to allow the recreation area authorization and planning to lag behind the reservoir work would result in imperilment of much that is of significance to such an outstanding recreation facility.

Establishment of the Tocks Island National Seashore Recreation Area would constitute a substantial contribution toward fulfillment of the need for outdoor recreation facilities close to urban areas, especially in the crowded East. This need was emphasized in the report of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission to the Congress and the President.

Enactment of this legislation would give to the recreationally starved Northeast its first true national recreation area. Public recreation areas are badly needed in this densely populated area of the United States. It is important that this proposal be acted upon favorably as soon as possible. Land values in some

sections of the proposed Tocks Island area have already risen sharply because of the activities of speculators.

I urge speedy enactment of this important measure and I commend my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SAYLOR] for his outstanding contribution to this effort.

(Mr. SCHWEIKER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, in view of all the accolades that have been indulged in, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks, and urge the Members of the House to suspend the rules and pass this bill.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. ROONEY].

(Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I urge wholeheartedly that this distinguished body give its approval today to H.R. 89. As a sponsor of this legislation, I believe it to be among the most important recreation and conservation proposals ever introduced in the Congress.

It is important, not simply because it would set aside 47,675 acres of land around Tocks Island Reservoir on the Delaware River as a recreation center, but because it will provide a long-needed boost for public recreation facilities in the most densely populated section of our country.

I say this without the least taint of chauvinism or regionalism, Mr. Speaker, for I join with the distinguished Members of this House in a feeling of pride in the many great national parks and recreation areas the Congress has wisely set aside in other parts of America. The actions of the Congress in seeking to preserve the magnificent scenic grandeur of many of our Western, Southwest, and Northwestern States has been totally selfish and farsighted.

We should all be grateful for the vision and leadership of men such as the gentleman from Colorado, Chairman WAYNE ASPINALL of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. I know of no man in our Nation today who has worked more diligently and more fairly for the cause of conservation and public recreation than Mr. ASPINALL. I want to express my deepest personal gratitude and the thanks of all the people of my congressional district to Representative ASPINALL as part of these proceedings today.

When my predecessor in Congress from the 15th District of Pennsylvania, the late Francis E. Walter, first introduced the Tocks Island national recreation bill in the 87th Congress, the proposal received widespread support but no action was taken due to a lack of a complete study. Similarly, no final action was taken in the 88th Congress.

Now the Corps of Engineers has completed the necessary background study and the Committee on Interior and In-

sular Affairs has unanimously reported the bill to the full House.

There should be no doubt about the need for this national recreation area. No other section of our country is more desperately in need of well-planned, centrally located recreation facilities, for Tocks Island is located within a 100-mile radius of more than 30 million Americans and only 80 miles from two of the heaviest concentrations of urban population in our country—Metropolitan Philadelphia and New York City.

The National Park Service estimates that no less than 10 million persons will visit this great new recreation area on the upper Delaware River each year.

This proposal has the overwhelming support of the people of my district, the people of Pennsylvania, our local and State governments and more than 200 organizations, large and small, throughout the Commonwealth. It has equally strong support from a majority of the people and local organizations in the State of New Jersey.

It is imperative, I believe, that planning for this recreation area be carried out and construction be completed in concert with the construction of the Tocks Island Reservoir above Shawneetown-on-the-Delaware and Stroudsburg, Pa. The reservoir, itself, will stretch 32 miles up the Delaware River from Shawnee to a point near the city limits of Port Jervis, N.Y. It will be an area of singularly majestic beauty for the lake will be surrounded on both sides by the mountains of the Pocono Plateau on the Pennsylvania side and the Kittatinny range in New Jersey.

The national recreation area proposed in this bill has been designed to include Delaware Water Gap, one of the great scenic wonders of the modern world, and to reach northward to the village of Milford, Pa., which was the home of Gifford Pinchot, one of America's greatest conservationists and the father of the U.S. forestry program.

It was at Milford, in September 1963, where our late, beloved President John F. Kennedy made one of his final public appearances. The President had come to Milford to mark the formal dedication of the Gifford Pinchot Institute. As we rode to the site of the dedication, the President turned to Senator JOSEPH S. CLARK and I and remarked that he was deeply grateful that his administration might be able to assist in the effort to preserve one of the most beautiful areas he had seen in our Nation.

He talked, then, for a few moments of the dream of greatness and beauty he had always had for our country. It was almost as though he had forgotten the cheering crowd that pressed around the convertible in which we were riding. I had never seen him in a more reflective and intensely serious mood.

Two months later, almost to the day, he was dead.

But his dream and his vision have not died. President Johnson has made the Tocks Island project a part of his overall program for conservation and recreation.

Far more importantly, here in the House of Representatives of this Con-

gress, the gentleman from Colorado, Representative WAYNE ASPINALL, and the gentleman from Alaska, Representative RALPH RIVERS, have joined with the ranking minority member of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, my friend, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Representative JOHN SAYLOR, in pressing a thorough investigation of the values of this project.

Not only did Mr. ASPINALL and Mr. RIVERS schedule subcommittee hearings here in Washington, but they agreed, also, to conduct a 1-day special public hearing in East Stroudsburg, Pa., so that every local person and organization wanting to be heard on this matter would have an ample opportunity to do so. We are deeply indebted to each of them and to all the members of the committee and the Subcommittee on National Parks.

If the House votes favorably on this proposal today, as I sincerely hope and pray it will do, a recreation area totaling nearly 72,000 acres will be created for the people of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, and adjoining States. This acreage, of course, includes the 24,300 acres set aside for Tocks Island Reservoir itself, since the lake would be used for boating, fishing, and other recreation purposes.

With the advent of the Interstate Highway System, the Tocks Island National Recreation Area will become increasingly accessible. Interstate 80, running directly from New York City to Chicago, Ill., will provide immediate access to the southernmost tip of the recreation area at Delaware Water Gap. Interstate 84 will run within a few miles of the northern regions of the recreation area, making it easily accessible to western New England residents and those who live in New York State will be able to reach it with only a few miles of driving. From Philadelphia, the northeast extension of the Pennsylvania Turnpike, connecting with other new State highways, will bring residents of southeastern Pennsylvania within 2 hours of the largest recreation area of its kind in eastern America.

The economic impact of this great new recreation area is obvious. It will provide opportunities for small business. It will create new jobs. It will help build a new, expanding foundation for the economy of all the counties in northeastern Pennsylvania, western New Jersey, and southern New York.

Many of these counties are economically hard pressed. Three of the four counties in my own district are included in the Appalachian regional development program. This project, therefore, represents a significant, reasonable and intelligent investment in the economic future of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York.

In closing, I want to say, once again, that I take pride in the votes I have been able to cast in behalf of similar proposals for other regions of America. I shall vote, this afternoon, for the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area and for other proposals similar to it because I believe, firmly, in the wisdom of the members of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee—and be-

cause I believe the proud, unspoiled beauty of this land of ours can, and should and must be preserved.

Next to our liberty and our system of government, I can think of no greater legacy we can pass on to our children and the generations to come.

I respectfully and urgently ask that the distinguished members of this House give their overwhelming support to this proposal.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. ST GERMAIN].

Mr. ST GERMAIN. Mr. Speaker, very briefly, though the people of Rhode Island admire Roger Williams, and would like to see a national historic park created, but not at the expense of the wonderful situation the Congress now enjoys in its power at this time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on suspending the rules and passing the bill.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to authorize establishment of the Delaware Valley National Recreation Area and for other purposes."

WHISKEYTOWN - SHASTA - TRINITY NATIONAL RECREATION AREA, CALIF.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 797) to establish the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area in the State of California, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 797

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to provide, in coordinated with the other purposes of the Central Valley project, for the public outdoor recreation use and enjoyment of the Whiskeytown, Shasta, Clair Engle, and Lewiston reservoirs and surrounding lands in the State of California by present and future generations and the conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public enjoyment of such lands and waters, there is hereby established, subject to valid existing rights, the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area in the State of California (hereinafter referred to as the "recreation area"). The boundaries of the recreation area, which consists of the Whiskeytown unit, the Shasta unit, and the Clair Engle-Lewiston unit, shall be those shown in drawing numbered BOR-WST 1004, dated July 1963, entitled "Proposed Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area", which is on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Department of the Interior. The Whiskeytown unit shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior; and the Shasta and Clair Engle-Lewiston units shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, except that lands or waters needed or used for the operation of the Central Valley project shall continue to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior to the extent he determines to be required for such operation. The two Secretaries shall coordinate their planning and administration of the respective units in such manner as to provide integrated management policies for the rec-

reation area as a whole for the purposes of this Act in order to bring about uniformity to the fullest extent feasible in the administration and use of the recreation area.

ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY

SEC. 2. (a) Within the boundaries of the portion of the recreation area under his jurisdiction and outside such boundaries when required for the construction or improvement of access roads thereto, each Secretary is authorized to acquire lands, waters, or other property, or any interest therein, in such manner, including exchange as hereinafter provided, as he considers to be in the public interest to carry out the purposes of this Act. In connection with any such acquisition, each Secretary may permit the grantor a reservation of all or any part of the minerals or of any other interest or right of use in such lands or waters on such terms and conditions as the Secretary may deem appropriate. Any property or interest therein owned by the State of California or any political subdivision thereof within the recreation area may be acquired under the authority of this Act only with the concurrence of the owner. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any Federal property located within the recreation area may, with the concurrence of the agency having custody thereof, be transferred without consideration to the administrative jurisdiction of the appropriate Secretary for use by him in carrying out the purposes of this Act.

The Secretary of the Interior, in order to assure public access to Clear Creek and to provide hiking and horseback riding trails for the public, may, as he deems necessary for these purposes acquire such easements or other interests on either or both sides of Clear Creek between the south boundary of the Whiskeytown unit and the highway at Igo, California.

The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to acquire scenic easements or such other interests, including ownership of the land therein, as he determines to be appropriate to protect and assure the appearance of a strip of land not to exceed six hundred and sixty feet on each side of the centerline of Federal Aid Secondary Highway Numbered 1089 between the points where said highway crosses the south line of sections 19 and 20, township 35 north, range 8 west, and where it crosses the south line of section 18, township 36 north, range 7 west, on the northwesterly side of the Clair Engle-Lewiston unit: *Provided*, That such easements or interests shall not be acquired without the consent of the owners so long as the appropriate local zoning agency shall have in force and applicable to such property a duly adopted, valid, zoning ordinance that, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, conforms to the zoning standards set forth in regulations issued pursuant to subsection (e).

The two Secretaries shall engage in mutual consultation with respect to such acquisition and to exchange transactions so as to promote uniform policies therefor insofar as practicable, taking into consideration the purposes of the recreation area as a whole, the responsibility of the Secretary of the Interior for the administration of federally owned minerals and of the Central Valley project, and the responsibility of the Secretary of Agriculture for the administration of national forests.

(b) When the public interests will be benefited thereby, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture are each authorized to accept title to any non-Federal property within any part of the recreation area and in exchange therefore convey to the grantor of such property any federally owned property under his jurisdiction within the State of California which he classifies as suitable for exchange or other disposal, not-

withstanding any other provision of law. The properties so exchanged shall be approximately equal in fair market value: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, as the case may be, may accept cash from or pay cash to the grantor in such exchange in order to equalize the value of the properties exchanged. The Secretary of Agriculture shall obtain the concurrence of the Secretary of the Interior with respect to the value of any mineral interests in any such exchange proposed to be made by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(c) Any owner or owners of improved residential property on the date of its acquisition by either Secretary may, as a condition to such acquisition, retain the right of use and occupancy of the property by himself and members of his immediate family for noncommercial residential purposes for a term ending at the death of such owner, the death of his spouse, or the day his last surviving child reaches the age of thirty, whichever is the latest. The value of the right retained shall be taken into consideration by the respective Secretary in determining the value of the property being acquired.

(d) Privately owned "improved property" or interests therein shall not be acquired under this Act without the consent of the owner so long as an appropriate local zoning agency shall have in force and applicable to such property a duly adopted, valid, zoning ordinance that is approved by the Secretary having jurisdiction of the unit wherein the property is located. The term "improved property" as used in this Act shall mean any building or group of related buildings the actual construction of which was begun before February 7, 1963, together with not more than three acres of the land in the same ownership on which the building or group of buildings is situated: *Provided*, That the respective Secretary may exclude from improved property any shore or waters, together with so much of the land adjoining such shore or waters as he deems necessary for public access thereto.

(e) Prior to the approval of any zoning ordinance for the purposes of this section, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall jointly issue regulations, which may be amended from time to time, specifying standards for such zoning ordinances. Standards specified in such regulations shall have the object of (1) prohibiting new commercial or industrial uses, other than commercial or industrial uses which the Secretaries consider to be consistent with the purposes of this Act; (2) promoting the protection and development of properties for purposes of this Act by means of use, acreage, frontage, setback, density, height, or other requirements; and (3) providing that the appropriate Secretary shall receive notice of any variance granted under, or any exception made to, the application of the zoning ordinance. Following issuance of such regulations, each Secretary shall approve any zoning ordinance or any amendment to an approved zoning ordinance submitted to him that conforms to the standards contained in the regulations in effect at the time of adoption of the ordinance or amendment. Such approval shall remain effective for so long as such ordinance or amendment remains in effect as approved.

(f) The suspension of the respective Secretary's authority to acquire any improved property without the owner's consent shall automatically cease if (1) such property is made the subject of a variance or exception to any applicable zoning ordinance that does not conform to any applicable standard contained in regulations issued pursuant to this section; or (2) if such property is put to any use which does not conform to any applicable zoning ordinance.

(g) Each Secretary shall furnish to any party in interest upon request a certificate indicating the property with respect to which

the Secretary's authority to acquire without the owner's consent is suspended.

(h) Within the Shasta and Clair Engle-Lewiston units any owner of unimproved property who proposes to develop his property or a part thereof for service to the public may submit to the Secretary of Agriculture a development plan which shall set forth the manner in which and the time by which the property is to be developed and the use to which it is proposed to be put. If upon review of such plan the Secretary determines that the development and use of the property in the manner prescribed conforms to a zoning ordinance approved in accordance with the provisions of this section and that such use and development would serve the purposes of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture may in his discretion issue to such owner a certificate to that effect. Upon the issuance of any such certificate and so long as such property is developed, maintained, and used in conformity therewith, the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to acquire such property or any interest therein without the consent of the owner shall be suspended. This subsection shall not apply to any property which the Secretary of Agriculture determines to be needed for easements and rights-of-way for access, utilities, or facilities, or for administrative sites, campgrounds, or other areas needed for use by the United States for visitors to the national recreation area.

ESTABLISHMENT OF UNITS: BOUNDARY DESCRIPTIONS

SEC. 3. (a) When the Secretary of Agriculture determines that sufficient lands, waters, or interest therein are owned or have been acquired by the United States within the boundaries of the Shasta unit or within the boundaries of the Clair Engle-Lewiston unit to permit efficient initial development and administration for the purposes of this Act, he shall publish in the Federal Register a notice to that effect and a detailed description of the boundaries of such unit.

(b) When the Secretary of the Interior determines that sufficient lands, waters, or interest therein are owned or have been acquired by the United States within the boundaries of the Whiskeytown unit to permit efficient initial development and administration for the purposes of this Act, he shall publish in the Federal Register a notice to that effect and a detailed description of the boundaries of the unit.

(c) Following the publication of any such notice, the respective Secretaries may continue to acquire the remaining property within the recreation area.

ADMINISTRATION: PRIORITIES

SEC. 4. (a) Each Secretary is authorized and directed to administer the portion of the recreation area under his jurisdiction in a manner coordinated with the other purposes of the Central Valley project and with the purposes of the recreation area as a whole and in such manner as in his judgment will best provide for (1) public outdoor recreation benefits; (2) conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public enjoyment; and (3) such management, utilization, and disposal of renewable natural resources as in the judgment of the respective Secretary will promote or is compatible with, and does not significantly impair, public recreation and conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, or other values contributing to public enjoyment. Such administration shall be carried out under land and water use management plans which each Secretary shall prepare and may from time to time revise in consultation with the other.

(b) In the administration of the portion of the recreation area under his jurisdiction—

(1) the Secretary of Agriculture shall utilize statutory authorities relating to the

national forests in such manner as he deems appropriate to carry out the purposes of this Act; and

(2) the Secretary of the Interior may utilize such statutory authorities relating to areas of the national park system and such statutory authority otherwise available to him for the conservation and development of natural resources as he deems appropriate to carry out the purposes of this Act.

HUNTING AND FISHING

SEC. 5. Each Secretary shall permit hunting and fishing on lands and waters under his jurisdiction within the recreation area in accordance with the applicable laws of the State of California and of the United States: *Provided*, That each Secretary may designate zones where, and establish periods when, no hunting or fishing shall be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, or public use and enjoyment not compatible with hunting or fishing. Regulations prescribing any such restrictions shall be issued after consultation with the California Department of Fish and Game.

MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

SEC. 6. The lands within the recreation area, subject to valid existing rights, are hereby withdrawn from location, entry, and patent under the United States mining laws. The Secretary of the Interior, under such regulations as he deems appropriate, may permit the removal of the nonleasable minerals from lands or interest in lands under his jurisdiction within the recreation area in the manner prescribed by section 10 of the Act of August 4, 1939, as amended (53 Stat. 1196; 43 U.S.C. 387), and from those under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture within the recreation area in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of the Act of September 1, 1949 (63 Stat. 683; 30 U.S.C. 192c), and he may permit the removal of leasable minerals from lands or interests in lands within the recreation area in accordance with the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), or the Acquired Lands Mineral Leasing Act of August 7, 1947 (30 U.S.C. 351 et seq.), if he finds that such disposition would not have significant adverse effects on the purposes of the Central Valley project or the administration of the recreation area: *Provided*, That any lease or permit respecting such minerals in lands administered by the Secretary of Agriculture shall be issued only with his consent and subject to such conditions as he may prescribe.

All receipts derived from permits and leases issued under the authority of this section on lands administered by the Secretary of Agriculture shall be paid into the same funds or accounts in the Treasury of the United States and shall be distributed in the same manner as provided for other receipts from the lands affected by the lease or permit, except that any receipts derived from permits or leases issued on those or other lands in the recreation area under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended, or the Act of August 7, 1947, shall be disposed of as provided in the applicable Act; and receipts from the disposition of nonleasable minerals from public lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior shall be disposed of in the same manner as moneys received from the sale of public lands.

STATE JURISDICTION

SEC. 7. Nothing in this Act shall deprive any State or political subdivision thereof of its right to exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction within the recreation area or of its right to tax persons, corporations, franchises, or property, including mineral or other interests, in or on lands or waters within the recreation area.

ADDITIONS TO THE SHASTA AND TRINITY NATIONAL FORESTS

SEC. 8. The exterior boundaries of the Shasta National Forest in the State of California are hereby extended to include the lands described in the Act of March 19, 1948 (62 Stat. 83), and sections 22 and 27, township 35 north, range 1 west, Mount Diablo base and meridian. The exterior boundaries of the Trinity National Forest in the State of California are hereby extended to include all of sections 4, 5, and 8, the east half and the northwest quarter of section 6, the east half of section 7, the northwest quarter of section 17, and the northeast quarter of section 18, township 33 north, range 8 west, Mount Diablo base and meridian. Subject to any valid claim and entry now existing and hereafter legally maintained, all public lands of the United States and all lands of the United States heretofore or hereafter acquired or reserved for use in connection with the Shasta, Clair Engle, or Lewiston Reservoirs of the Central Valley project within the exterior boundaries of the Shasta and Trinity National Forests which have not heretofore been added to and made a part of such forests, and all lands of the United States acquired for the purposes of the recreation area in the Shasta or Clair Engle-Lewiston units are hereby added to and made a part of the respective national forests within which they are situated: *Provided*, That lands within the flow lines of any reservoir operated and maintained by the Department of the Interior or otherwise needed or used for the operation of the Central Valley project shall continue to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior to the extent he determines to be required for such operation.

SEC. 9. Revenues and fees obtained by the United States from operation of the national recreation area shall be subject to the same statutory provisions concerning the disposition thereof as are similar revenues collected in areas of the national park system except that fees and revenues obtained from mineral development and from activities under other public land laws within the recreation area shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the applicable laws.

SEC. 10. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the acquisition of lands and interests in land pursuant to the provisions of this Act not more than \$21,600,000. There are also authorized to be appropriated not more than \$22,700,000 for the development of recreation facilities pursuant to the provisions of this Act.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a second be considered as ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. ASPINALL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, the House has just passed one of two most important bills our Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation has dealt with this year, and I thank all Members for the interest they took in it. Now we come to the second—the proposal to create the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area.

I regard the Delaware Valley and the Whiskeytown proposals as complementary to each other, located as they are at opposite sides of the continent and serving, each in its own place, the same purpose of providing for the recreation needs of large segments of our population.

I do not know how many of you are familiar with the district of our colleague the gentleman from California [Mr. JOHNSON], but it takes in more than half the length of the State along its western boundary and a very sizable block of counties in the north. Its character is reflected in the name of one of its mountain ranges—the Trinity Alps. In the midst of this region, the Bureau of Reclamation has built, with congressional approval and appropriations, four reservoirs which are features of the giant Central Valley project. These reservoirs are Shasta, Clair Engle, Lewiston, and Whiskeytown. Taken together they have a water surface of 50,000 acres or merely 80 square miles.

The proposal we now have before us is to take these four lakes and add to the 134,800 acres of land around them which the United States already owns another 70,700 acres which are in State and private ownership, and to provide for the coordinated administration of these areas for recreation purposes by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior. All told, this complex will amount to over 250,000 acres of land and water. Over 72 percent of this area is already owned by the Government. The remainder, consisting principally of parcels of private land intermixed with the Federal holdings, will cost about \$21,600,000 to acquire, it has been estimated.

This area, though it is in the northern part of California, is only 200 miles from San Francisco, 175 miles from Reno, and 300 miles from Portland. It is thus readily accessible to millions of people. Indeed, a conservative estimate is that it will have 5¼ million visitor-days of use annually within 10 years. I think that we can count this as an invaluable byproduct of one of the greatest systems of reservoir construction that any agency of our Government has even undertaken.

Most of the land to be acquired is forested land. It has not been developed. Nevertheless, we have provided suitable protections in this bill, as we did in the Tocks Island bill, for those who have year-round residences in the area. We have also written into the bill provisions under which necessary developments for the accommodation of visitors can be undertaken on private holdings in connection with the Shasta and the Clair Engle-Lewiston units. It is our hope that the authority given the Secretary of Agriculture in this regard will be carefully and watchfully exercised, for our committee is always concerned with inholdings in our national parks and national recreation areas. For the most part they are a nuisance at best and a menace at worst, but there are circumstances—and this, we think, may be one—where they can be useful if carefully controlled.

Mr. Speaker, as in the case of the Delaware Valley National Recreation Area, Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity will be subject to the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act. I anticipate that appropriations for land acquisition—approximately 50 percent of its total capital cost—will come from this source and will thus be no burden on the General Treasury. I anticipate, also, that the receipts from admission and user charges will amount to very substantial sums and will go far toward offsetting the costs involved. In any event, it will be a valuable contribution to our national system of recreation areas and a blessing to all of us now and for generations to come. I recommend passage of H.R. 797.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ASPINALL. I am glad to yield to my friend, the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. How did this project come by the name Whiskeytown?

Mr. ASPINALL. I would like to let our friend and colleague from California who represents the area give us that rather unique explanation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. JOHNSON].

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Speaker, well Whiskeytown was created a long time ago. Legend has it that there was a teamster who was hauling whisky and brandy into the mining area of Trinity County. When he went across a creek that was on the way, in fording the creek he spilled his whisky. Then in fording another creek, he spilled a barrel of brandy. The creek that the barrel of brandy fell in was later named Brandy Creek and the other creek where the barrel of whisky fell in was named Whiskey Creek. It was a little while after that the town of Whiskeytown was created in the early mining era in California.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 797, a bill to establish an inland national recreation area to be known as the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area in the State of California.

This Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area will be in northern California and centered on four Federal reclamation reservoirs; namely, the Whiskeytown, Shasta, Clair Engle, and Lewiston Reservoirs. The establishment of this national recreation area is justified by a favorable combination of circumstances; that is, geographic location, its proximity to populous areas, its outstanding natural resources, and unusually scenic mountain setting.

This national recreation area will attract many visitors from the expanding population concentrations in the States of Oregon, Washington, Nevada, and California. It is anticipated that the annual recreation use of the 4 reservoir areas will be approximately 5.25 million visitors' days by 1975 and an increase to 10 million in the year 2000.

In order to provide for the fullest use and enjoyment of the recreation opportunities available, this bill requires the

acquisition of a total of 254,500 acres of land, 70 percent of which, or 184,600 acres, is already owned by the United States. Among this land mass will be four reservoirs mentioned which will provide nearly 50,000 acres of water and shoreline totaling more than 560 miles.

Before concluding may I take this opportunity to again assure my colleagues that H.R. 797's consideration by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs was not an easy road for its author, the distinguished gentleman from California [Mr. JOHNSON].

In the consideration of H.R. 797, once again I found myself in the unusual position of being a member of the minority and having to support the position of the administration. Originally the administration opposed the text of subsection (h), section (2) of the bill. This section of the bill establishes a precedent and changes the policy of our committee. The policy of the committee heretofore has been to encourage the Park Service to eliminate all inholdings whenever possible in land acquisitions and grant concessions to civilians willing to provide the accommodations and facilities necessary to serve the public. Section 2, subsection (h), of the bill as it now reads provides for the suspension of the power of condemnation of unimproved lands within the Shasta and Clair Engle-Lewiston units where the owner proposes to develop the same, if the Secretary of Agriculture finds that the development plan submitted by the owner of unimproved land would serve the visiting public, be consistent with the purposes of the act, and with local zoning ordinances.

It is now clear that the committee has adopted a new concept in land acquisitions which in my opinion is a concept which shall return to create problems for the committee in the future.

With the addition to other minor amendments of H.R. 797 by the committee, I urge the enactment of this bill which will create a new inland national recreation area in the West, by preserving the comparatively undeveloped large open areas of land and provide the outdoor recreation opportunities for the millions of Americans in the West.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SAYLOR. I am happy to yield to my colleague.

Mr. HALL. I would like to ask the same general questions that I have asked the chairman on the prior bill. I am becoming more and more concerned—not with the fact that I discern in the Record and by careful study that there is a Clear Creek as well as a Brandy Creek and a Whiskey Creek—and I presume, of course, that Clear Creek is where nothing fell off the teamster's wagon and maybe they just found gold there in the Golden State of California.

Mr. SAYLOR. That just provided good drinking water for all the folks there and for the fish and wildlife.

Mr. HALL. I am sure that down in Missouri we would choose one of the other creeks so far as getting the best "drinking" water is concerned. But be

that as it may, Mr. Speaker, and as I was saying I am concerned over the same questions that I have asked before, that by passing under suspension of the rules—and practically by unanimous consent—these multimillion dollar bills setting up these national recreational areas; I would like to know if this is in the budget, whether if it is feasible from a recreation or multiple-use point of view, and how much local participation is involved by the communities or the State?

Mr. SAYLOR. I yield to my colleague, the gentleman from California [Mr. JOHNSON] to answer the gentleman and then I will answer myself.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. In response to the question, these reservoirs are already in existence and have already been built. The National Park Service has made certain improvements around the Whiskeytown Reservoir. The Forest Service has made improvements around Shasta Lake and also around the Clair Engle and Lewiston locations. This would encompass the three areas into one recreation unit comprising 255,000 acres of land surrounding these three reservoir areas. All the moneys that will be needed for future development will come from the land and water conservation fund and also from the National Park Service general fund as well as from the Forest Service general fund. In this year's budget there is an improvement at all three of the locations but they are not the overall improvements that will be asked for in this legislation. This legislation is no different from the one we just considered because the master plan will be brought in if this authorization goes through and they will request their appropriations for the improvements as time goes on over a 5- or 7-year period.

Mr. SAYLOR. I might say to my colleague from Missouri that this is an all-Federal project, and the Federal Government will pay the amounts of money which have been recommended in the bill. We have placed a limitation upon the amount of money that can be spent for acquisition and for development in this area. Fees will be charged, and those fees will go into the land and water conservation fund and will help to pay for this project. There are already moneys going into that fund, as provided in the bill passed last year.

I do not know whether the gentleman from Missouri has seen the latest figures issued by the Secretary of the Interior, but already the first allocations have been made by the Secretary of Interior to the States to participate under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act.

Mr. HALL. Does the gentleman believe that by allocation and by filtering down to this particular unit within the next 50 years—I am questioning the area of feasibility now—this will amount to \$23 million for roughly 50 percent of this particular unit?

Mr. SAYLOR. Whether or not that amount will come to this project I do not know, but I am sure the State of California will contribute a great deal more than that amount of money and will get back a great deal more than that

amount of money. Whether they will allocate it to this project I do not know.

Mr. HALL. The gentleman does feel that eventually, on a long-term basis, this will be a self-liquidating project, apparently along with the others we are going to be authorizing around the country from time to time?

Mr. SAYLOR. That is correct.

Mr. HALL. Will the gentleman tell us about the percentage of acreage of inholdings? I understand that the National Recreation Area will be many thousands of acres, mostly of unused land, and that the impoundments are already present, and I understand the financing. How large are the various inholdings? I fail to find that in the report.

Mr. SAYLOR. The gentleman from California can give the exact figures on the inholdings.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. The Federal Government now owns, within the confines of the area, 180,000 acres of the 255,000 acres. The Southern Pacific Co., a railroad company in California and throughout the United States, owns approximately 30,000 acres.

This land will probably be exchanged with the Federal Government. Recently, we had an exchange of some 29,000 acres, involving some private holdings of the McLeod Lumber Co. and the Forest Service. I presume other lands will be exchanged.

Other private lands in the three areas amount to some 39,000 acres. The State of California owns 1,250 acres.

There is an acquisition program to take place, which mostly will deal with the Whiskeytown unit.

At the present time there are some 1.5 million people who annually use this area. This is one of the finest recreation areas on the Pacific coast. It is already in use at the present time, and visitations number more than 1.5 million annually.

This will probably put the largest amount of income into the land and water conservation fund in California, in a short while.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield further, I should like to ask the gentleman from California whether the State of California, the great Golden Bear State, plans to contribute to the national recreational holdings its inholdings, eventually?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Yes. Our State is in complete support of this project, and we have no difficulty with regard to making the lands available. I hope they will contribute a part of the development fund, to come back to the State of California.

Our State operates about 180 State park facilities, throughout the State of California. We have just passed a bond issue of \$150 million to augment our State park system. We are doing everything we can to develop recreation for the people of California and of the West and of the rest of the Nation. I am sure California will support this 100 percent, if the legislation is passed by the Congress authorizing this national recreation area.

Mr. HALL. Are there any Defense Department installations in the in-holdings?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. No, there are not any Defense Department installations in the area.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California [Mr. JOHNSON].

(Mr. JOHNSON of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 797, a bill to establish the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area in the State of California, which I introduced on the opening day of the 89th Congress.

Within the Second Congressional District of California, which I am proud to represent, the Bureau of Reclamation of the Department of the Interior has created four beautiful and useful artificial lakes. These are units of the great Central Valley project of my State. Two of these lakes—Shasta and Clair Engle—are large and outstanding examples of engineering proficiency in harnessing nature for the benefit of man. These lakes were created to store the waters of the Sacramento and Trinity Rivers for irrigation of farmlands, for development of hydroelectric power to serve the homes and industries of the West, and for regulation of the flood flows of the Sacramento River.

In these reservoirs, financed by all the people of the United States, we have created an outdoor recreation resource of great beauty and of high potential for providing healthful outdoor recreation for people from all parts of the country. These lands and surrounding lands, the majority of which have long been administered as national forests, collectively represent one of the finest public recreation areas in the country.

H.R. 797 would establish these lakes and tributary lands of high recreation value as a national recreation area in order to assure that the great public values of these lands and waters will be recognized and that the recreation and other resources will be fully developed and made available to our people in an adequate and timely way. Under this bill, full recognition will be given to the many and diverse outdoor recreation opportunities and benefits that these great public properties offer, but the other resources will also be recognized, developed, and used in harmony with public use and enjoyment for outdoor recreation.

The Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area will be comprised of three separate units. Although separate, these units are in close proximity each to the other, very accessible, and users can easily enjoy the recreation of all of them in the course of a brief stay.

The Shasta unit is comprised of Shasta Lake, created through the construction of Shasta Dam in the mid 1940's, and surrounding lands largely now part of the Shasta-Trinity National Forest. Shasta Lake covers some 29,000 acres and has over 365 miles of shore-

line. Shasta Dam is an engineering wonder and in itself draws many thousands of visitors every year. The Shasta unit, including the lake, totals about 129,860 acres. It is traversed by U.S. Highway No. 5 and by numerous county and Forest Service roads which give access to some of the more remote portions. Outdoor recreationists long ago discovered its superb scenery and the opportunities for boating, fishing, swimming and like water-oriented sports that it offers. The use of the Shasta Lake and the surrounding lands for these outdoor recreation pursuits and for camping, hunting, hiking, scenic viewing, and numerous other activities is continually expanding. In 1964, 500,000 visitor days of use were recorded. The Forest Service has installed many recreation conveniences on and around the lake and in the adjacent national forest lands but much more will need to be done to assure the full development and use of the great recreation resource for public benefit.

The Trinity-Lewiston unit of the National Recreation Area is composed of Clair Engle and Lewiston Lakes. Clair Engle Lake is wholly within the Shasta-Trinity National Forest; Lewiston Lake, a regulating reservoir, by this legislation will also be within the Shasta-Trinity National Forest. Clair Engle Lake covers 16,000 acres and has a shoreline of over 145 miles. It is a beautiful lake, largely surrounded by conifer forests and offering outstanding scenery, good fishing, and many diverse opportunities for water-oriented sports, particularly boating. Lewiston Lake is about 600 acres and complements Clair Engle Lake. The surrounding lands offer hunting, stream fishing, hiking, riding, and outdoor forest experiences in profusion. This unit would encompass about 83,500 acres. It is accessible from Highway U.S. 99 and Interstate No. 5 by means of State Highway 299 and connecting roads—approximately an hour's drive from Redding, Calif. Recreation facilities have been developed and are administered by the Forest Service at several points on the lake for visitor accommodation.

The Whiskeytown unit, named for the old community of Whiskeytown which was settled by the pioneers during early mining days of Shasta County, now inundated by the lake, will consist of the Whiskeytown Reservoir of some 3,200 acres with a shoreline of 36 miles and surrounding lands administered by the National Park Service. Just a few short weeks before his assassination President Kennedy dedicated the reservoir. As now planned, this unit would comprise some 51,987 acres. Whiskeytown Lake, a nearly constant level reservoir, is situated at lower elevation than are the other lakes and in close proximity to Highway 99, Interstate No. 5, and State Highway 299 and to the communities of Redding and Red Bluff, and surrounding areas of northern California. This lake is exceptionally well suited to day use and to such recreational pursuits as boating, water skiing, swimming, and fishing. Rugged lands to the west provide opportunities for hiking and camping. Provision is also made in the bill for acquiring public

rights-of-way along the course of Clear Creek, below Whiskeytown Dam, which is a very scenic stream and which will probably become excellent for trout fishing in the future. The National Park Service has installed some public-use recreational facilities at Whiskeytown Lake for the accommodation of the large numbers of users who, although the lake has only recently filled, have taken advantage of accessibility and excellent opportunities for outdoor recreation.

In 1962, representatives of the Department of the Interior, the Department of Agriculture, and State and local governments made an intensive study of the lands described in H.R. 797. This was for the purpose of analyzing and assessing the value and potentiality of these areas to satisfy the known demand for outdoor recreation and to determine what should be done to realize this potential in a practical and adequate way.

In its report of April 1963, the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation states that the four reservoirs, Shasta, Clair Engle, Lewiston, and Whiskeytown, "provide some of the finest recreation waters in California in a setting of outstanding mountain scenery. They provide an excellent base on which to develop a diversified and balanced recreation program. They offer an opportunity to help meet the recreation demand for 14.8 million activity-days use in Shasta and Trinity Counties by 1980 forecast by the California public outdoor recreation plan. Over 4 million activity-days use by 1980 will be made by people coming from beyond 250 miles, according to the forecast."

Substantiating this estimate is the actual count of visitors during the calendar year of 1964. A total of 1,332,000 visitor days of use were recorded by the Forest Service and the National Park Service for these three areas. I should emphasize that the use is essentially even among the three units. A breakdown shows for the year some 400,000 visitor days use at Whiskeytown, 514,000 at Shasta, which is of course the biggest of the three reservoirs and the closest to the major U.S. highways in California, and 418,000 at Clair Engle Lake.

Interstate Highway No. 5—U.S. 99—serving the Pacific Northwest, northern, central, and southern California, crosses Shasta Lake and is only a few miles east of Whiskeytown, Shasta, and Clair Engle Lake via U.S. Highway 299. This places the reservoirs within 2 days' drive of the metropolitan areas of the entire Pacific coast.

In my opinion, the estimates of use of these recreational resources are modest indeed. The constantly expanding population, particularly in the western section of the Nation, the increasing accessibility, and the continually greater mobility of people will bring more and more visitors to enjoy the beauty and the facilities of this area. While the Forest Service and the National Park Service have provided recreation improvements and facilities at all of the reservoirs and throughout the adjacent national forests and national park lands and will continue to build and maintain these facilities through appropriations

to the National Park Service and the Forest Service by the Congress, these are by no means equal to meet the anticipated increasing use.

A greater acceleration and intensification of development of these areas for public use will be required. Better and additional roads leading to and within the units are essential. More numerous and enlarged facilities for launching of boats and for camping, picnicking and swimming will be required. Advantage should be taken of the excellent opportunities for scenic drives, one of the most popular forms of outdoor recreation according to the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission. There will need to be an intensification of protection and of administration of the public properties which are so valuable and so useful to the American people. Designation of those areas as a national recreation area will certainly bring accelerated and greater use from people outside of the immediate vicinity.

H.R. 797 provides for the advantageous and full development of all the resources of these great public properties so that they will offer the public the most in outdoor recreation consistent with protection and conservation of the lands, forests, and waters. The bill provides safeguards to the owners of improved properties within the units against arbitrary takings. It authorizes the acquisition of scenic easements in situations where these will meet public needs equally as well as the acquirement of fee title to private lands. It provides for public hunting and for the continuation of mineral exploration and utilization through leases and permits to be issued by the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture under safeguards that will make these uses compatible with the national recreation area objectives. It authorizes the acquisition of lands to complete the Whiskeytown unit and to assure full public use of the Shasta and Trinity-Lewiston units and the conservation of the scenic aspects of these areas. I anticipate that the amount of land that will need to be acquired in these latter two units in fee will be modest indeed in comparison with the great public values and the potential for recreation use and economic benefits they present.

Enactment of H.R. 797 will assure the conservation and wise use of all the resources of these areas in perpetuity for the American public. From the standpoint of the local communities and governmental units, it will encourage use of these beautiful and extensive areas by visitors from all over the country and will bring to the surrounding communities the benefit of increased tourism, longer stays by people from outside the areas, increased business, and best of all a greater appreciation of the beauties and resources of one of the finest natural recreation areas of my great State. Outdoor recreation and tourism is one of the major economic bases of this part of my district. I would be less than frank if I did not state that I anticipate that enactment of this bill would be beneficial to my constituents from this standpoint. It is a happy circumstance that the national welfare and the local wel-

fare will both benefit through enactment of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, at this point I would like to state that this legislation has the solid support of private enterprise, local and State governments, and the Federal agencies, who are ready to proceed with this program.

The support of local and State government was heard by the Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation during its hearings on the recommendation. The legislation was reported to the House of Representatives by a unanimous vote. On behalf of local and State supporters and the people of California and my colleagues on the California delegation, I would like to commend the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ASPINALL], chairman of the full committee, and the gentleman from Alaska [Mr. RIVERS], chairman of the National Parks Subcommittee, the ranking minority member, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SAYLOR], and my colleagues on this committee for their most courteous and considered attention which was extended throughout the entire proceeding as it relates to H.R. 797 for the establishment of the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to express the appreciation of the people of California for the consideration which the House is giving to this legislation today and hope that the House in its wisdom will see fit to grant its approval.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California [Mr. BURTON].

(Mr. BURTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BURTON of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from California, Congressman JOHNSON, for his effective leadership in bringing to the floor of the House the Whiskeytown project. This magnificent recreation area is vitally needed for the millions who live in, or vacation in, northern California.

Although it is clear that this project will not be self-liquidating, in some instances there may be fees to help defray the costs of operation and maintenance.

I recently received a personal communication from the dean of the political editors in California, my friend, Earl C. Behrens. The "squire," as he is often called, and his family have their roots in this colorful part of northern California. Mr. Behrens has recently written an excellent article, quoted below, which adequately explains this most desirable project:

THE WHISKEYTOWN PROJECT—A NEW CONCEPT IN RECREATION

(By Earl C. Behrens, political editor)

Visitors to this area are expected to exceed 500,000 during the present vacation season, according to Samuel A. King, superintendent here for the National Park Service.

"Even though we are still in the throes of construction, Whiskeytown is very popular with water-oriented recreation seekers," King said.

The Interior Department has spent more than \$2 million on recreational features at

Whiskeytown under a program initiated in 1963. It expects to spend at least that much more to complete the recreation project.

DELAYS

Advocates of the proposed Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area are irked that Congress has delayed action on the project legislation.

The Whiskeytown area represents the key portion of the new concept in a national recreation project.

Whiskeytown dam was dedicated by the late President Kennedy late in 1963. The reservoir behind the Bureau of Reclamation dam, 8 miles west of Redding, inundates the pioneer community near the confluence of Whiskey and Brandy Creeks.

Representative HAROLD T. JOHNSON (Democrat, Roseville) of the Second District, has informed the Chronicle he hopes to have action by the House on the huge Whiskeytown-Trinity National Recreation Area within a few weeks.

Mr. JOHNSON said the opposition to the project from some property owners in Trinity County have been met by changes in his legislation, recognizing their rights, as well as the right of local zoning regulations.

RIGHTS

Prior holders of up to 3 acres within the area of the project can maintain such ownership.

Under the provisions of Johnson legislation, as approved by Interior Secretary Stewart Udall, grazing rights may be obtained by cattlemen; certain mining operations are permissible, as well as fishing, hunting, camping and other recreational activities.

Facilities including restaurants, stores, and marinas, will be operated by concessionaires under contracts obtainable from the Federal agencies.

BENEFITS

The Shasta County Board of Supervisors, the Redding Chamber of Commerce and the major organizations in the vicinity of the project favor the bill by Representative JOHNSON.

More than 250,000 acres will be included within the recreation area. Most of this is Shasta County.

LAND

According to Superintendent King, an appropriation of \$22.6 million has been made for land acquisition for the recreation area. Of this sum, about \$18 million is for land in the Whiskeytown location.

The overall proposed Whiskeytown National Recreation Area includes not only the Whiskeytown Reservoir section but also the Trinity-Lewiston unit and the Shasta Lake area. The Forest Service will administer the Trinity-Lewiston and Shasta units. The National Park Service will administer the Whiskeytown unit.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Colorado that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill H.R. 797 as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DEVELOPMENT OF ELLIS ISLAND

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill, House Joint Resolution 454, to provide for the development of Ellis Island as a part of the Statue of Liberty National Monument, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.J. RES. 454

Whereas the President of the United States has by proclamation added Ellis Island to the Statue of Liberty National Monument; and

Whereas the Presidential proclamation prohibits the use of funds appropriated to the Department of the Interior for the development of Ellis Island unless otherwise authorized by Act of Congress: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there are hereby authorized to be appropriated such funds, but not more than \$6,000,000, as may be required to develop Ellis Island as a part of the Statue of Liberty National Monument, but not more than \$3,000,000 shall be appropriated during the first five years following enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. ASPINALL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, if one traveled the length and breadth of Europe today asking in all the tongues that are spoken there—German, Italian, French, Spanish, Russian, English, Norwegian, and so on—what two sites in the United States those to whom one speaks think of as best representing the historic ties of the United States to Europe, the answer would be almost unanimous—the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island.

For this reason, if for no other, it was a happy thought that led to the tying together of the two by President Johnson in his proclamation of May 11, 1965. By this proclamation he added Ellis Island to the Statue of Liberty National Monument and provided for their joint administration as a national historic site.

What we now have before us—House Joint Resolution 454 by the gentleman from New York, Congressman BINGHAM—is designed to provide for the appropriation of funds to implement the President's proclamation. This is necessary because the proclamation itself provides:

Unless provided otherwise by act of Congress, no funds appropriated to the Department of the Interior for the administration of the [Statue of Liberty] national monument shall be expended upon the development of Ellis Island.

House Joint Resolution 454 provides, therefore, the necessary authority. It authorizes the appropriation of not more than \$6 million for the purpose of rehabilitating and developing Ellis Island so that it can be kept available for all of us to visit and to refresh our recollection of its importance in American history.

When the United States first acquired Ellis Island in 1800, it was only 3½ acres in size. It has been added to from time to time since then and is now about 27½ acres. It is in New York Harbor, of course, and is about 2,300 feet from

Liberty Island, 1,300 feet from the New Jersey shore, and a mile from the tip of lower Manhattan. Its great fame comes from its having been used as a receiving station for millions of the immigrants who came to our shores between 1892 and 1954. Since 1954 it has been vacant. Many suggestions were made for its future use, but none of these had as favorable a reception as that for its preservation as part of the national park system.

The plan calls for rehabilitation of the main immigration building on Ellis Island and for its use as a public museum. Two or three other smaller buildings will be retained for administrative use. The remainder of the structures will be removed and the grounds will be turned into a public park. The estimated cost of all this to the Interior Department will be about \$6 million of which not more than \$3 million will be appropriated during the first 5 years. Plans are underway for having certain other work on it done by the Youth Corps.

Mr. Speaker, I commend House Joint Resolution 454 to the favorable consideration of the House.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that any Member desiring to do so may extend his remarks concerning this legislation prior to the passage thereof.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

(Mr. SAYLOR asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Joint Resolution 454, to provide for the development of Ellis Island as a part of the Statue of Liberty National Monument and for other purposes.

Mr. Speaker, America is truly a nation of immigrants. Her heritage is unique, for in a sense, she is a part of all the nations of the world. To her shores have come literally millions of Europeans, Asians, Africans, and Latins. All come to be Americans, and to each America owes some part of her existence as a nation.

These people made immeasurable contributions toward a better life for all of us. In all fields of endeavor they applied their physical and mental energy to help forge the strongest and wealthiest nation man has ever known. It was their fear of tyranny which in no small measure added to our love of freedom. It was their knowledge of what it was like to live in poverty that caused them to build our wealth.

It would be difficult, Mr. Speaker, in the brief compass of this time to describe in any detail the many ways in which this proposed development touches the interest and imagination of the American people.

Ellis Island is not only a place in New York Harbor—it is a place in the hearts and minds of many millions of our citizens. No doubt, at one time, their memories of this place were, at best, bitter-

sweet, because on this island were gathered not only the great hopes of the millions who came here but the hardships and frustrations of their journeys as well. By now, with the passage of time, many of the bitter memories are gone and Ellis Island represents to these people and their descendants their entrance upon a new and fuller life which is the realization of hopes far exceeding the great expectations which they carried from the countries of their birth.

Ellis Island is the place where our country received much of the richest treasure we own—our people—endowed with an almost infinite variety of strengths. Many of these people were refugees escaping from a whole range of oppressive circumstances. They were, as the poet said, tired, and they were poor. But they found their asylum here and each, in his own way and place, began a new life which became a part of the fabric of our growing Nation. We are reminded daily that we welcomed not only the tired and the poor, but also the richly talented of every land—we welcomed their creativity and their courage and their ambition. We see now, and proudly acknowledge the contributions which have been made by the immigrant and the refugee to the scientific, technical, artistic, cultural, and academic life of our country. We can, therefore, believe that our country has been made strong and rich and beautiful by a sort of Peace Corps in reverse which has been going on through the generations.

There will be millions of Americans who will rejoice that Ellis Island has been recognized as a shrine which symbolizes this central core of our Nation's history. But it is not only the history of the immigrant and the refugee which comes to focus here; it is also the belief in liberty and freedom symbolized by the Statue of Liberty which becomes a significant part of the public's interest in this new development. So, not only the sons and daughters of the immigrants who entered this country through Ellis Island, but also the devotees of freedom who came at other times and other places, will make their pilgrimage here.

Ellis Island consists of approximately 27½ acres and is located in upper New York Bay in close proximity to Liberty Island, upon which the Statue of Liberty National Monument is situated, and to the Jersey City waterfront. Named for its 18th century owner, Ellis Island came into Federal possession in 1800. It was placed under the control of the Federal Bureau of Immigration in 1890 for development as an immigration station. Ellis Island is a physical symbol of the great turn-of-the-century immigrant wave. As the immigrant control point of the Nation's largest port, Ellis Island Station was host to 70 percent, or upwards of more than 16 million, of all those entering this country between 1892 and 1954. The Ellis Island immigration station was disestablished in 1954, and since that date the island has been under the custody and control of the General Services Administration.

Proposed developments of the island include the rehabilitation of the main immigration building and another build-

89TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 797

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 14, 1965

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

AN ACT

To establish the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area in the State of California, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That in order to provide, in a manner coordinated with the
4 other purposes of the Central Valley project, for the public
5 outdoor recreation use and enjoyment of the Whiskeytown,
6 Shasta, Clair Engle, and Lewiston reservoirs and surround-
7 ing lands in the State of California by present and future
8 generations and the conservation of scenic, scientific, historic,
9 and other values contributing to public enjoyment of such
10 lands and waters, there is hereby established, subject to valid
11 existing rights, the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National

1 Recreation Area in the State of California (hereinafter re-
2 ferred to as the "recreation area"). The boundaries of the
3 recreation area, which consists of the Whiskeytown unit,
4 the Shasta unit, and the Clair Engle-Lewiston unit, shall
5 be those shown in drawing numbered BOR-WST 1004,
6 dated July 1963, entitled "Proposed Whiskeytown-Shasta-
7 Trinity National Recreation Area", which is on file and
8 available for public inspection in the office of the Director
9 of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Department of the
10 Interior. The Whiskeytown unit shall be administered by
11 the Secretary of the Interior; and the Shasta and Clair
12 Engle-Lewiston units shall be administered by the Secre-
13 tary of Agriculture, except that lands or waters needed or
14 used for the operation of the Central Valley project shall
15 continue to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior
16 to the extent he determines to be required for such operation.
17 The two Secretaries shall coordinate their planning and ad-
18 ministration of the respective units in such manner as to pro-
19 vide integrated management policies for the recreation area
20 as a whole for the purposes of this Act in order to bring about
21 uniformity to the fullest extent feasible in the administration
22 and use of the recreation area.

23

ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY

24

SEC. 2. (a) Within the boundaries of the portion of
25 the recreation area under his jurisdiction and outside such

1 boundaries when required for the construction or improve-
2 ment of access roads thereto, each Secretary is authorized to
3 acquire lands, waters, or other property, or any interest
4 therein, in such manner, including exchange as hereinafter
5 provided, as he considers to be in the public interest to carry
6 out the purposes of this Act. In connection with any such
7 acquisition, each Secretary may permit the grantor a reserva-
8 tion of all or any part of the minerals or of any other interest
9 or right of use in such lands or waters on such terms and
10 conditions as the Secretary may deem appropriate. Any
11 property or interest therein owned by the State of California
12 or any political subdivision thereof within the recreation
13 area may be acquired under the authority of this Act only
14 with the concurrence of the owner. Notwithstanding any
15 other provision of law, any Federal property located within
16 the recreation area may, with the concurrence of the agency
17 having custody thereof, be transferred without consideration
18 to the administrative jurisdiction of the appropriate Secretary
19 for use by him in carrying out the purposes of this Act.

20 The Secretary of the Interior, in order to assure public
21 access to Clear Creek and to provide hiking and horsback
22 riding trails for the public, may, as he deems necessary for
23 these purposes acquire such easements or other interests on
24 either or both sides of Clear Creek between the south bound-

1 ary of the Whiskeytown unit and the highway at Igo,
2 California.

3 The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to acquire
4 scenic easements or such other interests, including owner-
5 ship of the land therein, as he determines to be appropriate
6 to protect and assure the appearance of a strip of land not
7 to exceed six hundred and sixty feet on each side of the
8 centerline of Federal Aid Secondary Highway Numbered
9 1089 between the points where said highway crosses the
10 south line of sections 19 and 20, township 35 north, range
11 8 west, and where it crosses the south line of section 18,
12 township 36 north, range 7 west, on the northwesterly side of
13 the Clair Engle-Lewiston unit: *Provided*, That such ease-
14 ments or interests shall not be acquired without the consent of
15 the owners so long as the appropriate local zoning agency
16 shall have in force and applicable to such property a duly
17 adopted, valid, zoning ordinance that, in the judgment of the
18 Secretary of Agriculture, conforms to the zoning standards
19 set forth in regulations issued pursuant to subsection (e).

20 The two Secretaries shall engage in mutual consultation
21 with respect to such acquisition and to exchange transactions
22 so as to promote uniform policies therefor insofar as prac-
23 ticable, taking into consideration the purposes of the recrea-
24 tion area as a whole, the responsibility of the Secretary of
25 the Interior for the administration of federally owned min-

1 erals and of the Central Valley project, and the responsibility
2 of the Secretary of Agriculture for the administration of
3 national forests.

4 (b) When the public interests will be benefited thereby,
5 the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture
6 are each authorized to accept title to any non-Federal prop-
7 erty within any part of the recreation area and in exchange
8 therefor convey to the grantor of such property any federally
9 owned property under his jurisdiction within the State of
10 California which he classifies as suitable for exchange or
11 other disposal, notwithstanding any other provision of law.
12 The properties so exchanged shall be approximately equal in
13 fair market value: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the In-
14 terior or the Secretary of Agriculture, as the case may be,
15 may accept cash from or pay cash to the grantor in such ex-
16 change in order to equalize the value of the properties ex-
17 changed. The Secretary of Agriculture shall obtain the con-
18 currence of the Secretary of the Interior with respect to the
19 value of any mineral interests in any such exchange proposed
20 to be made by the Secretary of Agriculture.

21 (c) Any owner or owners of improved residential prop-
22 erty on the date of its acquisition by either Secretary may,
23 as a condition to such acquisition, retain the right of use and
24 occupancy of the property by himself and members of his
25 immediate family for noncommercial residential purposes

1 for a term ending at the death of such owner, the death of his
2 spouse, or the day his last surviving child reaches the age of
3 thirty, whichever is the latest. The value of the right re-
4 tained shall be taken into consideration by the respective
5 Secretary in determining the value of the property being
6 acquired.

7 (d) Privately owned "improved property" or interests
8 therein shall not be acquired under this Act without the
9 consent of the owner so long as an appropriate local zoning
10 agency shall have in force and applicable to such property
11 a duly adopted, valid, zoning ordinance that is approved by
12 the Secretary having jurisdiction of the unit wherein the
13 property is located. The term "improved property" as used
14 in this Act shall mean any building or group of related
15 buildings the actual construction of which was begun before
16 February 7, 1963, together with not more than three acres
17 of the land in the same ownership on which the building or
18 group of buildings is situated: *Provided*, That the respective
19 Secretary may exclude from improved property any shore or
20 waters, together with so much of the land adjoining such
21 shore or waters as he deems necessary for public access
22 thereto.

23 (e) Prior to the approval of any zoning ordinance for
24 the purposes of this section, the Secretary of the Interior
25 and the Secretary of Agriculture shall jointly issue regula-

1 tions, which may be amended from time to time, specifying
2 standards for such zoning ordinances. Standards specified
3 in such regulations shall have the object of (1) prohibiting
4 new commercial or industrial uses, other than commercial or
5 industrial uses which the Secretaries consider to be con-
6 sistent with the purposes of this Act; (2) promoting the
7 protection and development of properties for purposes of
8 this Act by means of use, acreage, frontage, setback, density,
9 height, or other requirements; and (3) providing that the
10 appropriate Secretary shall receive notice of any variance
11 granted under, or any exception made to, the application
12 of the zoning ordinance. Following issuance of such regula-
13 tions, each Secretary shall approve any zoning ordinance
14 or any amendment to an approved zoning ordinance sub-
15 mitted to him that conforms to the standards contained in
16 the regulations in effect at the time of adoption of the ordi-
17 nance or amendment. Such approval shall remain effective
18 for so long as such ordinance or amendment remains in
19 effect as approved.

20 (f) The suspension of the respective Secretary's au-
21 thority to acquire any improved property without the own-
22 er's consent shall automatically cease if (1) such property is
23 made the subject of a variance or exception to any applicable
24 zoning ordinance that does not conform to any applicable

1 standard contained in regulations issued pursuant to this
2 section; or (2) if such property is put to any use which
3 does not conform to any applicable zoning ordinance.

4 (g) Each Secretary shall furnish to any party in interest
5 upon request a certificate indicating the property with re-
6 spect to which the Secretary's authority to acquire without
7 the owner's consent is suspended.

8 (h) Within the Shasta and Clair Engle-Lewiston units
9 any owner of unimproved property who proposes to de-
10 velop his property or a part thereof for service to the public
11 may submit to the Secretary of Agriculture a development
12 plan which shall set forth the manner in which and the time
13 by which the property is to be developed and the use to which
14 it is proposed to be put. If upon review of such plan the
15 Secretary determines that the development and use of the
16 property in the manner prescribed conforms to a zoning
17 ordinance approved in accordance with the provisions of this
18 section and that such use and development would serve the
19 purposes of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture may in
20 his discretion issue to such owner a certificate to that effect.
21 Upon the issuance of any such certificate and so long as such
22 property is developed, maintained, and used in conformity
23 therewith, the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to
24 acquire such property or any interest therein without the
25 consent of the owner shall be suspended. This subsection

1 shall not apply to any property which the Secretary of Agri-
2 culture determines to be needed for easements and rights-of-
3 way for access, utilities, or facilities, or for administrative
4 sites, campgrounds, or other areas needed for use by the
5 United States for visitors to the national recreation area.

6 ESTABLISHMENT OF UNITS: BOUNDARY DESCRIPTIONS

7 SEC. 3. (a) When the Secretary of Agriculture deter-
8 mines that sufficient lands, waters, or interest therein are
9 owned or have been acquired by the United States within the
10 boundaries of the Shasta unit or within the boundaries of the
11 Clair Engle-Lewiston unit to permit efficient initial develop-
12 ment and administration for the purposes of this Act, he shall
13 publish in the Federal Register a notice to that effect and a
14 detailed description of the boundaries of such unit.

15 (b) When the Secretary of the Interior determines that
16 sufficient lands, waters, or interest therein are owned or have
17 been acquired by the United States within the boundaries
18 of the Whiskeytown unit to permit efficient initial develop-
19 ment and administration for the purposes of this Act, he
20 shall publish in the Federal Register a notice to that effect
21 and a detailed description of the boundaries of the unit.

22 (c) Following the publication of any such notice, the
23 respective Secretaries may continue to acquire the remaining
24 property within the recreation area.

1 ADMINISTRATION: PRIORITIES

2 SEC. 4. (a) Each Secretary is authorized and directed
3 to administer the portion of the recreation area under his
4 jurisdiction in a manner coordinated with the other purposes
5 of the Central Valley project and with the purposes of the
6 recreation area as a whole and in such manner as in his judg-
7 ment will best provide for (1) public outdoor recreation
8 benefits; (2) conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, and
9 other values contributing to public enjoyment; and (3) such
10 management, utilization, and disposal of renewable natural
11 resources as in the judgment of the respective Secretary will
12 promote or is compatible with, and does not significantly
13 impair, public recreation and conservation of scenic, scien-
14 tific, historic, or other values contributing to public enjoy-
15 ment. Such administration shall be carried out under land
16 and water use management plans which each Secretary shall
17 prepare and may from time to time revise in consultation
18 with the other.

19 (b) In the administration of the portion of the recrea-
20 tion area under his jurisdiction—

21 (1) the Secretary of Agriculture shall utilize statu-
22 tory authorities relating to the national forests in such
23 manner as he deems appropriate to carry out the pur-
24 poses of this Act; and

25 (2) the Secretary of the Interior may utilize such

1 statutory authorities relating to areas of the national park
2 system and such statutory authority otherwise available
3 to him for the conservation and development of natural
4 resources as he deems appropriate to carry out the pur-
5 poses of this Act.

6 HUNTING AND FISHING

7 SEC. 5. Each Secretary shall permit hunting and fishing
8 on lands and waters under his jurisdiction within the recrea-
9 tion area in accordance with the applicable laws of the State
10 of California and of the United States: *Provided*, That each
11 Secretary may designate zones where, and establish periods
12 when, no hunting or fishing shall be permitted for reasons of
13 public safety, administration, or public use and enjoyment not
14 compatible with hunting or fishing. Regulations prescrib-
15 ing any such restrictions shall be issued after consultation with
16 the California Department of Fish and Game.

17 MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

18 SEC. 6. The lands within the recreation area, subject
19 to valid existing rights, are hereby withdrawn from location,
20 entry, and patent under the United States mining laws.
21 The Secretary of the Interior, under such regulations as he
22 deems appropriate, may permit the removal of the nonleas-
23 able minerals from lands or interests in lands under his juris-
24 diction within the recreation area in the manner prescribed
25 by section 10 of the Act of August 4, 1939, as amended

1 (53 Stat. 1196; 43 U.S.C. 387), and from those under the
2 jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture within the rec-
3 reation area in accordance with the provisions of section 3
4 of the Act of September 1, 1949 (63 Stat. 683; 30 U.S.C.
5 192c), and he may permit the removal of leasable minerals
6 from lands or interests in lands within the recreation area
7 in accordance with the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25,
8 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), or the Acquired
9 Lands Mineral Leasing Act of August 7, 1947 (30 U.S.C
10 351 et seq.), if he finds that such disposition would not have
11 significant adverse effects on the purposes of the Central Val-
12 ley project or the administration of the recreation area: *Pro-*
13 *vided*, That any lease or permit respecting such minerals in
14 lands administered by the Secretary of Agriculture shall be
15 issued only with his consent and subject to such conditions
16 as he may prescribe.

17 All receipts derived from permits and leases issued under
18 the authority of this section on lands administered by the
19 Secretary of Agriculture shall be paid into the same funds
20 or accounts in the Treasury of the United States and shall
21 be distributed in the same manner as provided for other
22 receipts from the lands affected by the lease or permit,
23 except that any receipts derived from permits or leases
24 issued on those or other lands in the recreation area under
25 the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended,

1 or the Act of August 7, 1947, shall be disposed of as pro-
2 vided in the applicable Act; and receipts from the disposition
3 of nonleasable minerals from public lands under the juris-
4 diction of the Secretary of the Interior shall be disposed
5 of in the same manner as moneys received from the sale of
6 public lands.

7 STATE JURISDICTION

8 SEC. 7. Nothing in this Act shall deprive any State or
9 political subdivision thereof of its right to exercise civil and
10 criminal jurisdiction within the recreation area or of its right
11 to tax persons, corporations, franchises, or property, includ-
12 ing mineral or other interests, in or on lands or waters within
13 the recreation area.

14 ADDITIONS TO THE SHASTA AND TRINITY NATIONAL

15 FORESTS

16 SEC. 8. The exterior boundaries of the Shasta National
17 Forest in the State of California are hereby extended to
18 include the lands described in the Act of March 19, 1948
19 (62 Stat. 83), and sections 22 and 27, township 35 north,
20 range 1 west, Mount Diablo base and meridian. The ex-
21 terior boundaries of the Trinity National Forest in the State
22 of California are hereby extended to include all of sections
23 4, 5, and 8, the east half and the northwest quarter of sec-
24 tion 6, the east half of section 7, the northwest quarter of
25 section 17, and the northeast quarter of section 18, township

1 33 north, range 8 west, Mount Diablo base and meridian.
2 Subject to any valid claim or entry now existing and here-
3 after legally maintained, all public lands of the United States
4 and all lands of the United States heretofore or hereafter
5 acquired or reserved for use in connection with the Shasta,
6 Clair Engle, or Lewiston Reservoirs of the Central Valley
7 project within the exterior boundaries of the Shasta and
8 Trinity National Forests which have not heretofore been
9 added to and made a part of such forests, and all lands of
10 the United States acquired for the purposes of the recreation
11 area in the Shasta or Clair Engle-Lewiston units are hereby
12 added to and made a part of the respective national forests
13 within which they are situated: *Provided*, That lands within
14 the flow lines of any reservoir operated and maintained by
15 the Department of the Interior or otherwise needed or used
16 for the operation of the Central Valley project shall con-
17 tinue to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior to
18 the extent he determines to be required for such operation.

19 SEC. 9. Revenues and fees obtained by the United States
20 from operation of the national recreation area shall be sub-
21 ject to the same statutory provisions concerning the disposi-
22 tion thereof as are similar revenues collected in areas of the
23 national park system except that fees and revenues obtained
24 from mineral development and from activities under other

1 public land laws within the recreation area shall be disposed
2 of in accordance with the provisions of the applicable laws.

3 SEC. 10. There are hereby authorized to be appropri-
4 ated for the acquisition of lands and interests in land pursu-
5 ant to the provisions of this Act not more than \$21,600,000.
6 There are also authorized to be appropriated not more than
7 \$22,700,000 for the development of recreation facilities pur-
8 suant to the provisions of this Act.

Passed the House of Representatives July 12, 1965.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

AN ACT

To establish the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity
National Recreation Area in the State of
California, and for other purposes.

JULY 14, 1965

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior
and Insular Affairs

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
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Issued
For actions of

Oct. 6, 1965
Oct. 5, 1965
89th-1st; No. 184

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate agreed to conference report on foreign aid appropriation bill. Sen. Montoya discussed expansion of beef exports. Rep. Boggs commended distribution of food to hurricane victims. Rep. Langen criticized sugar lobbyists.

SENATE

1. FOREIGN AID APPROPRIATION BILL. By a 40-23 vote, agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 10871. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 25097-100
2. FORESTRY. Concurred in House amendment to S. 1689, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to hire or rent property from employees of the Forest Service for the use of that Service, whenever in the public interest, and provides that the Secretary shall transmit to the House and Senate Committees on Agriculture a statement of rental under this authority after the end of each fiscal year (the bill removes present requirements that the property must be for use by an employee other than the employee from whom hired or rented and that the aggregate amount paid an employee shall not exceed \$3,000 in any year). This

bill will now be sent to the President. p. 25128

A subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee approved for full consideration without amendment H. R. 797, to establish the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area in California. p. D991

3. NOMINATIONS. Received the nomination of Bernard L. Boutin, N. H., to be Deputy Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity. p. 25148
4. INFORMATION. Sen. Ervin spoke in support of S. 1160, to amend the Administrative Procedure Act so as to clarify and protect the right of the public to information. pp. 25082-83
5. SALINE WATER. Sen. Mansfield commended the announcement of an agreement between U. S. and Mexico to "explore the feasibility of a nuclear-powered water desalinization plant," and inserted supporting articles. pp. 25083-84
6. BEEF EXPORTS. Sen. Montoya reviewed the efforts of the Small Business Committee for "ways and means by which American beef producers can increase their exports to Western Europe." pp. 25133-234

HOUSE

7. LUMBER. Passed without amendment H. R. 10198, to amend the requirements relating to lumber under the Shipping Act, 1916.
Rep. Senner inserted the "terms of the agreement regarding new lumber standards reached in the American Lumber Standards Committee" and urged the Department of Commerce to "move quickly in promulgating the agreed-upon standards." pp. 25045-46
8. BUILDINGS. Passed as reported S. 1516, to authorize GSA to enter into contracts for the inspection, maintenance, and repair of fixed equipment in federally owned buildings. pp. 25013-14
9. PERSONNEL. Passed as reported H. R. 969, to authorize redetermination under the Civil Service Retirement Act of annuities of certain reemployed annuitants. p. 25009
Passed without amendment H. R. 11303, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended, so as to provide that each retirement annuity commencing after Dec. 1, 1965 but not later than Dec. 31, 1965 shall be increased from commencing date as if annuity began Dec. 1, 1965. p. 25015
10. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Passed as reported H. R. 10779, to authorize the Pharr Municipal Corporation to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Rio Grande near Pharr, Tex. pp. 25009-10
11. TARIFFS: FABRICS. Passed under suspension of the rules H. R. 11029, relating to the tariff treatment of certain woven fabrics of vegetable fibers (except cotton). pp. 25030-1
12. LABOR STANDARDS. Rep. Glenn Andrews criticized the "administration-sponsored" minimum wage bill. p. 25044

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

Senate cleared foreign aid appropriations for White House and debated motion to take up bill to repeal right-to-work provisions of Taft-Hartley law.

House passed 21 miscellaneous public bills.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages 25074-25100

Bills Introduced: Four bills were introduced, as follows: S. 2599-2602. Page 25074

Submarine Pay: Senate passed with committee amendment H.R. 5571, to provide incentive pay for submarine duty to personnel qualified in submarines who are attached to staffs of submarine operational commanders. Page 25073

Banking: S. 1707, increasing fees for filing registration statements under the Securities Act, was passed with committee amendments. Pages 25073-25074

Library of Congress: Senate cleared for President S.J. Res. 69, authorizing construction of the James Madison Memorial Building to serve as the third Library of Congress building, concurring in House amendments thereto. Pages 25095-25097

Foreign Aid: H.R. 10871, fiscal 1966 appropriations for the foreign aid program, was cleared for President's signature. This was done when Senate concurred in House amendment to Senate amendment No. 9 (respecting assistance to countries shipping goods to North Vietnam), and adopted conference report, by 40 yeas to 23 nays (motion to reconsider tabled). Pages 25097-25100

Automotive Products: Senate adopted conference report on H.R. 9042, proposed Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965. Pages 25102-25104

Forest Service: S. 1689, relating to the hiring or rental of private property by the Forest Service, was cleared for Presidential action when Senate concurred in House amendments thereto. Page 25128

Right To Work: Senate continued debate of Mansfield motion to take up H.R. 77, repealing the right-to-work provisions (sec. 14(b)) of the National Labor Relations Act, and proposed amendments thereto.

Majority leader announced that on Friday, October 8, he will move to table his motion to take up this bill so that a test may be made of the sentiment existing in the Senate at that time on this matter. Pages 25072, 25100-25102, 25105-25128

Confirmations: Four judicial nominations were confirmed. Page 25149

Nominations: The following nominations were received: Bernard L. Boutin, of New Hampshire, to be Deputy Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity; 4 judicial; and 42 postmasters. Pages 25148-25149

Record Vote: One record vote was taken today. Page 25100

Quorum Calls: Two quorum calls were taken today. Pages 25104, 25118

Program for Wednesday: Senate met at noon and recessed at 5:54 p.m. until 11 a.m. Wednesday, October 6, when it will continue consideration of motion to take up H.R. 77, right-to-work repeal. Pages 25104, 25148

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

PARKS AND RECREATION

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation, in executive session, approved for full committee consideration without amendment H.R. 797, to establish the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area in California; and H.R. 6515, giving recognition to the fact that the Lewis and Clark Expedition's headquarters were located at Wood River, Ill.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES' PAY

Committee on Post Office and Civil Service: Committee began hearings on H.R. 10281, proposed Government Employees' Salary Comparability Act, having as its witnesses John W. Macy, Jr., Chairman, Civil Service Commission; Charles L. Schultze, Director of the

Bureau of the Budget; and Frederick C. Belen, Deputy Postmaster General.

Hearings continue tomorrow when representatives of employee groups will be heard.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Bills Introduced: 15 public bills, H.R. 11427-11441; 8 private bills, H.R. 11442-11449; and 1 resolution, H. Con. Res. 519, were introduced. Page 25071

Bills Reported: Reports were filed as follows:

H.R. 11420, regarding mailing privileges for the U.S. Armed Forces (H. Rept. 1117); and

H.R. 10625, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the tax treatment of certain amounts paid to servicemen and survivors, amended (H. Rept. 1118). Page 25071

Speaker Pro Tempore: Heard the reading of a communication from the Speaker designating Representative Albert to act as Speaker on Tuesday, October 5. Page 25007

Consent Calendar: Passed the following bills on the call of the Consent Calendar:

Cleared for the President:

Radio tower maintenance: S. 903, relating to the painting, marking, and dismantlement of radio towers.

Cultural import exhibits: S. 2273, to render immune from legal processes certain significant imported cultural objects.

Sent to the Senate without amendment:

Clinton, N.C., court session: H.R. 1781, providing for a term of the Federal District Court at Clinton, N.C.

New London, Conn., court session: H.R. 2653, authorizing the holding of the U.S. District Court for the District of Connecticut at New London.

Lumber requirements: H.R. 10198, to amend the requirements relating to lumber under the Shipping Act of 1916.

Stockpile disposals: H.R. 11096, authorizing the disposal of graphite, quartz crystals, and lump steatite talc from the national stockpile or the supplemental stockpile, or both.

Sent to the Senate, amended:

GSA inspection contracts: S. 1516, authorizing GSA Administration to enter into contracts not to exceed 5 years for servicing equipment in Federal buildings.

Civil Service retirement: H.R. 969, regarding re-determination of annuities of certain reemployed annuitants.

California land conveyance: H.R. 1582, to provide for the conveyance of certain real property to the State of California, amended.

Naval civilian employees relief: H.R. 2627, for the relief of certain classes of civilian employees of naval installations erroneously in receipt of certain wages due to misinterpretation of certain personnel instructions, amended.

Securities—registration fees: H.R. 7169, to amend the Securities Act of 1933 with respect to certain registration fees.

Norfolk Naval Shipyard employees relief: H.R. 7446, for the relief of certain civilian Norfolk Naval Shipyard employees, amended.

Roger Williams Memorial: H.R. 7919, to provide for the establishment of the Roger Williams National Memorial in the city of Providence, R.I.

FDR Memorial Commission: H.R. 9495, regarding Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission, amended.

Rio Grande toll bridge: H.R. 10779, to authorize the construction, maintenance, and operation of an international toll bridge at Pharr, Tex., amended.

Eligible bill not considered:

Passed over without prejudice: H.R. 8317.

Pages 25008-25014

Civil Service Retirement: H.R. 11303, to amend section 18 of the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended, to provide an extension of 30 days for certain annuity increases, was called up and passed without amendment pursuant to a unanimous-consent request. Page 25015

Private Calendar: Passed the following bills on the call of the Private Calendar:

Cleared for President: S. 322, 611, 779, 1012, 1397, 1775, and 1873.

Sent to the Senate without amendment: H.R. 1240, 3905, 5217, 6655, 6720, 7667, 8135, 8829, 10403, 10405, 10612, and 10878.

Sent to the Senate, amended: H.R. 1317, 1386, 2303, 2565, 3126, 3689, 3875, 4743, 4832, 4911, 5213, 5973, 6590, 6666, 6906, 8232, 8272, 9903, and 10338.

Passed over without prejudice: S. 149, 343, 711, 919, 1407, S. Con. Res. 49, H.R. 1918, 2768, 3537, 3758, 4211, 4926, 5231, 5838, and 10878. Pages 25015-25022, 25042-25043

President's Message—Veto: Received and read a veto message from the President on H.R. 5902, a private bill. Objection was made to sending the bill and message to the Committee on the Judiciary and further action on the legislation was deferred to Thursday next.

Page 25022

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued Oct. 21, 1965
For actions of Oct. 20, 1965
89th-1st; No. 196

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HIGHLIGHTS: For highlights see page 5

HOUSE

1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 8370, and acted on amendments in disagreement. Attached is a table showing the changes agreed upon. pp. 26742-7
2. MARKETING ORDERS. Concurred in the Senate amendment to the House amendment to S. 2092, to permit marketing orders for certain fruits and vegetables to provide for paid advertising. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 26706
3. EDUCATION. By a vote of 313 to 63, agreed to the conference report on H. R. 9567, the aid to higher education bill. pp. 26706-30
4. RIVERS-HARBORS AND FLOOD-CONTROL BILL. By a vote of 221 to 139, agreed to the conference report on this bill, S. 2300. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 26730-41

5. BUDGETING. Rep. Halpern spoke in favor of a Joint Committee on the Budget. p. 26762
6. FARM LABOR. Several Representatives debated the termination of the Mexican farm labor program. pp. 26763-80
7. SUGAR. Rep. Hansen, Iowa, inserted his press release defending the House sugar bill. p. 26790
8. ELECTRIFICATION; AREA DEVELOPMENT. Rep. Dent inserted a statement by Pres. Drumm of West Penn Power Co. upon receiving the "E" Service Award from Secretary Connor for area development activity. pp. 26793-4
9. INVESTIGATIONS. The Rules Committee reported with amendment H. Res. 605, authorizing the Agriculture Committee to conduct studies and investigations relating to certain matters within its jurisdiction (H. Rept. 1180). p. 26808
10. TRANSPORTATION. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported with amendment S. 1098, to insure adequacy of the railroad freight car supply (H. Rept. 1183). p. 26808
11. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President a 1966 supplemental request for \$500 million for the Commodity Credit Corporation (H. Doc. 307). This item was considered as a part of the Department of Agriculture and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill, 1966, rather than in the Supplemental Appropriation Bill. p. 26807

SENATE

12. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendments this bill, H.R. 11588 (pp. 26584, 26587-631). No changes were made in appropriations to this Department. (For a listing of the items see Digest 195) As passed the bill also provides \$70 million to the President to carry out the Hurricane Disaster Relief Act of 1965. House and Senate conferees were appointed on the bill (pp. 26781, 26630).
13. SUGAR. Passed, 69-16, with amendments H.R. 11135, the sugar bill. Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Morse to add quotas of 422 short tons each for Honduras and Bolivia, and a technical corrective amendment by Sen. Long, La. Rejected various amendments. Senate and House conferees were appointed. pp. 26560-83, 26730
14. DISASTER RELIEF. The Public Works Committee reported without amendment H.R. 11539, to provide assistance to Fla., La., and Miss. for reconstruction of areas damaged by the recent hurricane (S. Rep. 917). p. 26542
15. FORESTRY. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment H. R. 797, to establish the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area, Calif., (S. Rept. 922). p. 26542
16. WATER. The Agriculture Committee reported an original bill, S. 2679, to amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, as amended (S. Rept. 921) (p. 26542). The "Daily Digest" states that this bill is in respect to "maximum flood detention capacity of watershed project structures" (p. D1041).

WHISKEYTOWN-SHASTA-TRINITY NATIONAL
RECREATION AREA, CALIF.

OCTOBER 20, 1965.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. KUCHEL, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 797]

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to which was referred the bill (H.R. 797) to establish the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area in the State of California, and for other purposes, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon without amendment and recommends that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE

The purpose of H.R. 797 is to establish the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area in the State of California.

The proposal to create this new national recreation area is a companion to the one to create the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area (H.R. 89). Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity in the West will serve the same purposes as the Delaware Water Gap area will serve in the East; namely, preserving in comparatively undeveloped condition large open areas of land, centered on Federal reservoir developments, in order to provide outdoor recreation opportunities for millions of visitors each year from the large metropolitan areas that are within reasonable driving distance of it. Both of these areas will be valuable inland additions to the system of similar areas under Federal control along the coast. This system now includes Cape Hatteras, N.C.; Padre Island, Tex.; Point Reyes, Calif.; and, with heavy emphasis on their conservation aspects, Cape Cod, Mass.; and Fire Island, N.Y.

H.R. 797 is a successor to H.R. 3618 and H.R. 8489, 88th Congress, and to H.R. 10912, 87th Congress, all of which were also introduced by Congressman Johnson. Hearings on H.R. 797 were held on September 17, 1965.

ADMINISTRATION AND LOCATION

The Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity Recreation Area will consist of three separate units. One of the units (Whiskeytown) will be administered by the Secretary of the Interior, the other two (Shasta and Clair Engle-Lewiston, which are mostly within the Shasta-Trinity National Forest) by the Secretary of Agriculture. The bill contains provisions to assure coordination of the administration of the three units.

These three units are centered on four reservoirs—Shasta, Clair Engle (formerly known as Trinity), Lewiston, and Whiskeytown—which have already been constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation as features of the Central Valley Federal reclamation project. The center of this complex is approximately 200 miles north of San Francisco, 300 miles south of Portland, and 175 miles northwest of Reno. Sacramento, Redding, Salem, Eugene, and Medford all lie within easy distance of it. It is readily accessible by Interstate Highway 5 (U.S. 99). Present estimates are that the recreation use of these units of the national recreation area will be about $5\frac{1}{4}$ million visitor-days by 1975 and that this will double by the year 2000.

DEVELOPMENT

Taken together, the four reservoirs mentioned above provide nearly 50,000 acres of water surface, and their shorelines total more than 560 miles. The breakdown of these figures together with the elevations of the reservoirs above sea level is as follows:

	Water surface	Shoreline	Elevation
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Feet</i>
Shasta.....	29,500	365	1,065
Clair Engle.....	16,500	145	2,370
Lewiston.....	610	15	1,900
Whiskeytown.....	3,250	36	1,220

Although the reservoirs and the water-based recreation which they will afford will undoubtedly be the central attractions of the national recreation area for most of those who will visit it, the surrounding countryside is also an important part of the picture. This is rugged country which offers many opportunities for hiking, camping, nature study, fishing, photographing, picnicking, and other types of outdoor recreation. The Trinity Alps which rise to 9,000 feet, Shasta Bally with an elevation of over 6,200 feet, and Clear Creek with its waterfalls, rapids, steep canyon walls, and trout fishery resources are among the outstanding features of the area.

In order to provide for the fullest use and enjoyment of the recreation opportunities which the reservoirs and their surroundings present and to preserve these opportunities for future generations, it is important that substantial land areas be set aside, kept available, and administered as provided in H.R. 797. Without substantial additions of land back from the reservoirs, as provided in the bill, the Federal land immediately around them would soon become badly overcrowded, there would be serious danger of incompatible developments not far from their shorelines, and adequate provision could not be made for

overnight camping facilities and for other types of land-based recreation.

Based on the projected visitation mentioned above, the plans of the National Park Service and the Forest Service for development of the area envision very substantial increases in the limited number of campgrounds, picnic areas, boating and swimming sites, marinas, launching ramps, parking facilities, and roads and trails that have already been installed. An outline of the project development of the area will be found in the brochure entitled "A Report on the Proposed Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area" prepared by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and dated April 1965. Appropriate fees for the use of the area and the facilities that are installed will be set under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965.

It is for such reasons as those just outlined that H.R. 797 calls for the inclusion of approximately 129,900 acres of land and water in the Shasta unit, 83,500 acres in the Clair Engle-Lewiston unit, and 42,000 acres in the Whiskeytown unit. More than 70 percent of this area—approximately 184,600 acres—is already owned by the United States. A small fraction, 1,250 acres, is owned by the State of California. The remaining 70,700-plus acres are in private ownership and nearly half of this—about 29,700 acres—is railroad grant land now owned by the Southern Pacific Co. The private land is for the most part mixed with the Federal land in a checkerboard pattern.

In summary, the area and present landownership picture is as follows:

	Total area		Federal		Private and State land
	Land	Water	Land	Water	
Shasta.....	100,360	29,500	75,240	29,500	25,120
Clair Engle-Lewiston.....	66,390	17,110	47,950	17,110	18,440
Whiskeytown.....	38,737	3,250	11,563	3,250	27,174
Total.....	205,487	49,860	134,753	49,860	70,734

LAND ACQUISITION

Provisions have been written into H.R. 797 for acquisition of the privately owned land within the boundaries of the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area. A certain amount of this land may be acquired by exchange for other Federal lands in the State of California. Most of it, however, will have to be acquired by purchase, donation, or condemnation. The land and water conservation fund (Public Law 88-578, 78 Stat. 897) is available as a source for appropriations for acquisitions of such land.

Fortunately most of the 70,700 acres that need to be acquired is undeveloped. The great bulk of it is forested land. Nevertheless there are some private homes in the area, and provisions appropriate to this circumstance are included in the bill. These provisions are similar to those that have been adopted by the Congress in earlier acts dealing with the national seashores.

The first of these provisions (sec. 2(c)) grants the owners of residential property a right, notwithstanding acquisition of the property by the Government, of continued use and occupancy by himself and

members of his family of the home and related buildings for a period terminating on his death or the death of his spouse or on the date his last surviving child reaches the age of 30. The value of this right, if the owner elects to retain it, will be taken into account in determining the purchase price of the property.

A second provision (sec. 2(d)) assures the owners of any improved property, residential or commercial, that it will not be taken by condemnation as long as its use conforms to a valid local zoning ordinance which has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, as the case may be.

In both of these instances, "improved property" is defined as property on which the improvements in question had been built before February 6, 1963, or on which they were under construction on that date and, in addition thereto, not more than 3 acres of land. The protective provisions are not applicable to reservoir-front land or land needed for access to the reservoir shores.

A third provision (sec. 2(h)) deals with the matter of developing unimproved land in order to provide public accommodations and conveniences for visitors to the Shasta and Clair Engle-Lewiston units of the national recreation area. This provision authorizes suspension of the power of condemnation with respect to such property if its owner presents and carries out an acceptable development plan which is consistent with approved zoning ordinances and with the purposes of the act. This provision also authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to issue a certificate to the owner of such property as evidence of his approval of the proposed plan of development. Land required for administrative sites, campgrounds, rights-of-way for access, and other similar purposes is not covered by this provision. It is not the intent of the committee, as the language of the bill makes clear, that the authority to waive acquisition shall be exercised in favor of development plans—subdivisions, for instance—which will not serve the needs of the general public or the Government.

At the subcommittee hearing, concern was expressed on behalf of holders of patented mining claims within one of the units of the proposed national recreation area, that language in the bill might be construed as indicating that permits for use of national forest land adjacent to, or so located as to be needed in connection with the operation of, the mining claims could no longer be issued. The committee wishes to make clear that nothing in the bill is intended to change the authority for, or prohibit the issuance of, permits to make such use of national forest land in the national recreation area, subject to reasonable conditions, including those that may be appropriate to lessen the adverse effects of the mining operations on the recreational and aesthetic values, taking into consideration that effective utilization of mineral and other resources of the area may properly be made.

COST

Section 10 of the bill limits the amount authorized to be appropriated for land acquisition and for development of recreation facilities to \$21,600,000 and \$22,700,000, respectively. Nearly 59 percent of the costs which are expected to be incurred during the first 5 years of the program will be connected with the Whiskeytown unit, 28 percent with the Clair Engle-Lewiston unit, and 15 percent with the Shasta unit. Should the amounts authorized to be appropriated

prove to be insufficient, whether because of rising land prices or for other reasons, the departments concerned will have to seek additional authorization. The committee points out that a substantial part of the development costs of the area might well be incurred even if H.R. 797 were not included, since the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior already have authority to install certain recreation facilities at the reservoirs covered by the bill.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

Section 1 of H.R. 797 states the purpose of creating the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area to be those of providing public outdoor recreation opportunities and conserving the scenic, scientific, historic, and similar values of the lands and waters embraced within it. This section also defines the boundaries of the area by reference to a map, provides for administration of the Whiskeytown unit by the Secretary of the Interior and of the Shasta and Clair Engle-Lewiston units by the Secretary of Agriculture, makes clear that those lands and waters which are needed for the operation of the Central Valley project shall continue to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior, and enjoins the two Secretaries to coordinate their planning and administration of the three units to the fullest extent possible.

Section 2 provides for land acquisition. Subsection (a) authorizes the two Secretaries to permit the grantors of acquired land to retain a mineral interest in their lands on terms and conditions satisfactory to the Secretary concerned. It also provides that land owned by the State of California or any of its political subdivisions shall be acquired only with the consent of the owner and authorizes transfers of land between the Federal departments and agencies. Further provisions authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire land on both sides of Clear Creek between the southern boundary of the Whiskeytown unit and the highway at Igo, Calif., in order to keep this area open to public access and to provide hiking trails and bridle paths, and authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to acquire land and scenic easements along both sides of a portion of Federal-Aid Secondary Highway No. 1039, with the proviso that such acquisition shall not be by condemnation as long as a satisfactory local zoning ordinance is in force to protect this scenic roadway. Subsection (a) also directs the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior to pursue uniform acquisition and exchange policies as far as possible.

Subsection (b) of section 2 deals with exchanges of Federal land for private land. The Federal land that is available for such exchanges is limited to land in the State of California. The exchanged lands must be of approximately equal value but cash may be given or accepted by the Government to offset such discrepancies as there are.

Subsections (c) to (h), inclusive, deal with the retention of rights of use and occupancy and the suspension of the power of condemnation in certain circumstances as hereinbefore outlined.

Section 3 provides for publication in the Federal Register of notice of formal establishment of each of the three units of the Whiskeytown Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area when sufficient land to justify their administration as such has been acquired or otherwise made available for this purpose.

Section 4 directs the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture to administer the lands within the national recreation area which are committed to their care in a fashion consistent with the purposes of the Central Valley project. It also outlines the recreation, conservation, and management purposes to which the lands in the area shall be devoted and authorizes each of the two Secretaries to utilize certain statutory authorities already on the books when appropriate for the purposes of the recreation area.

Section 5 provides in general for the continued application within the national recreation area of State and Federal laws relating to hunting and fishing but authorizes the designation of zones where, and times when, such activities may be forbidden if public safety or the administration and public use of the area so requires.

Section 6 withdraws from mineral entry the lands within the national recreation area. Provision is made, however, for removal of the minerals under specified statutes if this is found not to be seriously inconsistent with the establishment of the area or the Central Valley project. This section also spells out the rules for disposition of any receipts that may be derived from the Government from mineral activities in the area.

Section 7 makes clear that the establishment of the national recreation area will not interfere with the normal civil, criminal, and taxing jurisdiction of the State of California and its political subdivisions in the area. Such jurisdiction, of course, does not include the power to tax property owned by the Federal Government, but it may include the power to tax on individual; retained interest in such property.

Section 8 adds to the Shasta and Trinity National Forests certain described land on the margin of the farms and other land around and near Shasta, Clair Engle, and Lewiston Reservoirs. Lands within the flow lines of these reservoirs will continue to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as needed for Central Valley project purposes.

Section 9 provides for covering revenues and fees received in connection with the national recreation area into the land and water conservation fund. Moneys received from mineral and other public land activities, which activities include those on national forest lands, will continue to be disposed of in accordance with existing law. It is not the intent by this section to change the manner in which the receipts from the national forest units of the national recreation area are to be disposed of. Those moneys will continue to be treated as national forest receipts and, as such, the portion which presently goes into the land and water conservation fund will continue to do so.

Section 10 limits the amounts authorized to be appropriated for land acquisition and for development as indicated above.

COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION

The committee, in executive session, expressed concern over the split jurisdiction between the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture in the administration of this national recreation area. Federal areas specifically established by law as national parks, monuments, or recreation areas, have normally been administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the National Park Service. This Department has the experience, personnel, and training necessary to meet the requirements of these specially designated areas. It is feared that

unnecessary duplication of functions could arise in the Forest Service where the main role is that of management of our national forests on a multiple-use basis. The specific management and development of recreation areas alone should be confined to the Park Service whenever possible to avoid governmental duplication and expense.

It was the consensus of the members that approval of this measure would not establish a precedent whereby other proposals providing for similar administrative authority would receive favorable committee consideration.

DEPARTMENTAL RECOMMENDATIONS

The favorable reports of the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture are set forth below in full:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., March 12, 1965.

HON. WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
*Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. ASPINALL: This responds to your request for the views of this Department on H.R. 797, a bill to establish the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area in the State of California, and for other purposes.

We recommend the enactment of the bill and suggest the amendments indicated herein.

H.R. 797 establishes in northern California a national recreation area that includes the outstanding outdoor recreation resources that have resulted from the construction of four Federal reclamation reservoirs—Whiskeytown, Shasta, Trinity, and Lewiston. The reservoirs and the adjacent lands provide excellent recreation opportunities in an unusually scenic mountain setting.

The establishment of the national recreation area is justified by a favorable combination of circumstances; i.e., geographic location, relationship to population, and outstanding natural resources. In our judgment, the area fully measures up to the criteria for national recreation areas set forth in Policy Circular No. 1 issued by the Recreation Advisory Council on March 26, 1963.

The proposed national recreation area is located on Interstate Highway No. 5 (U.S. 99), the main Pacific coast highway serving Seattle, Wash.; Portland, Oreg.; Sacramento, Los Angeles, and San Diego. It crosses Shasta Lake and is only a few miles east of Whiskeytown via U.S. Highway 299. This interstate highway will be a main route of travel for tourists and will bring many visitors from other parts of the United States to the national recreation area. The recreation area will be within 1 day's drive from the expanding population concentrations of the San Francisco Bay area, Sacramento, and Portland. It will be within 2 days' drive from Los Angeles, Seattle, Tacoma, and Spokane. These metropolitan areas had a total population of nearly 12 million in 1960 and are expected to continue their rapid growth between now and the turn of the century. The total population of California, Washington, and Oregon is ex-

pected to increase from 20.3 million in 1960 to over 58 million by the year 2000.

Recreation use within the area is expanding. Boating, fishing, and camping, in that order, have been the most popular activities and account for approximately 65 to 70 percent of the total use.

We anticipate that annual recreation use of the four reservoir areas will amount to approximately 5.25 million visitor-days by 1975 and may increase to 10 million in 2000.

The resources of the area are well suited to meeting this tremendous public demand for outdoor recreation. The four reservoirs provide some of the finest recreation waters in California. They offer an opportunity to develop a diversified and balanced recreation program. The lower elevations offer a warm sunny climate which is enjoyed by people from the damper areas of Oregon and Washington. Campgrounds at the medium elevation in the forest are sought by people living in the Central Valley heat.

Shasta Reservoir, the largest manmade body of water in California, is located in the upper Sacramento Valley at an elevation of 1,065 feet. This reservoir, in itself, provides a recreation area of region-wide importance. It contains 365 miles of shoreline, including sheltered bays, inlets, and waterways, 29,500 acres of fishing and boating waters, and many camps accessible only by boat.

The Clair Engle Lake, formerly known as Trinity Reservoir, with its 145 miles of shoreline, nestles at the foot of the towering Trinity Alps at an elevation of 2,370 feet. With its spectacular scenery, numerous potential campsites, and 16,500 acres of fishing and boating waters, it surpasses even Shasta in many respects. The shoreline, except for some of the south slopes, is covered with dense stands of mixed conifers.

The Lewiston Reservoir downstream from Clair Engle Lake involves a small 610-acre lake with only a 4-foot fluctuation of water surface elevation. This reservoir area will make a significant contribution to the overall supply of recreation in the national recreation area.

High recreation values are evident at Whiskeytown Lake because of the relative ease of access and the fact that the water surface will have an average fluctuation of only 5 feet. Such water activities as water skiing, boating, fishing, swimming, and skin and scuba diving are popular on this 3,250-acre lake. Clear Creek below Whiskeytown Dam includes a scenic gorge and is expected to develop into a good trout fishing stream; it may also provide spawning areas for salmon and steelhead if properly developed and managed. Climatic conditions favor a longer season of water-oriented recreation use than occurs at the other three reservoirs.

Whiskeytown Lake lies in a scenic mountainous setting with the striking 6,209-foot Shasta Bally—which dominates the landscape—visible from the lake. Interesting terrain and a variety of vegetative cover are favorable assets for the development of hiking and riding trails, some of which might follow interesting stream courses most of the distance to the summit of Shasta Bally and other nearby peaks.

As a result of this fortunate combination of circumstances, it is clear that the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area will constitute an outstanding component in a system of federally administered national recreation areas which are needed to supplement existing and foreseeable public and private outdoor recreation efforts.

The proposed Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area, located in Shasta and Trinity Counties, Calif., will consist of the following three noncontiguous units, each embracing the reclamation reservoirs of the same names, plus surrounding lands.

Unit:	<i>Acres</i>
Whiskeytown.....	41, 987
Shasta.....	129, 860
Trinity-Lewiston.....	83, 500
Total.....	255, 347

The Shasta unit is located within the Shasta National Forest. The Trinity-Lewiston unit is located within the Trinity and Shasta National Forests except for a small area at its southern end. Section 8 of the bill extends the boundary of the Trinity National Forest to include this area. The bill provides that these two units will be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The Whiskeytown unit is located outside the national forest. The bill provides that it will be administered by the Secretary of the Interior. The National Park Service of this Department is presently managing the recreation resources at the Whiskeytown Reservoir.

Coordinated administration of a national recreation area by the two Departments is a new concept. It is suggested for several reasons. Since the Shasta and Trinity-Lewiston units are suited primarily for extensive recreation use of the types generally associated with national forests and the fact that they are presently being administered by the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture, it seems logical that the Forest Service should administer these two units of the national recreation area. The Whiskeytown unit has the potential for intensive-type developments associated with day use and water activities plus extensive recreation activities such as hiking and horseback riding. The National Park Service of this Department has had considerable experience in the development and management of this type of area, and we believe that it is the logical agency to administer this unit of the national recreation area.

The National Park Service and the Forest Service have had long experience in administering adjoining complementary areas with good results. Cross-fertilization of ideas from working side by side with coordinated administrative responsibility should be beneficial to both agencies and to the public who will use the area.

Inasmuch as the four reservoirs have been constructed as part of the Central Valley project to serve irrigation, water supply, power, flood control, and other purposes, the bill provides that the recreation use and development of the recreation area will be accommodated to these other project needs, particularly with respect to the fluctuating water levels of the reservoirs. There will continue to be large drawdowns at Shasta and Clair Engle Reservoirs which are a disadvantage from the recreation viewpoint but necessary to accommodate the purposes of the Central Valley project. This will not be true at the Whiskeytown and Lewiston Reservoirs where the drawdown will be only 4 to 5 feet, thus making them especially valuable for recreation purposes.

The bill provides that the national recreation area will be administered primarily for outdoor recreation but with utilization of other resources permitted, such as harvesting of forest products, grazing,

and mining, provided such use is not incompatible with and does not unduly interfere with the basic recreation purpose.

In order to provide suitable space and protection for recreation developments, intensive recreation use, and administrative control, some additional lands will need to be acquired. The bill permits the exercise of eminent domain and authorizes the acquisition of land by purchase or by exchange of Federal lands outside the national recreation area for private lands within it. It should be noted that under section 2(d) of the bill, privately owned improved property cannot be acquired without the consent of the owner so long as appropriate local zoning agencies have in force and applicable to such property zoning ordinances which meet the requirements of section 2(d).

We anticipate that the acquisition of less than fee title, such as easements, will be adequate for some portions of the area. In this connection, we note that section 2(a) of the bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to acquire easements or other interests on both sides of Clear Creek between the south boundary of the Whiskeytown unit and the highway at Igo, Calif., in order to provide public access to Clear Creek and hiking and horseback trails. The Secretary of Agriculture, for purposes of the Trinity-Lewiston unit, is authorized to acquire scenic easements or other interests for protection of Federal Aid Secondary Highway No. 1089 on the northwesterly side of the Trinity-Lewiston unit.

Any owner or owners of improved residential property on the date of its acquisition by either Secretary may, as a condition to such acquisition, retain the right and use and occupancy of the property by himself and members of his immediate family for noncommercial residential purposes for a term ending at the death of such owner, the death of his spouse, or the day his last surviving child reaches the age of 30, whichever is the latest. The value of the right retained shall be taken into consideration by the respective Secretary in determining the value of the property being acquired.

Most of the land needed for the Shasta and Trinity-Lewiston units of the national recreation area is already in Federal ownership. However, some additional land will need to be acquired to provide public recreation sites and to prevent uses incompatible with the operation of a national recreation area.

At the Whiskeytown unit certain lands beyond the present Bureau of Reclamation project take line will be needed to protect the watershed, provide for both extensive and intensive recreation uses, and realize the full public recreation potential of the area.

Section 8 of the bill adds to the Shasta National Forest certain lands acquired by the Bureau of Reclamation and now administered by the Forest Service. It also extends the boundary of Trinity National Forest to include the southern portion of Lewiston Reservoir.

We suggest that H.R. 797 be amended as follows:

1. On page 3, line 9, the second "of" on that line should be changed to "on".

2. On page 4, line 10, in order to perfect the land description the number "8" should be changed to "7".

3. On page 5, line 10, after "California" insert "which he classifies as suitable for exchange or other disposal".

This amendment will make the intended limits of the exchange authority more explicit.

4. On page 7, line 18, insert a comma after "to".

5. On page 12, line 20, after "tax" insert "non-Federal".

The purpose is to make clear that States may not tax Federal agencies or Federal property.

6. On page 13, line 16, the comma after "heretofore" should be deleted.

7. On page 14, after line 7, insert the following sentence: "For the purposes of section 6 of the Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 897, 903), the boundaries of the Shasta and Trinity National Forests as extended by this section shall be treated as if they were the boundaries on January 1, 1965."

Most of the lands, waters, or interests therein to be acquired for the proposed recreation area within the two units to be administered by the Department of Agriculture will be within the presently existing boundaries of the Shasta and Trinity National Forests. These lands may be acquired with appropriations from the land and water conservation fund. This amendment will facilitate the total land acquisition program by permitting the purchase of the remaining areas with land and water conservation fund appropriations.

The man-years and cost data statement required by the act of July 25, 1956 (70 Stat. 652; 5 U.S.C. 642a), will be furnished at the time of the hearing.

The Department of Agriculture participated with the Department of the Interior in a study during 1962 of the recreation potential of this area and joins with this Department in recommending the enactment of this bill.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that this legislative proposal is in accord with the President's program.

Sincerely yours,

STEWART L. UDALL,
Secretary of the Interior.

12 WHISKEYTOWN-SHASTA-TRINITY RECREATION AREA, CALIF.

Estimate of additional personnel and expenditures—Initial 5 years proposed Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th
	Man-years				
Personal services:					
Program planning, administration, direction:					
Shasta unit.....	1	1.0	2	2	2.0
Trinity unit.....	1	1.0	2	2	2.0
Whiskeytown unit.....	1	1.0	1	1	2.0
Subtotal.....	3	3.0	5	5	6.0
Other personnel:					
Shasta unit.....	51	61.0	78	82	83.0
Trinity unit.....	48	56.0	72	76	77.0
Whiskeytown unit.....		4.5	7	7	11.3
Subtotal.....	99	121.5	157	165	171.3
Total additional personnel:					
Total Shasta unit.....	52	62.0	80	84	85.0
Total Trinity unit.....	49	57.0	74	78	79.0
Total Whiskeytown unit.....	1	6.5	8	8	13.3
Grand total all units.....	102	125.5	162	170	177.3
	Thousands of dollars				
Program costs:					
Personal services:					
Total Shasta unit.....	20	20	40	40	40
Total Trinity unit.....	702	804	1,084	1,032	1,092
Total Whiskeytown unit.....	9	57	67	67	105
Subtotal.....	731	881	1,191	1,169	1,237
Purposes other than personal services:					
Shasta unit.....	715	810	1,045	1,090	1,090
Trinity unit.....	660	745	965	1,000	1,016
Whiskeytown unit.....	6,000	6,000	3,245	2,583	1,609
Subtotal.....	7,375	7,555	5,255	4,673	3,715
Total costs:					
Shasta unit.....	735	830	1,085	1,130	1,130
Trinity unit.....	1,362	1,549	2,049	2,062	2,108
Whiskeytown unit.....	6,009	6,057	3,312	2,650	1,714
Grand total.....	8,106	8,436	6,446	5,842	4,952

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., March 15, 1965.

HON. WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in response to your request of February 12, 1965, for a report on H.R. 797, a bill to establish the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area in the State of California, and for other purposes.

We join with the Department of the Interior in recommending that H.R. 797 be enacted with the amendments hereinafter mentioned.

H.R. 797 would provide for the establishment of the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area to be comprised of three units embracing four Federal reclamation reservoirs. These reservoirs are components of the Central Valley project.

The Shasta unit, comprised of the Shasta Lake and surrounding land, is entirely within the Shasta National Forest. The Trinity-Lewiston unit, comprised of Clair Engle and Lewiston Lakes and surrounding land, is located within the Trinity and Shasta National

Forests except for a small area at the southern end of the Lewiston Lake that would be made part of the Trinity National Forest by the provisions of section 8 of the bill. Under the provisions of H.R. 797 these two units would be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture. The Whiskeytown unit, comprised of the Whiskeytown Lake and surrounding land, is outside the national forests. It would be administered by the Secretary of the Interior. Thus, the respective units of the national recreation area would be administered by the two Secretaries under coordinated management plans.

Purpose of H.R. 797 is to provide, with due recognition of the basic purpose of the Central Valley project, for full development and public use and enjoyment of the recreational resources provided by Whiskeytown, Clair Engle, Shasta, and Lewiston Lakes and the surrounding lands, the conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public enjoyment within the proposed national recreation area, and the management, utilization, and disposal of renewable national resources on the lands within these areas to the extent that this can be done in a manner compatible with, but without significantly impairing, the public recreation and scenic and scientific, historic, and other values of the areas.

Each Secretary would administer the units of the recreation area under his jurisdiction for accomplishment of the foregoing purposes under authorities available to him but planning and administration would be coordinated by the two Secretaries to provide integrated management policies for the entire recreation area. The Secretary of Agriculture would administer the areas under his jurisdiction through statutory authorities relating to the national forests. The Secretary of the Interior would utilize statutory authorities relating to areas of the national park system and such other statutory authority otherwise available to him for the conservation and development of natural resources.

Under the bill, hunting and fishing would be permitted within the recreation area on lands under the jurisdiction of each Secretary in accordance with the laws of the State of California, except that each Secretary would be authorized to designate zones where, and establish periods when, no hunting or fishing would be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, or public use and enjoyment not compatible with hunting and fishing.

Lands within the recreation area would be withdrawn from location, entry, and patent under the general mining laws, subject to valid existing rights, but the minerals would remain subject to exploration and extraction through permits or leases to be issued by the Secretary of the Interior. Permits or leases for minerals in lands administered by the Secretary of Agriculture would be issued only with his consent and subject to such conditions as he would prescribe. Timber and forage resources would be subject to utilization and disposal in areas where and to the extent that such uses would be compatible with, and would not substantially impair, the public recreation and conservation of scenic resources of the area.

Each Secretary would be authorized to acquire lands, waters, or other property, or any interest therein within the boundaries of the portions of the recreation area under his jurisdiction and, when required for the construction or improvement of access roads thereto, outside of such boundaries to the extent that he finds such acquisition to be in the public interest and desirable to carry out the purposes

of the bill. Lands owned by the State of California or a political subdivision of the State would be acquirable under the authority of the bill only with the concurrence of the owner. Federal lands, with the concurrence of the agency having jurisdiction thereof, could be transferred without consideration to the administrative jurisdiction of the appropriate Secretary.

Additionally, the Secretary of the Interior would be authorized to acquire certain easements or other interests in lands along Clear Creek below the Whiskeytown Reservoir and the Secretary of Agriculture would be authorized to acquire scenic easements or such other interests, including ownership of the land therein, as he would determine to be appropriate to protect and assure the appearance of a strip of land not exceeding 660 feet on each side of the centerline of Federal-Aid Secondary Highway No. 1089 between certain described points. This portion of such highway is outside of but directly related to the Trinity-Lewiston unit of the recreation area. Such scenic easement or other interest in lands or landownership would not be acquirable without the consent of the owners so long as the lands involved remained subject to a valid local zoning ordinance that in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture would conform to zoning standards otherwise provided for in the bill.

Privately owned improved property, as defined in the bill, or interests therein would not be acquirable under the bill without the consent of the owner so long as an appropriate local zoning agency maintained in force and applicable to such properties a valid zoning ordinance approved by the Secretary having jurisdiction of the unit wherein the property is located. Provision is made for issuance by the two Secretaries of joint regulations specifying standards for such zoning ordinances and for approval by them of the locally enacted zoning ordinances or amendments thereto.

The complex of lakes, forested lands, streams, and associated resources of scenery, recreational opportunities, wildlife, trees, shrubs, and grass in a splendid mountain setting, accessible to large and increasing numbers of people, fully warrants designation as a national recreation area.

Shasta Lake, created by Shasta Dam, and the surrounding lands were included in the Shasta National Forest by Congress in 1948. This 29,000-acre artificial lake with 365 shoreline miles and numerous arms and embayments, surrounded by rugged mountain lands and forests, offers innumerable opportunities for public outdoor recreation. Fishing, boating, camping, swimming, picnicking, hiking, hunting, and enjoyment of scenic and esthetic values are some of the recreational pursuits afforded. This area is accessible by way of Highway U.S. 99 and tributary State, county, and national forest roads.

Clair Engle Lake and the appurtenant Lewiston Lake, accessible from U.S. Highway 299, have only recently been completed by the Bureau of Reclamation. Clair Engle Lake, like Shasta Lake, is a major impoundment of some 16,000 acres with a shoreline of over 145 miles. Situated at a higher elevation than Shasta Lake, it is largely surrounded by conifer forests, which provide a setting of great natural beauty. It, too, offers manifold opportunities for water-oriented outdoor recreation activities and for hunting, fishing, hiking, touring, riding, and similar pursuits on the adjacent lands. The Salmon-Trinity Alps Primitive Area lies a short distance to the northwest. Lewiston Lake, a much smaller impoundment but one with

almost constant water levels, will supplement Clair Engle Lake and provide additional water-oriented recreation.

With respect to the Shasta and Trinity-Lewiston units, which would be administered as parts of the Shasta and Trinity National Forests, section 8 of the bill would extend the national forest boundaries to include the areas not presently inside such boundaries and would confirm that the boundaries of the Shasta National Forest extend around and include the lands described in the act of March 19, 1948, which made Shasta Lake and surrounding Federal lands part of the Shasta National Forest. Lands heretofore or hereafter acquired or reserved for use in connection with the Shasta, Clair Engle, or Lewiston Reservoirs within the exterior boundaries of the Shasta and Trinity National forests, which have not heretofore been made parts of such forests, and all lands of the United States acquired for the purposes of the recreation area in the Shasta or Trinity-Lewiston areas would be added to and made part of the respective national forests within which they are situated. However, lands within the flow lines of any reservoirs operated and maintained by the Department of the Interior or which are otherwise needed or used for the operation of the Central Valley project would continue to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior to the extent that he determines necessary for such operations.

Improvement of access to Clair Engle Lake, and of portions of Shasta Lake, through construction or betterment of roads will be required. Measures will need to be taken to preserve the scenic qualities of the lands around the lakes, especially those portions which are clearly visible to the public using the waters or the immediate shorelines. Within the Shasta and Trinity-Lewiston units, most of the lands which would be needed to carry out the purposes of H.R. 797 already are owned by the United States. There will be need to acquire some road rights-of-way, scenic easements, or other interests to protect the scenic and esthetic values along Highway 1089, and some tracts that are key areas either for public use or for the protection of the scenic resources. Adequate zoning or other controls by local governments would minimize the need for acquisition by the United States to protect scenic and esthetic resources and it is possible that, where action is required, scenic easements or other partial interests in lands may suffice. Accomplishment of the objectives of H.R. 797 with the minimum impact on private property and private property owners will be explored and utilized where feasible.

To meet expected demands for outdoor recreation generated by these splendid lakes and by growing populations and improved accessibility there will be need for material acceleration in the development of recreation facilities. Establishment of a national recreation area will surely result in increased use and in need for speed in providing for its accommodation. To meet anticipated use in the ensuing 5 years, required facilities in addition to those already in place on the units to be administered by this Department will need to be installed. These will include camp and picnic units together with associated interior roads, parking sites, water systems and sanitation facilities, swimming areas, boat launching sites, and approach roads.

Private operators would be encouraged to develop and operate needed commercial facilities and services on national forest lands under concessionaire procedure and on adjacent privately owned sites.

Such facilities would include resorts, stores, motels, boat rentals and supplies, riding horses, and rental of special recreation equipment, as well as providing services desired by the visiting public.

Most of the lands, waters, or interests therein to be acquired for the proposed recreation area within the two units to be administered by this Department will be within the presently existing boundaries of the Shasta and Trinity National Forests. These may be acquired with appropriations from the land and water conservation fund. In order to facilitate the total acquisition program and permit purchase of the remaining areas with land and water conservation fund appropriations, we recommend that H.R. 797 be amended by adding the following sentence after line 7 on page 14:

"For the purposes of section 6 of the Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 897, 903), the boundaries of the Shasta and Trinity National Forests as extended by this section shall be treated as if they were the boundaries on January 1, 1965."

Two minor amendments are desirable to correct typographical errors in the bill. These are as follows:

Page 3, line 9, change the second "of" to "on";

Page 4, line 10, change the figure "8" to "7."

The Bureau of the Budget advises that enactment of this legislation would be in accord with the President's program.

Sincerely yours,

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN, *Secretary.*

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs recommends the enactment of H.R. 797.



Calendar No. 907

89TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 797

[Report No. 922]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 14, 1965

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

OCTOBER 20, 1965

Reported by Mr. KUCHEL, without amendment

AN ACT

To establish the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area in the State of California, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That in order to provide, in a manner coordinated with the
4 other purposes of the Central Valley project, for the public
5 outdoor recreation use and enjoyment of the Whiskeytown,
6 Shasta, Clair Engle, and Lewiston reservoirs and surround-
7 ing lands in the State of California by present and future
8 generations and the conservation of scenic, scientific, historic,
9 and other values contributing to public enjoyment of such
10 lands and waters, there is hereby established, subject to valid
11 existing rights, the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National

1 Recreation Area in the State of California (hereinafter re-
2 ferred to as the "recreation area"). The boundaries of the
3 recreation area, which consists of the Whiskeytown unit,
4 the Shasta unit, and the Clair Engle-Lewiston unit, shall
5 be those shown in drawing numbered BOR-WST 1004,
6 dated July 1963, entitled "Proposed Whiskeytown-Shasta-
7 Trinity National Recreation Area", which is on file and
8 available for public inspection in the office of the Director
9 of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Department of the
10 Interior. The Whiskeytown unit shall be administered by
11 the Secretary of the Interior; and the Shasta and Clair
12 Engle-Lewiston units shall be administered by the Secre-
13 tary of Agriculture, except that lands or waters needed or
14 used for the operation of the Central Valley project shall
15 continue to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior
16 to the extent he determines to be required for such operation.
17 The two Secretaries shall coordinate their planning and ad-
18 ministration of the respective units in such manner as to pro-
19 vide integrated management policies for the recreation area
20 as a whole for the purposes of this Act in order to bring about
21 uniformity to the fullest extent feasible in the administration
22 and use of the recreation area.

23

ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY

24

25 SEC. 2. (a) Within the boundaries of the portion of
the recreation area under his jurisdiction and outside such

1 boundaries when required for the construction or improve-
2 ment of access roads thereto, each Secretary is authorized to
3 acquire lands, waters, or other property, or any interest
4 therein, in such manner, including exchange as hereinafter
5 provided, as he considers to be in the public interest to carry
6 out the purposes of this Act. In connection with any such
7 acquisition, each Secretary may permit the grantor a reserva-
8 tion of all or any part of the minerals or of any other interest
9 or right of use in such lands or waters on such terms and
10 conditions as the Secretary may deem appropriate. Any
11 property or interest therein owned by the State of California
12 or any political subdivision thereof within the recreation
13 area may be acquired under the authority of this Act only
14 with the concurrence of the owner. Notwithstanding any
15 other provision of law, any Federal property located within
16 the recreation area may, with the concurrence of the agency
17 having custody thereof, be transferred without consideration
18 to the administrative jurisdiction of the appropriate Secretary
19 for use by him in carrying out the purposes of this Act.

20 The Secretary of the Interior, in order to assure public
21 access to Clear Creek and to provide hiking and horseback
22 riding trails for the public, may, as he deems necessary for
23 these purposes acquire such easements or other interests on
24 either or both sides of Clear Creek between the south bound-

1 ary of the Whiskeytown unit and the highway at Igo,
2 California.

3 The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to acquire
4 scenic easements or such other interests, including owner-
5 ship of the land therein, as he determines to be appropriate
6 to protect and assure the appearance of a strip of land not
7 to exceed six hundred and sixty feet on each side of the
8 centerline of Federal Aid Secondary Highway Numbered
9 1089 between the points where said highway crosses the
10 south line of sections 19 and 20, township 35 north, range
11 8 west, and where it crosses the south line of section 18,
12 township 36 north, range 7 west, on the northwesterly side of
13 the Clair Engle-Lewiston unit: *Provided*, That such ease-
14 ments or interests shall not be acquired without the consent of
15 the owners so long as the appropriate local zoning agency
16 shall have in force and applicable to such property a duly
17 adopted, valid, zoning ordinance that, in the judgment of the
18 Secretary of Agriculture, conforms to the zoning standards
19 set forth in regulations issued pursuant to subsection (e).

20 The two Secretaries shall engage in mutual consultation
21 with respect to such acquisition and to exchange transactions
22 so as to promote uniform policies therefor insofar as prac-
23 ticable, taking into consideration the purposes of the recrea-
24 tion area as a whole, the responsibility of the Secretary of
25 the Interior for the administration of federally owned min-

1 erals and of the Central Valley project, and the responsibility
2 of the Secretary of Agriculture for the administration of
3 national forests.

4 (b) When the public interests will be benefited thereby,
5 the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture
6 are each authorized to accept title to any non-Federal prop-
7 erty within any part of the recreation area and in exchange
8 therefor convey to the grantor of such property any federally
9 owned property under his jurisdiction within the State of
10 California which he classifies as suitable for exchange or
11 other disposal, notwithstanding any other provision of law.
12 The properties so exchanged shall be approximately equal in
13 fair market value: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the In-
14 terior or the Secretary of Agriculture, as the case may be,
15 may accept cash from or pay cash to the grantor in such ex-
16 change in order to equalize the value of the properties ex-
17 changed. The Secretary of Agriculture shall obtain the con-
18 currence of the Secretary of the Interior with respect to the
19 value of any mineral interests in any such exchange proposed
20 to be made by the Secretary of Agriculture.

21 (c) Any owner or owners of improved residential prop-
22 erty on the date of its acquisition by either Secretary may,
23 as a condition to such acquisition, retain the right of use and
24 occupancy of the property by himself and members of his
25 immediate family for noncommercial residential purposes

1 for a term ending at the death of such owner, the death of his
2 spouse, or the day his last surviving child reaches the age of
3 thirty, whichever is the latest. The value of the right re-
4 tained shall be taken into consideration by the respective
5 Secretary in determining the value of the property being
6 acquired.

7 (d) Privately owned "improved property" or interests
8 therein shall not be acquired under this Act without the
9 consent of the owner so long as an appropriate local zoning
10 agency shall have in force and applicable to such property
11 a duly adopted, valid, zoning ordinance that is approved by
12 the Secretary having jurisdiction of the unit wherein the
13 property is located. The term "improved property" as used
14 in this Act shall mean any building or group of related
15 buildings the actual construction of which was begun before
16 February 7, 1963, together with not more than three acres
17 of the land in the same ownership on which the building or
18 group of buildings is situated: *Provided*, That the respective
19 Secretary may exclude from improved property any shore or
20 waters, together with so much of the land adjoining such
21 shore or waters as he deems necessary for public access
22 thereto.

23 (e) Prior to the approval of any zoning ordinance for
24 the purposes of this section, the Secretary of the Interior
25 and the Secretary of Agriculture shall jointly issue regula-

1 tions, which may be amended from time to time, specifying
2 standards for such zoning ordinances. Standards specified
3 in such regulations shall have the object of (1) prohibiting
4 new commercial or industrial uses, other than commercial or
5 industrial uses which the Secretaries consider to be con-
6 sistent with the purposes of this Act; (2) promoting the
7 protection and development of properties for purposes of
8 this Act by means of use, acreage, frontage, setback, density,
9 height, or other requirements; and (3) providing that the
10 appropriate Secretary shall receive notice of any variance
11 granted under, or any exception made to, the application
12 of the zoning ordinance. Following issuance of such regula-
13 tions, each Secretary shall approve any zoning ordinance
14 or any amendment to an approved zoning ordinance sub-
15 mitted to him that conforms to the standards contained in
16 the regulations in effect at the time of adoption of the ordi-
17 nance or amendment. Such approval shall remain effective
18 for so long as such ordinance or amendment remains in
19 effect as approved.

20 (f) The suspension of the respective Secretary's au-
21 thority to acquire any improved property without the own-
22 er's consent shall automatically cease if (1) such property is
23 made the subject of a variance or exception to any applicable
24 zoning ordinance that does not conform to any applicable

1 standard contained in regulations issued pursuant to this
2 section; or (2) if such property is put to any use which
3 does not conform to any applicable zoning ordinance.

4 (g) Each Secretary shall furnish to any party in interest
5 upon request a certificate indicating the property with re-
6 spect to which the Secretary's authority to acquire without
7 the owner's consent is suspended.

8 (h) Within the Shasta and Clair Engle-Lewiston units
9 any owner of unimproved property who proposes to de-
10 velop his property or a part thereof for service to the public
11 may submit to the Secretary of Agriculture a development
12 plan which shall set forth the manner in which and the time
13 by which the property is to be developed and the use to which
14 it is proposed to be put. If upon review of such plan the
15 Secretary determines that the development and use of the
16 property in the manner prescribed conforms to a zoning
17 ordinance approved in accordance with the provisions of this
18 section and that such use and development would serve the
19 purposes of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture may in
20 his discretion issue to such owner a certificate to that effect.
21 Upon the issuance of any such certificate and so long as such
22 property is developed, maintained, and used in conformity
23 therewith, the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to
24 acquire such property or any interest therein without the
25 consent of the owner shall be suspended. This subsection

1 shall not apply to any property which the Secretary of Agri-
2 culture determines to be needed for easements and rights-of-
3 way for access, utilities, or facilities, or for administrative
4 sites, campgrounds, or other areas needed for use by the
5 United States for visitors to the national recreation area.

6 ESTABLISHMENT OF UNITS: BOUNDARY DESCRIPTIONS

7 SEC. 3. (a) When the Secretary of Agriculture deter-
8 mines that sufficient lands, waters, or interest therein are
9 owned or have been acquired by the United States within the
10 boundaries of the Shasta unit or within the boundaries of the
11 Clair Engle-Lewiston unit to permit efficient initial develop-
12 ment and administration for the purposes of this Act, he shall
13 publish in the Federal Register a notice to that effect and a
14 detailed description of the boundaries of such unit.

15 (b) When the Secretary of the Interior determines that
16 sufficient lands, waters, or interest therein are owned or have
17 been acquired by the United States within the boundaries
18 of the Whiskeytown unit to permit efficient initial develop-
19 ment and administration for the purposes of this Act, he
20 shall publish in the Federal Register a notice to that effect
21 and a detailed description of the boundaries of the unit.

22 (c) Following the publication of any such notice, the
23 respective Secretaries may continue to acquire the remaining
24 property within the recreation area.

1 ADMINISTRATION: PRIORITIES

2 SEC. 4. (a) Each Secretary is authorized and directed
3 to administer the portion of the recreation area under his
4 jurisdiction in a manner coordinated with the other purposes
5 of the Central Valley project and with the purposes of the
6 recreation area as a whole and in such manner as in his judg-
7 ment will best provide for (1) public outdoor recreation
8 benefits; (2) conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, and
9 other values contributing to public enjoyment; and (3) such
10 management, utilization, and disposal of renewable natural
11 resources as in the judgment of the respective Secretary will
12 promote or is compatible with, and does not significantly
13 impair, public recreation and conservation of scenic, scien-
14 tific, historic, or other values contributing to public enjoy-
15 ment. Such administration shall be carried out under land
16 and water use management plans which each Secretary shall
17 prepare and may from time to time revise in consultation
18 with the other.

19 (b) In the administration of the portion of the recrea-
20 tion area under his jurisdiction—

21 (1) the Secretary of Agriculture shall utilize statu-
22 tory authorities relating to the national forests in such
23 manner as he deems appropriate to carry out the pur-
24 poses of this Act; and

25 (2) the Secretary of the Interior may utilize such

1 statutory authorities relating to areas of the national park
2 system and such statutory authority otherwise available
3 to him for the conservation and development of natural
4 resources as he deems appropriate to carry out the pur-
5 poses of this Act.

6 HUNTING AND FISHING

7 SEC. 5. Each Secretary shall permit hunting and fishing
8 on lands and waters under his jurisdiction within the recrea-
9 tion area in accordance with the applicable laws of the State
10 of California and of the United States: *Provided*, That each
11 Secretary may designate zones where, and establish periods
12 when, no hunting or fishing shall be permitted for reasons of
13 public safety, administration, or public use and enjoyment not
14 compatible with hunting or fishing. Regulations prescrib-
15 ing any such restrictions shall be issued after consultation with
16 the California Department of Fish and Game.

17 MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

18 SEC. 6. The lands within the recreation area, subject
19 to valid existing rights, are hereby withdrawn from location,
20 entry, and patent under the United States mining laws.
21 The Secretary of the Interior, under such regulations as he
22 deems appropriate, may permit the removal of the nonleas-
23 able minerals from lands or interests in lands under his juris-
24 diction within the recreation area in the manner prescribed
25 by section 10 of the Act of August 4, 1939, as amended

1 (53 Stat. 1196; 43 U.S.C. 387), and from those under the
2 jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture within the rec-
3 reation area in accordance with the provisions of section 3
4 of the Act of September 1, 1949 (63 Stat. 683; 30 U.S.C.
5 192c), and he may permit the removal of leasable minerals
6 from lands or interests in lands within the recreation area
7 in accordance with the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25,
8 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), or the Acquired
9 Lands Mineral Leasing Act of August 7, 1947 (30 U.S.C.
10 351 et seq.), if he finds that such disposition would not have
11 significant adverse effects on the purposes of the Central Val-
12 ley project or the administration of the recreation area: *Pro-*
13 *vided*, That any lease or permit respecting such minerals in
14 lands administered by the Secretary of Agriculture shall be
15 issued only with his consent and subject to such conditions
16 as he may prescribe.

17 All receipts derived from permits and leases issued under
18 the authority of this section on lands administered by the
19 Secretary of Agriculture shall be paid into the same funds
20 or accounts in the Treasury of the United States and shall
21 be distributed in the same manner as provided for other
22 receipts from the lands affected by the lease or permit,
23 except that any receipts derived from permits or leases
24 issued on those or other lands in the recreation area under
25 the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended,

1 or the Act of August 7, 1947, shall be disposed of as pro-
2 vided in the applicable Act; and receipts from the disposition
3 of nonleasable minerals from public lands under the juris-
4 diction of the Secretary of the Interior shall be disposed
5 of in the same manner as moneys received from the sale of
6 public lands.

7 STATE JURISDICTION

8 SEC. 7. Nothing in this Act shall deprive any State or
9 political subdivision thereof of its right to exercise civil and
10 criminal jurisdiction within the recreation area or of its right
11 to tax persons, corporations, franchises, or property, includ-
12 ing mineral or other interests, in or on lands or waters within
13 the recreation area.

14 ADDITIONS TO THE SHASTA AND TRINITY NATIONAL

15 FORESTS

16 SEC. 8. The exterior boundaries of the Shasta National
17 Forest in the State of California are hereby extended to
18 include the lands described in the Act of March 19, 1948
19 (62 Stat. 83), and sections 22 and 27, township 35 north,
20 range 1 west, Mount Diablo base and meridian. The ex-
21 terior boundaries of the Trinity National Forest in the State
22 of California are hereby extended to include all of sections
23 4, 5, and 8, the east half and the northwest quarter of sec-
24 tion 6, the east half of section 7, the northwest quarter of
25 section 17, and the northeast quarter of section 18, township

1 33 north, range 8 west, Mount Diablo base and meridian.
2 Subject to any valid claim or entry now existing and here-
3 after legally maintained, all public lands of the United States
4 and all lands of the United States heretofore or hereafter
5 acquired or reserved for use in connection with the Shasta,
6 Clair Engle, or Lewiston Reservoirs of the Central Valley
7 project within the exterior boundaries of the Shasta and
8 Trinity National Forests which have not heretofore been
9 added to and made a part of such forests, and all lands of
10 the United States acquired for the purposes of the recreation
11 area in the Shasta or Clair Engle-Lewiston units are hereby
12 added to and made a part of the respective national forests
13 within which they are situated: *Provided*, That lands within
14 the flow lines of any reservoir operated and maintained by
15 the Department of the Interior or otherwise needed or used
16 for the operation of the Central Valley project shall con-
17 tinue to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior to
18 the extent he determines to be required for such operation.

19 SEC. 9. Revenues and fees obtained by the United States
20 from operation of the national recreation area shall be sub-
21 ject to the same statutory provisions concerning the disposi-
22 tion thereof as are similar revenues collected in areas of the
23 national park system except that fees and revenues obtained
24 from mineral development and from activities under other

1 public land laws within the recreation area shall be disposed
2 of in accordance with the provisions of the applicable laws.

3 SEC. 10. There are hereby authorized to be appropri-
4 ated for the acquisition of lands and interests in land pursu-
5 ant to the provisions of this Act not more than \$21,600,000.
6 There are also authorized to be appropriated not more than
7 \$22,700,000 for the development of recreation facilities pur-
8 suant to the provisions of this Act.

Passed the House of Representatives July 12, 1965.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

89TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 797

[Report No. 922]

AN ACT

To establish the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity
National Recreation Area in the State of
California, and for other purposes.

JULY 14, 1965

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior
and Insular Affairs

OCTOBER 20, 1965

Reported without amendment

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued Oct. 22, 1965
For actions of Oct. 21, 1965
89th-1st, No. 197

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HIGHLIGHTS: see page 5

SENATE

1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H.R. 8370, and acted on amendments in disagreement (pp. 26978-89). This bill will now be sent to the President. (See Digest 196 for table showing the changes agreed upon.)
2. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS. Both Houses received and agreed to the conference on this bill, H.R. 11588 (H. Rept. 1198). This bill will now be sent to the President. Attached is a table showing actions of the conferees on items for this Department. pp. 27029-36

3. WATER. Passed without amendment S. 2679, to amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, so as to increase the maximum floodwater detention capacity from 5,000 acre-feet to more than 12,500 acre-feet. p. 26956
Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 671, to authorize the President to proclaim November 1965 as Water Conservation Month. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 26944
4. DISASTER RELIEF. Passed without amendment H.R. 11539, to provide assistance to the States of Fla., La., and Miss. for the reconstruction of areas damaged by the recent hurricane. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 26962-68
5. RECREATION. Passed without amendment H.R. 797, to establish the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area, Calif. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 26944-47
6. LANDS. Passed without amendment S. J. Res. 9, to cancel any unpaid reimbursable construction costs of the Wind River Indian irrigation project, Wyoming, chargeable against certain non-Indian lands. S. J. Res. 33, an identical bill, was postponed indefinitely. pp. 26955-56
7. PROPERTY. Concurred in the House amendments to S. 1004, to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, to make title III thereof directly applicable to procurement of property and nonpersonal services by executive agencies. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 26989
8. REPORTS. Concurred in House amendments to S. 2150, to discontinue or modify certain reports required by law. The bill discontinues the requirements for reports on tort claims, Puerto Rican relief loans, and farm housing needs. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 26989
9. GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS. Sen. McClellan submitted a brief summary of the activities of the Government Operations Committee during the 1st session of this Congress. pp. 26990-97
10. WORLD FOOD. Sen. Mondale commended and inserted a 1948 FFA oratorical contest winning speech, "Can Our Earth Feed Its People?", delivered by FFA Fred R. Harris, now U. S. Senator from Okla. pp. 27042-44
11. VETERANS' AFFAIRS. Sen. Yarborough inserted a letter in support of the cold war GI bill and stated that a poll indicated that enactment of the bill would not harmfully affect the reenlistment rate. p. 27044
12. FARM LABOR. Sen. Williams, N.J., reviewed the farm situation since the termination of the bracero program, stated that our "great challenge is to extend protective coverage" to farm workers, and that reports show that "there has been little movement of U.S. farmers to Mexico." pp. 27093-99
13. LEGISLATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENTS. Sen. McGee inserted a newspaper article praising both the accomplishments of the 1st session of the 89th Congress and the leadership of President Johnson. p. 27073

HOUSE

14. SMALL BUSINESS. Passed without amendment S. 2542, increasing by \$120,000,000

of his father, Sam Johnson, who got sick once and had to go to the hospital in Austin. One day before his father had recovered Lyndon Johnson went to visit. His father ordered him, as the President puts it, "to bring him his britches." The boy protested, reminding his father that he was not yet supposed to leave. But Sam Johnson insisted: he might have good doctors and efficient nurses but that was not enough; he told his son: "I want to go home, where they care when you live and know when you die." And he put on his britches and went.

The church is a community of people who care about each other—when we live, when we die. By such caring—by what used to go by the name, "fellowship"—we help each other cope with change.

Well, you say, fair enough—and tame enough. If we care about truth and love so do many other institutions: universities, perhaps, or charitable foundations. What is the difference? The difference is that most of us are not content with a minimum idea of God. No matter how much we may try to ignore it we are hosts to the hope and sometimes the conviction that there exists a degree of truth and love that is so powerful we can explain it to each other only in the most primitive terms. Father, spirit. What makes the church so important and so practical is the fundamental faith that it is possible for each of us—by discipline and grace—to experience something of this unrivaled power. This is the essential difference between Christians and others; this is, we hope, what carries us beyond mere good intentions.

With such attitudes, then, we face the changes of the past and present and prepare ourselves for those to come. We should all get a good grip on something, because what is coming is unprecedented turbulence. Like that we have already experienced it is beginning with new ideas. Dr. Glenn Seaborg, the man who discovered plutonium and now the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, said in 1963, "I am not hesitant to predict that man's knowledge of nature and himself will more than double in the next three decades—that is, the scientific discoveries and advances of the next 30 years will be more than equal to all those of past years and centuries.

And again Lord Snow, again from the Rede lecture of 1959: "The rate of change has increased so much that our imagination can't keep up. There is bound to be more social change, affecting more people, in the next decade than in any before. There is bound to be more change again, in the 1970s."

We can expect new revolutions in biology and medicine. We really may put men on the moon within 5 years. And on this earth we have unprecedented opportunities for discovering how to live together. It seems to me that neither of our two greatest problems—war and poverty—defy mastery. At the very least we should be able to increase farm productivity and adjust trade so the poor southern half of the world can feed itself.

I cheer the goal of a Great Society—in the United States and all over the world. What scientists and engineers have made possible the rest of us ought to be able to make real. But let there be no mistake about the essence of any society that is great. It is not Federal aid, important though that may be. It is not free universities, vital as they are. It is not even efficient industry and agriculture, necessary as that is. What is essential for greatness is the spirit preserved and cultivated and preached and—God help us—lived by the people of the church.

We may speak by way of synchronous satellite, and have the gift of urban renewal and fast trains; we may understand more and more knowledge, and bestow twice our present foreign aid to help the poor—but without love.

With love, however—love of God and our

neighbors and each other—there is just no predicting the extent of the revolution there could be. This is what Christ taught. This is what saints have preached for 20 centuries. This is what Jim Brown talks about every Sunday and, indeed, what the church is all about. A Christian society is as revolutionary a condition as you can imagine, and it is our job to promote that revolution. To be ourselves, to live what we profess, is not just to cope with change, but to lead it. If we even begin to do that, the changes of the last 30 years will seem insignificant compared to the change we can help create, beginning here and now with each of us in all we do.

I began with an ecumenical reference. I conclude with one. I am extremely fond of an anthology collected by Victor Gollancz in a book called "Man and God." The insights of Protestants and Catholics are mixed together with those of Hindus and Hasidic Jews. It's a long book, like some sermons, but it finally ends with a couplet credited to Angelus Silesius:

"Friend, let this be enough. If thou wouldst go on reading,

"Go and thyself become the writing and the meaning."

REMOVAL OF CERTAIN LIMITATIONS ON AVAILABILITY OF CERTAIN OFFICE EQUIPMENT TO MEMBERS, OFFICERS, AND COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate turn to the consideration of Calendar No. 899, H.R. 11267.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 11267) to amend the joint resolution of March 25, 1953, relating to electrical and mechanical office equipment for the use of Members, officers, and committees of the House of Representatives, to remove certain limitations.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 913) explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Pursuant to the joint resolution of March 25, 1953, as amended, (2 U.S.C. 112a), each Member of the House of Representatives receives an office equipment allotment of \$2,500 (\$3,000 for Members representing districts with more than 500,000 population). This allowance may be used to obtain, except in the case of electric typewriters, not more than two of each of the following general types of equipment:

1. Addressing machines.
2. Automatic typewriters.
3. Electric typewriters.
4. Recording machines for dictating and transcribing.
5. Duplicating machines.
6. Automatic letter-opening machines.
7. Automatic letter-sealing machines.

H.R. 11267 would repeal subsection (d) of the first section of the joint resolution which contains the provision limiting a Member to no more than two machines of the same type. In recent years this restriction has become

increasingly unrealistic, and its repeal would give Members needed latitude in selecting within their allotments the types and numbers of office machines that would best satisfy their individual needs.

DAVID D. TERRY LOCK AND DAM

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 902, H.R. 7475.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 7475) to name the authorized lock and dam numbered 6 on the Arkansas River in Arkansas and the lake created thereby for David D. Terry.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 916), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of H.R. 7475 is to name the authorized lock and dam No. 6 on the Arkansas River in Arkansas and the lake created thereby for David D. Terry. Any law, regulation, map, document, record, or other paper of the United States in which such lock and dam and lake are referred to shall be held to refer to such lock and dam as the David D. Terry lock and dam, and the lake as the David D. Terry Lake.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Lock and dam No. 6 on the Arkansas River is located 12 miles southeast of Little Rock, Ark., and is about 154 miles upstream from the mouth of the Arkansas River. This project was authorized by the River and Harbor Act of 1946 and is a component part of the overall navigation plan of the Arkansas River.

The late David D. Terry served the Fifth Congressional District of Arkansas from December 1933 to January 1943, and during that time, as well as afterward, he was recognized as a leader in developing the program for flood control and navigation along the Arkansas River. He then served as director of the Division of Flood Control, Water, and Soil Conservation of the Arkansas Resources and Development Commission from 1945 to 1953.

COST TO THE UNITED STATES IF LEGISLATION IS ENACTED

Enactment of this legislation will not result in any cost to the Federal Government.

COMMITTEE VIEWS

The committee believes it fitting and proper to name the lock and dam on the Arkansas River, Ark., in honor of the late Honorable David D. Terry, whose untiring efforts have resulted in great contributions to the national welfare and to his beloved State of Arkansas. Accordingly, enactment of H.R. 7475 is recommended.

DISPLAY OF U.S. FLAG AT LEXINGTON, MASS.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I make the same request as to Calendar No. 904, H.R. 5493.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 5493) to provide that the flag of the United States of America may be flown for 24 hours of each day at Lexington, Mass.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 918), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PURPOSE

The purpose of the proposed legislation is to provide that the flag of the United States may be flown for 24 hours each day in Lexington, Mass.

STATEMENT

In recognition of the historical events which took place on the green at Lexington, Mass., this bill would authorize the flying of the flag 24 hours a day at this location. An identical measure passed the House in the 88th Congress. In view of the national significance of the events which took place at Lexington, the committee believes that this measure is desirable and appropriate.

Accordingly, the committee recommends favorable consideration of H.R. 5493 without amendment.

WATER CONSERVATION MONTH

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I make the same request as to Calendar No. 905, House Joint Resolution 671.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A joint resolution (H.J. Res. 671) to authorize the President to proclaim the month of November as "Water Conservation Month."

Mr. KUCHEL. One of the younger and more able Members of the Congress is the distinguished Representative from California, Mr. Ed REINECKE, author of House Joint Resolution 671, who has been interested and has devoted himself to water conservation, particularly in the West. He has developed intriguing statistics in demonstrating the way the American people use water and, regrettably waste it. He is interested in water conservation, and what may be done to lessen waste in the use of water by the American people. So are we all.

The fact that we now have proclaimed in Congress that November should be Water Conservation Month was the result of his attempt to help to awaken an interest in the problem of water conservation and he will follow this resolution with substantive legislation in the field of conserving the use of water. I wish him well in his future efforts in this important field.

On that basis, I am delighted that the resolution passed.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the joint resolution was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 919), explaining the purposes of the joint resolution.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PURPOSE

The purpose of the proposed legislation is to authorize and request the President of the United States to issue a proclamation designating the month of November 1965 as Water Conservation Month.

STATEMENT

The designation of November of 1965 as Water Conservation Month would call attention to the public of the United States the importance of water conservation to the maintenance of public health and the national economy.

The committee is of the opinion that the resolution has a meritorious purpose and accordingly recommends favorable consideration of House Joint Resolution 671, without amendment.

CRUSADE FOR SAFETY DAY

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I make the same request for Calendar No. 906, House Concurrent Resolution 448.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The concurrent resolution will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 448) to authorize and request the President to issue a proclamation designating September 3, 1965, as Crusade for Safety Day which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment in line 3, after the word "designating", to strike out "September 3, 1965" and insert "November 26, 1965".

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the concurrent resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

The amendment was agreed to. The concurrent resolution, as amended, was agreed to, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 448

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation designating November 26, 1965, as Crusade for Safety Day and calling upon the people of the United States to observe such day with appropriate ceremonies and activities designed to reduce traffic accidents.

The title was amended, so as to read: "Concurrent resolution to authorize and request the President to issue a proclamation designating November 26, 1965, as Crusade for Safety Day."

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 920), explaining the purposes of the concurrent resolution.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PURPOSE

The purpose of the concurrent resolution, as amended, is to authorize and request the President of the United States to issue a proclamation designating November 26, 1965, as Crusade for Safety Day, and calling upon the people of the United States to observe such day with appropriate ceremonies and activities designed to reduce traffic accidents.

STATEMENT

On September 3, 1965, the Postmaster General of the United States joined other Maryland officials to issue a special traffic safety stamp in Baltimore, Md., to call to the attention of the public the need for safe driving to stop the tragic slaughter on our Nation's streets and highways.

Baltimore was selected as the site for the issuance of this special traffic safety stamp because the members of the Safety First Club of Maryland originally suggested that such a stamp be issued as a means of reminding the driving public that "safety is everybody's business."

It is shocking to note that during the year 1964, 48,000 Americans were killed in traffic accidents. Another 3,840,000 Americans were injured and there were 285,000 pedestrian casualties.

The committee is of the opinion that this resolution is meritorious and is a means of calling to the attention of the public the need for safe driving.

Accordingly, the committee recommends favorable consideration of House Concurrent Resolution 448, with amendments.

WHISKEYTOWN - SHASTA - TRINITY NATIONAL RECREATION AREA, CALIF.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 907, H.R. 797.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 797) to establish the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area in the State of California, and for other purposes.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, a vast new recreation area in northern California is about to be established by the Congress. To serve the needs of literally millions of people for outdoor recreational activity, a national recreation area, Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity, will offer to all Americans four beautiful manmade lakes, with 500 miles of shoreline, and a magnificent expanse of hills and mountains and virgin forests and streams, for the perpetual enjoyment and wonder.

H.R. 797 would provide for full development and public use and enjoyment of the wonderful recreational resources of this area of California in the establishment of a national recreation area.

The Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity Recreation Area will consist of three separate units. One of the units—Whiskeytown—will be administered by the Secretary of the Interior, the other two—Shasta and Clair Engle-Lewiston, which are mostly within the Shasta-Trinity National Forest—by the Secretary of Agriculture. The bill contains provisions to assure coordination of the administration of the three units. Although separate, these units are in close proximity to

each other so users can easily enjoy all of them during a brief stay.

This recreation area is centered on four beautiful artificial lakes which are reservoirs in the great Central Valley project in California. The reservoirs provide nearly 50,000 acres of water surface, and their shorelines total more than 560 miles. The center of this complex is approximately 200 miles north of San Francisco, 300 miles south of Portland, and 175 miles northwest of Reno. Present estimates are that the recreational use of these units of the national recreation area will be about 5¼ million visitor-days by 1975 and that this will double by the year 2000. In California, our population is expected to almost double by 1980. We may expect, as well, a doubling—if not a tripling—of the demand for outdoor recreation opportunities in the wake of increased leisure time, income, and mobility.

Although the reservoirs and the water-based recreation which they will afford will, undoubtedly, be the central attractions of the national recreation area for most of those who will visit it, the surrounding countryside is also an important part of the picture. This is rugged country which offers many opportunities for hiking, camping, nature study, fishing, photography, picnicking, and other types of outdoor recreation.

In order to provide for the fullest use and enjoyment of the recreation opportunities which the reservoirs and their surroundings present, and to preserve these opportunities for future generations, it is important that substantial land areas be set aside, kept available, and administered as provided in H.R. 797.

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation has stated:

The four reservoirs provide some of the finest recreation waters in California in a setting of outstanding mountain scenery. They provide an excellent base on which to develop a diversified and balanced recreation program. They offer an opportunity to help meet the recreation demand for 14.8 million activity days use in Shasta and Trinity Counties by 1980 forecast by the California public outdoor recreation plan.

Substantiating this estimate is the actual count of visitors during 1964. A total of 1,332,000 visitor days of use were recorded by the Forest Service and the National Park Service for these three areas. The President of the United States, in his message to Congress on the natural beauty of our country, said:

Our present system of parks, seashores, and recreation areas—monuments to the dedication and labor of farsighted men—do not meet the needs of a growing population.

He then proposed that the Land and Water Conservation Fund be used to acquire lands needed to establish the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area.

Interstate Highway No. 5—U.S. 99—serving the Pacific Northwest, northern, central, and southern California, crosses Shasta Lake and is only a few miles east of Whiskeytown, Shasta and Clair Engle Lake via U.S. Highway 299. This places the reservoirs within 2 days' drive of the metropolitan areas of the entire

Pacific coast. Designation of this area as a National Recreation Area will certainly bring greater use from people outside the immediate vicinity.

A substantial part of the development costs of the area might well be incurred even if H.R. 797 were not passed, since the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior already have authority to install certain recreation facilities at the reservoirs covered by this bill. However, these facilities are by no means adequate to meet the anticipated increasing use.

A greater acceleration and intensification of development of these areas for public use will be required. Better and additional roads leading to and within the units are essential. More numerous and enlarged facilities for launching boats and for camping, picnicking, and swimming will be required. Advantage should be taken of the excellent opportunities for scenic drives, one of the most popular forms of outdoor recreation according to the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission. To protect these valuable and useful public properties there needs to be an intensification of administration of the area.

This legislation will assure the conservation and wise use of all the resources of this area for the American people. Yet, the bill provides safeguards to the owners of improved properties within the units against arbitrary takings. It authorizes the acquisition of scenic easements in situations where these will meet public needs equally as well as the acquisition of fee title to private lands. It provides for public hunting and for the continuation of mineral exploration and utilization through leases and permits to be issued by the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture under safeguards that will make these uses compatible with the national recreation area objectives.

An excellent feature of H.R. 797 is the recognition of county ordinances in the two State governmental subdivisions involved, Shasta and Trinity Counties. These have indicated a desire to adopt zoning regulations to restrict the use of privately owned land to compatible activities. This provision will mean a reduction in the amount of land which must be acquired, so the cost of the project will be reduced.

This bill has the solid support of private enterprise, local and State governments, and the Federal agencies who are ready to proceed with this program.

Mr. President, for these reasons I urge that H.R. 797, to establish a Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity Recreation Area, be passed by the Senate.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. President, I rise in support of H.R. 797, a bill authorizing the establishment of the Whiskeytown-Trinity-Shasta Recreational Area in northern California.

At the outset I would take this opportunity to congratulate Congressman Bizz Johnson for his leadership in making this dream land available as a national park for all the American people. Certainly the recreation-minded public is indebted to Congressman Johnson for his efforts. I would also like to congratulate my distinguished colleague, Sen-

ator KUCHEL, for his leadership and work on the Senate side.

Whiskeytown, Shasta, and Trinity are three noncontiguous units surrounding reservoirs at the northern end of California's Central Valley. Over 250 thousand acres of land and water are included within this area. The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation reported in 1963 that this area provided some of the finest recreation waters in California in a setting of outstanding mountain scenery. They provide an excellent base on which to develop a diversified and balanced recreation program. They offer an opportunity to help meet the recreation demand for 14.8 million activity days' use in Shasta and Trinity Counties by 1980 forecast by the California public outdoor recreation plan. Over 4 million activity days' use by 1980 will be made by people coming from beyond 250 miles, according to the forecast.

Giving validity to these estimates is an October 1 press release by Secretary Udall. In this release on the increasing popularity of recreational areas at newly created Bureau of Reclamation reservoirs, the Secretary states that—

The largest increase in recreation use at a new Reclamation reservoir occurred at Whiskeytown Reservoir on Clear Creek in northern California. The number of visitors to this area of blue water, and green, wooded hills, multiplied six times. In 1963, only 63,000 traveled to the reservoir; last year, 390,000 visited. Nearby Clair Engle—formerly Trinity—Lake on the Trinity River supplied outdoor recreation opportunities for 323,000 in 1963 and 388,000 in 1964. At Lewiston Lake, a few miles south on the same river, 60,000 visitors were recorded in 1963 and 107,000 in 1964.

Mr. President, all of colleagues are familiar with the rapid population expansion which the entire Nation is experiencing, and of course the increase in my State staggers one's imagination. California's population will double by 1980. It is therefore vital, Mr. President, that we make certain that our expanding population will have available fine recreational areas where they can enjoy their leisure hours.

For those of you who are unfamiliar with the location of this recreation area, I would say that it is located on Interstate Highway 5, a major highway of the Pacific coast. It is only 1 day's drive from the expanding population of the San Francisco, Sacramento, and Portland areas. It is within 2 days' drive for the metropolitan area of the entire Pacific coast—an area whose population exceeds 20 million and which is expected to increase to 58 million by the year 2000.

The enactment of H.R. 797 will conserve the recreational potential of this area in perpetuity. Mr. President this legislation has the complete support of the community. It has the enthusiastic support of private enterprise, both local and State governments, and all the Federal agencies involved. Therefore, for all of these reasons, Mr. President, I hope my colleagues will give this legislation their support.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, I move that the vote by which the bill was passed be reconsidered.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 922), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PURPOSE

The purpose of H.R. 797 is to establish the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area in the State of California.

The proposal to create this new national recreation area is a companion to the one to create the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area (H.R. 89). Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity in the West will serve the same purposes as the Delaware Water Gap area will serve in the East; namely, preserving in comparatively undeveloped condition large open areas of land, centered on Federal reservoir developments, in order to provide outdoor recreation opportunities for millions of visitors each year from the large metropolitan areas that are within reasonable driving distance of it. Both of these areas will be valuable inland additions to the system of similar areas under Federal control along the coast. This system now includes Cape Hatteras, N.C.; Padre Island, Tex.; Point Reyes, Calif.; and, with heavy emphasis on their conservation aspects, Cape Cod, Mass.; and Fire Island, N.Y.

H.R. 797 is a successor to H.R. 3618 and H.R. 8489, 88th Congress, and to H.R. 10912, 87th Congress, all of which were also introduced by Congressman JOHNSON. Hearings on H.R. 797 were held on September 17, 1965.

ADMINISTRATION AND LOCATION

The Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity recreation area will consist of three separate units. One of the units (Whiskeytown) will be administered by the Secretary of the Interior, the other two (Shasta and Clair Engle-Lewiston, which are mostly within the Shasta-Trinity National Forest) by the Secretary of Agriculture. The bill contains provisions to assure coordination of the administration of the three units.

These three units are centered on four reservoirs—Shasta, Clair Engle (formerly known as Trinity), Lewiston, and Whiskeytown—which have already been constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation as features of the Central Valley Federal reclamation project. The center of this complex is approximately 200 miles north of San Francisco, 300 miles south of Portland, and 175 miles northwest of Reno. Sacramento, Redding, Salem, Eugene, and Medford all lie within easy distance of it. It is readily accessible by Interstate Highway 5 (U.S. 99). Present estimates are that the recreation use of these units of the national recreation area will be about 5¼ million visitor-days by 1975 and that this will double by the year 2000.

DEVELOPMENT

Taken together, the four reservoirs mentioned above provide nearly 50,000 acres of water surface, and their shorelines total more than 560 miles. The breakdown of these figures together with the elevations of the reservoirs above sea level is as follows:

	Water surface	Shoreline	Elevation
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Feet</i>
Shasta.....	29,500	365	1,065
Clair Engle.....	16,500	145	2,370
Lewiston.....	610	15	1,900
Whiskeytown.....	3,250	36	1,220

Although the reservoirs and the water-based recreation which they will afford will undoubtedly be the central attractions of the national recreation area for most of those who will visit it, the surrounding countryside is also an important part of the picture. This is rugged country which offers many opportunities for hiking, camping, nature study, fishing, photographing, picnicking, and other types of outdoor recreation. The Trinity Alps which rise to 9,000 feet, Shasta Bally with an elevation of over 6,200 feet, and Clear Creek with its waterfalls, rapids, steep canyon walls, and trout fishery resources are among the outstanding features of the area.

In order to provide for the fullest use and enjoyment of the recreation opportunities which the reservoirs and their surroundings present and to preserve these opportunities for future generations, it is important that substantial land areas be set aside, kept available, and administered as provided in H.R. 797. Without substantial additions of land back from the reservoirs, as provided in the bill, the Federal land immediately around them would soon become badly overcrowded, there would be serious danger of incompatible developments not far from

their shorelines, and adequate provision could not be made for overnight camping facilities and for other types of land-based recreation.

Based on the projected visitation mentioned above, the plans of the National Park Service and the Forest Service for development of the area envision very substantial increases in the limited number of campgrounds, picnic areas, boating and swimming sites, marinas, launching ramps, parking facilities, and roads and trails that have already been installed. An outline of the project development of the area will be found in the brochure entitled "A Report on the Proposed Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area" prepared by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and dated April 1965. Appropriate fees for the use of the area and the facilities that are installed will be set under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965.

It is for such reasons as those just outlined that H.R. 797 calls for the inclusion of approximately 129,900 acres of land and water in the Shasta unit, 83,500 acres in the Clair Engle-Lewiston unit, and 42,000 acres in the Whiskeytown unit. More than 70 percent of this area—approximately 184,600 acres—is already owned by the United States. A small fraction, 1,250 acres, is owned by the State of California. The remaining 70,700-plus acres are in private ownership and nearly half of this—about 29,700 acres—is railroad grant land now owned by the Southern Pacific Co. The private land is for the most part mixed with the Federal land in a checkerboard pattern.

In summary, the area and present land-ownership picture is as follows:

	Total area		Federal		Private and State land
	Land	Water	Land	Water	
Shasta.....	100,360	29,500	75,240	29,500	25,120
Clair Engle-Lewiston.....	60,390	17,110	47,950	17,110	18,440
Whiskeytown.....	38,737	3,250	11,563	3,250	27,174
Total.....	205,487	49,860	134,753	49,860	70,734

LAND ACQUISITION

Provisions have been written into H.R. 797 for acquisition of the privately owned land within the boundaries of the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area. A certain amount of this land may be acquired by exchange for other Federal lands in the State of California. Most of it, however, will have to be acquired by purchase, donation, or condemnation. The land and water conservation fund (Public Law 88-578, 78 Stat. 897) is available as a source for appropriations for acquisitions of such land.

Fortunately most of the 70,700 acres that need to be acquired is undeveloped. The great bulk of it is forested land. Nevertheless there are some private homes in the area, and provisions appropriate to this circumstance are included in the bill. These provisions are similar to those that have been adopted by the Congress in earlier acts dealing with the national seashores.

The first of these provisions (sec. 2(c)) grants the owners of residential property a right, notwithstanding acquisition of the property by the Government, of continued use and occupancy by himself and members of his family of the home and related buildings for a period terminating on his death or the death of his spouse or on the date his last surviving child reaches the age of 30. The value of this right, if the owner elects to retain it, will be taken into account in

determining the purchase price of the property.

A second provision (sec. 2(d)) assures the owners of any improved property, residential or commercial, that it will not be taken by condemnation as long as its use conforms to a valid local zoning ordinance which has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, as the case may be.

In both of these instances, "improved property" is defined as property on which the improvements in question had been built before February 6, 1963, or on which they were under construction on that date and, in addition thereto, not more than 3 acres of land. The protective provisions are not applicable to reservoir-front land or land needed for access to the reservoir shores.

A third provision (sec. 2(h)) deals with the matter of developing unimproved land in order to provide public accommodations and conveniences for visitors to the Shasta and Clair Engle-Lewiston units of the national recreation area. This provision authorizes suspension of the power of condemnation with respect to such property if its owner presents and carries out an acceptable development plan which is consistent with approved zoning ordinances and with the purposes of the act. This provision also authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to issue a certificate to the owner of such property as evidence of his approval of the

proposed plan of development. Land required for administrative sites, campgrounds, rights-of-way for access, and other similar purposes is not covered by this provision. It is not the intent of the committee, as the language of the bill makes clear, that the authority to waive acquisition shall be exercised in favor of development plans—subdivisions, for instance—which will not serve the needs of the general public or the Government.

At the subcommittee hearing, concern was expressed on behalf of holders of patented mining claims within one of the units of the proposed national recreation area, that language in the bill might be construed as indicating that permits for use of national forest land adjacent to, or so located as to be needed in connection with the operation of, the mining claims could no longer be issued. The committee wishes to make clear that nothing in the bill is intended to change the authority for, or prohibit the issuance of, permits to make such use of national forest land in the national recreation area, subject to reasonable conditions, including those that may be appropriate to lessen the adverse effects of the mining operations on the recreational and esthetics values, taking into consideration that effective utilization of mineral and other resources of the area may properly be made.

COST

Section 10 of the bill limits the amount authorized to be appropriated for land acquisition and for development of recreation facilities to \$21,600,000 and \$22,700,000, respectively. Nearly 59 percent of the costs which are expected to be incurred during the first 5 years of the program will be connected with the Whiskeytown unit, 28 percent with the Clair Engle-Lewiston unit, and 15 percent with the Shasta unit. Should the amounts authorized to be appropriated prove to be insufficient, whether because of rising land prices or for other reasons, the departments concerned will have to seek additional authorization. The committee points out that a substantial part of the development costs of the area might well be incurred even if H.R. 797 were not included, since the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior already have authority to install certain recreation facilities at the reservoirs covered by the bill.

ADDITIONAL FUNDS TO INVESTIGATE JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 911, Senate Resolution 154.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A resolution (S. Res. 154) providing additional funds to investigate juvenile delinquency.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 154) was considered and agreed to, as follows:

S. RES. 154

Resolved, That S. Res. 52, Eighty-ninth Congress, agreed to February 8, 1965 (authorizing an investigation of juvenile delinquency), is hereby amended on page 3, line 1, by striking out "\$220,000.00" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$240,000.00".

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 925), explaining the purposes of the resolution.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Senate Resolution 154 would increase by \$20,000, from \$220,000 to \$240,000, the expenditure authorization of Senate Resolution 52, agreed to February 8, 1965, for use by the Committee on the Judiciary (acting through its Subcommittee on Juvenile Delinquency) from February 1, 1965, through January 31, 1966 "to examine, investigate, and make a complete study of any and all matters pertaining to juvenile delinquency in the United States, including (a) the extent and character of juvenile delinquency in the United States and its causes and contributing factors; (b) the adequacy of existing provisions of law, including chapters 402 and 403 of title 18 of the United States Code, in dealing with youthful offenders of Federal laws; (c) sentences imposed on, or other correctional action taken with respect to, youthful offenders by Federal courts; and (d) the extent to which juveniles are violating Federal laws relating to the sale or use of narcotics."

During the 2d session of the 88th Congress the Committee on the Judiciary was authorized to expend \$211,000 for the same purposes.

PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF HEARINGS OF SUBCOMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate Concurrent Resolution 62.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 62) to authorize the printing of additional copies of the hearings held by the Subcommittee on Veterans' Affairs during the 89th Congress, 1st session, on S. 9, the cold war GI education bill.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the concurrent resolution?

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 62) was considered and agreed to, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 62

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed for the use of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare two thousand additional copies of the hearings held by its Subcommittee on Veterans' Affairs during the Eighty-ninth Congress, first session, on S. 9, a bill to provide readjustment assistance to veterans who serve in the Armed Forces during the induction period.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 912), explaining the purposes of the concurrent resolution.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Senate Concurrent Resolution 62 would authorize the printing for the use of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare of 2,000 additional copies of the hearings held by its Subcommittee on Veterans' Affairs during the 89th Congress, 1st session, on S. 9, a bill to provide readjustment assistance to veterans who serve in the Armed Forces during the induction period (the cold war GI education bill).

The printing cost estimate, supplied by the Public Printer, is as follows:

Printing cost estimate

Back to press, first 1,000 copies.....	\$2, 146. 84
1,000 additional copies, at \$513.03 per thousand.....	513. 03
Total estimated cost, S. Con. Res. 62.....	2, 659. 87

PRINTING ADDITIONAL COPIES OF HEARINGS ON ANTITRUST AND MONOPOLY

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate Concurrent Resolution 63.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The concurrent resolution will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 63) providing additional copies of hearings on antitrust and monopoly.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the concurrent resolution?

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 63) was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed for the use of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary two thousand additional copies of volume 2 and volume 3 of the hearings held by its Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly during the Eighty-ninth Congress, first session, on economic concentration.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 913), explaining the purposes of the resolution.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Senate Concurrent Resolution 63 would authorize the printing for the use of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary of 2,000 additional copies each of volumes 2 and 3 of the hearings on economic concentration held by its Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly during the 89th Congress, 1st session.

The printing cost estimate, supplied by the Public Printer, is as follows:

Printing cost estimate

Pt. 2:	
Back to press, 1st 1,000 copies.....	\$2, 449
1,000 additional copies, at \$803 per thousand.....	803
Estimated cost, pt. 2.....	3, 252
Pt. 3:	
2,000 additional copies, at \$557 per thousand.....	1, 114
Estimated cost, pt. 3.....	1, 114
Total estimated cost, S. Con. Res. 62.....	4, 366

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, it was agreed that the Senate would start on the nominations at 10:30, but I am glad to yield briefly to the senior Senator from Ohio.

TELL THE AMERICAN PEOPLE THE TRUTH

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, a great newspaper chain—Scripps-Howard—has as its masthead on the editorial page the slogan:

Give light and the people will find their way.

This is very true.

Referring to this slogan leads me to denounce a present Defense Department policy and that of top officials of the executive branch of our Government. In changing the policy heretofore followed in reporting casualties—dead and wounded—in our conflict in Vietnam, information is being denied the American people. I refer to accurate information to which they are entitled. I denounce the present policy of reporting light losses or moderate losses. This is as misleading as is the statement regarding some Air Force strike or battle and then reporting 128 Vietcong dead or some other estimate of Vietcong dead. Those of us who served in World War II recall reports of the number of enemy killed in action and know that some of those reports were subject to 90-percent discount to give them accuracy. American people should be accurately informed by official statements issued at least once a month informing them of the total number of American killed, wounded, and taken prisoner in that period.

Of course, I am not advocating that at the end of each battle or airstrike we report anything other than that losses were light or moderate. Giving complete detailed information at that time might be of aid to the enemy.

The American people are entitled to know the extent of the loss of life in the fighting in southeast Asia to which we are committed and intend to see through to ultimate victory or cease fire or armistice sustaining the integrity and independence of South Vietnam. Furthermore, they can take it, as the saying goes. I am not proposing that following each battle or airstrike, when some of our planes are shot down or casualties incurred, that we immediately disclose those casualties at the time. This might give information to the enemy which would be to our prejudice.

Our President and officials in the Defense Department should however issue an accurate news release at the end of this month, informing the American people fully as to the total killed in action, the total wounded in action, and the total taken prisoner during the month of October. Then, this policy should be followed each month hereafter.

I urge this. I ask that an announcement that such policy will be followed be issued from top officials of the executive branch of our Government, and without delay.

TYPICAL SMALL BUSINESS ENTERPRISE IN THE EXPLORATION OF INNER SPACE

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, the dramatic nature of experiments and exploration in the limitless realm of outer space has captivated the American

people to the point where regrettably very limited attention has been given equally significant efforts to expand knowledge of an area in what might be termed "inner space."

In more prosaic fashion, bold and imaginative endeavors have been in progress during recent years to unravel secrets of an equally important aspect of man's environment, the vast expanse of undersea regions of the globe on which we exist. By virtue of the fact that much of this effort is technological and attempted primarily through scientific and engineering instruments, the element of suspense and fascination with persevering and often hazardous exposures of human beings has been missing.

Recently three teams of venturesome individuals dubbed "aquanauts" completed unprecedented research off the southern California coast with an oceanographic operation centered on Sea Lab II. Over a period of a month, dedicated personnel ascertained the possibility of living and working for prolonged periods at considerable depth. The effects of submerged environment were measured carefully in a variety of novel experiments.

The desire to obtain first-hand personally gained knowledge in the underwater realm presents unique problems. One of the most perplexing stems from limitations of visibility and necessitates employment of artificial aids of unique character.

I have been informed that a small engineering-manufacturing firm in California made a contribution of tremendous value to the success of the Sea Lab II undertaking and I believe the American people would be interested in the role played by Birns & Sawyer Cine Equipment Co.

In order to carry on underwater photography and to expand the area of human observation, artificial illumination was essential. Experience quickly demonstrated the inadequacy of most common underwater lights generally utilized near the surface. Customary equipment proved disappointing at the lower levels, extending to a depth of 205 feet. Working life of usual lights for some reason was extremely limited and the process of replacing burned-out bulbs was both time consuming and costly.

After many exasperations, unusual lighting equipment perfected by Birns & Sawyer, a Los Angeles firm, was put to use. The lights lasted a much longer time. When bulbs eventually burned out, replacement was simple since the act could be accomplished inside Sea Lab itself in a matter of minutes, instead of sending a diver down from the surface or raising the equipment to topside.

The experience was a grueling test and the performance a most reassuring accomplishment. It is most gratifying that a small company with only 47 employees contributed so significantly to the success of the venturesome undertaking. Equally pleasing is the fact that the development of the equipment did not entail any expenditure of public funds as no research or development

money from Federal sources was spent in conceiving and producing the lighting apparatus.

I believe this accomplishment is a notable tribute to the imagination and competence of a typical small business enterprise and merits an expression of gratitude on behalf of mankind.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum, with the proviso that I do not lose my right to the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, once again I shall have to do a little backtracking. I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PROXMIRE in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may retain the floor, yield 10 minutes to the distinguished junior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MORTON], and then propose another quorum call, which will be a "live" quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Kentucky.

PROMOTION OF SMEAR CAMPAIGN BY NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS OF DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Mr. MORTON. Mr. President, I would like to address myself briefly today to a matter which involves the good name and the integrity of both our great political parties.

As a Republican, I jealously guard the good name of my own party and its leaders. I believe my friends on the other side of the aisle do the same with respect to theirs. For that reason, I believe that my Democratic colleagues have as much interest in the matter I have in mind as do I.

I gave this matter my first public attention during a speech I delivered in Cleveland last week. That speech, incidentally, was given in connection with a series of dinners across the country honoring a great Republican and a great former President, Gen. Dwight David Eisenhower.

At that time I expressed amazement that the national headquarters of the Democratic Party was using its money and its influence to promote a smear against some of our most honored citizens, General Eisenhower among them. I cited a three-volume blacklist prepared by an organization known as Group Research, Inc., which professes to maintain a vigilant watch over—and I am quoting—"extremists of all shades who threaten American democracy."

During those remarks in Cleveland, I also drew attention to the fact that this list of dangerous extremists who are threatening our country carries the name



Public Law 89-336
89th Congress, H. R. 797
November 8, 1965

An Act

79 STAT. 1295

To establish the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area in the State of California, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to provide, in a manner coordinated with the other purposes of the Central Valley project, for the public outdoor recreation use and enjoyment of the Whiskeytown, Shasta, Clair Engle, and Lewiston reservoirs and surrounding lands in the State of California by present and future generations and the conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public enjoyment of such lands and waters, there is hereby established, subject to valid existing rights, the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area in the State of California (hereinafter referred to as the "recreation area"). The boundaries of the recreation area, which consists of the Whiskeytown unit, the Shasta unit, and the Clair Engle-Lewiston unit, shall be those shown in drawing numbered BOR-WST 1004, dated July 1963, entitled "Proposed Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area", which is on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Department of the Interior. The Whiskeytown unit shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior; and the Shasta and Clair Engle-Lewiston units shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, except that lands or waters needed or used for the operation of the Central Valley project shall continue to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior to the extent he determines to be required for such operation. The two Secretaries shall coordinate their planning and administration of the respective units in such manner as to provide integrated management policies for the recreation area as a whole for the purposes of this Act in order to bring about uniformity to the fullest extent feasible in the administration and use of the recreation area.

Whiskeytown-
Shasta-Trinity
National Rec-
reation Area,
Calif.
Establishment.

Administration.

ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY

SEC. 2. (a) Within the boundaries of the portion of the recreation area under his jurisdiction and outside such boundaries when required for the construction or improvement of access roads thereto, each Secretary is authorized to acquire lands, waters, or other property, or any interest therein, in such manner, including exchange as hereinafter provided, as he considers to be in the public interest to carry out the purposes of this Act. In connection with any such acquisition, each Secretary may permit the grantor a reservation of all or any part of the minerals or of any other interest or right of use in such lands or waters on such terms and conditions as the Secretary may deem appropriate. Any property or interest therein owned by the State of California or any political subdivision thereof within the recreation area may be acquired under the authority of this Act only with the concurrence of the owner. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any Federal property located within the recreation area may, with the concurrence of the agency having custody thereof, be transferred without consideration to the administrative jurisdiction of the appropriate Secretary for use by him in carrying out the purposes of this Act.

The Secretary of the Interior, in order to assure public access to Clear Creek and to provide hiking and horseback riding trails for the public, may, as he deems necessary for these purposes acquire such easements or other interests on either or both sides of Clear Creek

between the south boundary of the Whiskeytown unit and the highway at Igo, California.

The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to acquire scenic easements or such other interests, including ownership of the land therein, as he determines to be appropriate to protect and assure the appearance of a strip of land not to exceed six hundred and sixty feet on each side of the centerline of Federal Aid Secondary Highway Numbered 1089 between the points where said highway crosses the south line of sections 19 and 20, township 35 north, range 8 west, and where it crosses the south line of section 18, township 36 north, range 7 west, on the northwesterly side of the Clair Engle-Lewiston unit: *Provided*, That such easements or interests shall not be acquired without the consent of the owners so long as the appropriate local zoning agency shall have in force and applicable to such property a duly adopted, valid, zoning ordinance that, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, conforms to the zoning standards set forth in regulations issued pursuant to subsection (e).

The two Secretaries shall engage in mutual consultation with respect to such acquisition and to exchange transactions so as to promote uniform policies therefor insofar as practicable, taking into consideration the purposes of the recreation area as a whole, the responsibility of the Secretary of the Interior for the administration of federally owned minerals and of the Central Valley project, and the responsibility of the Secretary of Agriculture for the administration of national forests.

(b) When the public interests will be benefited thereby, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture are each authorized to accept title to any non-Federal property within any part of the recreation area and in exchange therefor convey to the grantor of such property any federally owned property under his jurisdiction within the State of California which he classifies as suitable for exchange or other disposal, notwithstanding any other provision of law. The properties so exchanged shall be approximately equal in fair market value: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, as the case may be, may accept cash from or pay cash to the grantor in such exchange in order to equalize the value of the properties exchanged. The Secretary of Agriculture shall obtain the concurrence of the Secretary of the Interior with respect to the value of any mineral interests in any such exchange proposed to be made by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(c) Any owner or owners of improved residential property on the date of its acquisition by either Secretary may, as a condition to such acquisition, retain the right of use and occupancy of the property by himself and members of his immediate family for noncommercial residential purposes for a term ending at the death of such owner, the death of his spouse, or the day his last surviving child reaches the age of thirty, whichever is the latest. The value of the right retained shall be taken into consideration by the respective Secretary in determining the value of the property being acquired.

(d) Privately owned "improved property" or interests therein shall not be acquired under this Act without the consent of the owner so long as an appropriate local zoning agency shall have in force and applicable to such property a duly adopted, valid, zoning ordinance that is approved by the Secretary having jurisdiction of the unit wherein the property is located. The term "improved property" as used in this Act shall mean any building or group of related buildings the actual construction of which was begun before February 7, 1963, together with not more than three acres of the land in the same ownership on which the building or group of buildings is situated: *Provided*,

Mutual consultation.

Acquisition of non-Federal property.

Noncommercial residency.

"Improved property."

That the respective Secretary may exclude from improved property any shore or waters, together with so much of the land adjoining such shore or waters as he deems necessary for public access thereto.

(e) Prior to the approval of any zoning ordinance for the purposes of this section, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall jointly issue regulations, which may be amended from time to time, specifying standards for such zoning ordinances. Standards specified in such regulations shall have the object of (1) prohibiting new commercial or industrial uses, other than commercial or industrial uses which the Secretaries consider to be consistent with the purposes of this Act; (2) promoting the protection and development of properties for purposes of this Act by means of use, acreage, frontage, setback, density, height, or other requirements; and (3) providing that the appropriate Secretary shall receive notice of any variance granted under, or any exception made to, the application of the zoning ordinance. Following issuance of such regulations, each Secretary shall approve any zoning ordinance or any amendment to an approved zoning ordinance submitted to him that conforms to the standards contained in the regulations in effect at the time of adoption of the ordinance or amendment. Such approval shall remain effective for so long as such ordinance or amendment remains in effect as approved.

Joint issue
of zoning
regulations.

(f) The suspension of the respective Secretary's authority to acquire any improved property without the owner's consent shall automatically cease if (1) such property is made the subject of a variance or exception to any applicable zoning ordinance that does not conform to any applicable standard contained in regulations issued pursuant to this section; or (2) if such property is put to any use which does not conform to any applicable zoning ordinance.

(g) Each Secretary shall furnish to any party in interest upon request a certificate indicating the property with respect to which the Secretary's authority to acquire without the owner's consent is suspended.

(h) Within the Shasta and Clair Engle-Lewiston units any owner of unimproved property who proposes to develop his property or a part thereof for service to the public may submit to the Secretary of Agriculture a development plan which shall set forth the manner in which and the time by which the property is to be developed and the use to which it is proposed to be put. If upon review of such plan the Secretary determines that the development and use of the property in the manner prescribed conforms to a zoning ordinance approved in accordance with the provisions of this section and that such use and development would serve the purposes of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture may in his discretion issue to such owner a certificate to that effect. Upon the issuance of any such certificate and so long as such property is developed, maintained, and used in conformity therewith, the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to acquire such property or any interest therein without the consent of the owner shall be suspended. This subsection shall not apply to any property which the Secretary of Agriculture determines to be needed for easements and rights-of-way for access, utilities, or facilities, or for administrative sites, campgrounds, or other areas needed for use by the United States for visitors to the national recreation area.

Property devel-
opment certif-
icate.

ESTABLISHMENT OF UNITS: BOUNDARY DESCRIPTIONS

SEC. 3. (a) When the Secretary of Agriculture determines that sufficient lands, waters, or interest therein are owned or have been acquired by the United States within the boundaries of the Shasta unit or within the boundaries of the Clair Engle-Lewiston unit to

Publication in
Federal Register.

permit efficient initial development and administration for the purposes of this Act, he shall publish in the Federal Register a notice to that effect and a detailed description of the boundaries of such unit.

(b) When the Secretary of the Interior determines that sufficient lands, waters, or interest therein are owned or have been acquired by the United States within the boundaries of the Whiskeytown unit to permit efficient initial development and administration for the purposes of this Act, he shall publish in the Federal Register a notice to that effect and a detailed description of the boundaries of the unit.

(c) Following the publication of any such notice, the respective Secretaries may continue to acquire the remaining property within the recreation area.

ADMINISTRATION : PRIORITIES

SEC. 4. (a) Each Secretary is authorized and directed to administer the portion of the recreation area under his jurisdiction in a manner coordinated with the other purposes of the Central Valley project and with the purposes of the recreation area as a whole and in such manner as in his judgment will best provide for (1) public outdoor recreation benefits; (2) conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public enjoyment; and (3) such management, utilization, and disposal of renewable natural resources as in the judgment of the respective Secretary will promote or is compatible with, and does not significantly impair, public recreation and conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, or other values contributing to public enjoyment. Such administration shall be carried out under land and water use management plans which each Secretary shall prepare and may from time to time revise in consultation with the other.

(b) In the administration of the portion of the recreation area under his jurisdiction—

(1) the Secretary of Agriculture shall utilize statutory authorities relating to the national forests in such manner as he deems appropriate to carry out the purposes of this Act; and

(2) the Secretary of the Interior may utilize such statutory authorities relating to areas of the national park system and such statutory authority otherwise available to him for the conservation and development of natural resources as he deems appropriate to carry out the purposes of this Act.

HUNTING AND FISHING

SEC. 5. Each Secretary shall permit hunting and fishing on lands and waters under his jurisdiction within the recreation area in accordance with the applicable laws of the State of California and of the United States: *Provided*, That each Secretary may designate zones where, and establish periods when, no hunting or fishing shall be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, or public use and enjoyment not compatible with hunting or fishing. Regulations prescribing any such restrictions shall be issued after consultation with the California Department of Fish and Game.

MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

SEC. 6. The lands within the recreation area, subject to valid existing rights, are hereby withdrawn from location, entry, and patent under the United States mining laws. The Secretary of the Interior, under such regulations as he deems appropriate, may permit the removal of the nonleasable minerals from lands or interests in lands

under his jurisdiction within the recreation area in the manner prescribed by section 10 of the Act of August 4, 1939, as amended (53 Stat. 1196; 43 U.S.C. 387), and from those under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture within the recreation area in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of the Act of September 1, 1949 (63 Stat. 683; 30 U.S.C. 192c), and he may permit the removal of leasable minerals from lands or interests in lands within the recreation area in accordance with the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), or the Acquired Lands Mineral Leasing Act of August 7, 1947 (30 U.S.C. 351 et seq.), if he finds that such disposition would not have significant adverse effects on the purposes of the Central Valley project or the administration of the recreation area: *Provided*, That any lease or permit respecting such minerals in lands administered by the Secretary of Agriculture shall be issued only with his consent and subject to such conditions as he may prescribe.

41 Stat. 437.

61 Stat. 913.

All receipts derived from permits and leases issued under the authority of this section on lands administered by the Secretary of Agriculture shall be paid into the same funds or accounts in the Treasury of the United States and shall be distributed in the same manner as provided for other receipts from the lands affected by the lease or permit, except that any receipts derived from permits or leases issued on those or other lands in the recreation area under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended, or the Act of August 7, 1947, shall be disposed of as provided in the applicable Act; and receipts from the disposition of nonleasable minerals from public lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior shall be disposed of in the same manner as moneys received from the sale of public lands.

Disposal of
receipts.

STATE JURISDICTION

SEC. 7. Nothing in this Act shall deprive any State or political subdivision thereof of its right to exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction within the recreation area or of its right to tax persons, corporations, franchises, or property, including mineral or other interests, in or on lands or waters within the recreation area.

ADDITIONS TO THE SHASTA AND TRINITY NATIONAL FORESTS

SEC. 8. The exterior boundaries of the Shasta National Forest in the State of California are hereby extended to include the lands described in the Act of March 19, 1948 (62 Stat. 83), and sections 22 and 27, township 35 north, range 1 west, Mount Diablo base and meridian. The exterior boundaries of the Trinity National Forest in the State of California are hereby extended to include all of sections 4, 5, and 8, the east half and the northwest quarter of section 6, the east half of section 7, the northwest quarter of section 17, and the northeast quarter of section 18, township 33 north, range 8 west, Mount Diablo base and meridian. Subject to any valid claim or entry now existing and hereafter legally maintained, all public lands of the United States and all lands of the United States heretofore or hereafter acquired or reserved for use in connection with the Shasta, Clair Engle, or Lewiston Reservoirs of the Central Valley project within the exterior boundaries of the Shasta and Trinity National Forests which have not heretofore been added to and made a part of such forests, and all lands of the United States acquired for the purposes of the recreation area in the Shasta or Clair Engle-Lewiston units are hereby added to and made a part of the respective national forests within which they are situated: *Provided*, That lands within the flow

lines of any reservoir operated and maintained by the Department of the Interior or otherwise needed or used for the operation of the Central Valley project shall continue to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior to the extent he determines to be required for such operation.

Disposal of
revenues.

SEC. 9. Revenues and fees obtained by the United States from operation of the national recreation area shall be subject to the same statutory provisions concerning the disposition thereof as are similar revenues collected in areas of the national park system except that fees and revenues obtained from mineral development and from activities under other public land laws within the recreation area shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the applicable laws.

Appropriation.

SEC. 10. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the acquisition of lands and interests in land pursuant to the provisions of this Act not more than \$21,600,000. There are also authorized to be appropriated not more than \$22,700,000 for the development of recreation facilities pursuant to the provisions of this Act.

Approved November 8, 1965.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 535 (Comm. on Interior & Insular Affairs).
SENATE REPORT No. 922 (Comm. on Interior & Insular Affairs).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 111 (1965):

July 12: Considered and passed House.

Oct. 21: Considered and passed Senate.

